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Pittsburg College Bulletin.

Vols. I.--IV., 1894-'98.

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HOLY GHOST COLLEGE BULLETIN.

INTRODUCTORY.

We fulfill a long-cherished desire in placing before our readers to-day the first number of the HOLY GHOST COLLEGE BULLETIN. Its main purpose is to record the doings of the College in the various departments, and thereby to stimulate increased activity within and increased interest without the academic walls. With a view to attaining the first part of this two-fold result the BULLETIN will publish the results of the quarterly examinations held in all the classes, and such selections from original work of the students as may be judged fit to be laid before their friends. It is believed that this will serve as an excellent incentive to study; for, if publicity and competition are deemed so advantageous in prosecuting ordinary human enterprises, they are particularly useful for drawing out the best efforts of the student. No seat of learning can dispense with them without exposing itself to falling into a sluggish routine with a bright spot only here and there in its history. It is true that the ideal student who loves learning for its own sake does not need any such incentives, just as the ideal christian who finds virtue its own reward needs not to be reminded as often as others of heaven and its counterpart. But it is certain that the average student, like the average Christian, requires to have kept before him the wholesome stimulant of reward and the deterrent of dishonor to quicken his sense of duty and develop his highest energies. It is hoped that the BULLETIN will help to accomplish this for every student of Holy Ghost College. For, among the best rewards of the good student, will be the chronicling of his success, and the sharpest sting for indolence will be the setting forth its fruits in the lists of examination results.

The BULLETIN will thus attain the primary object of its existence—healthy emu-

lation among the College students. In addition, it will, we trust, prove of interest to the many friends of the College, and, indeed, to all lovers of education. It is a great drawback to seats of learning like Holy Ghost College, that they have no means of putting *en evidence* the work they do. In other countries public competitions between colleges for prizes offered by the State, or the higher universities supply a satisfactory means of testing the relative worth of the several institutions. Here no such system exists. In the field of athletics only the several colleges meet in rivalry before the public gaze.

It is to be regretted that some similar means of exciting emulation does not exist for intellectual pursuits. The President of this College pointed out some time ago, in an eastern review, practical means whereby the higher universities—notably, for Catholic colleges, the new university at Washington—could influence and stimulate the work of the colleges by establishing prizes and scholarships for open competition. It is still hoped that some such means will be adopted. Meanwhile, the BULLETIN will give to the friends of Holy Ghost College an unvarnished account of such of its proceedings as may be of interest.

Further, the BULLETIN will occupy itself with educational matters in general. The work of the College embraces the three great divisions of education—primary, secondary, and higher; and thus, whatever regards any phase of education will find a place in this publication. Primary or parochial schools, high schools or academies, colleges and universities will each command attention. Educational works will be reviewed; systems and methods of discipline and instruction will be discussed.

Another interesting feature of the BULLETIN will be its Alumni department; in

which items of news concerning past-students will be recorded. In this connection we bespeak the cooperation of the Alumni themselves to keep us *au courant* of their movements.

With these few introductory remarks, we send forth the BULLETIN on its mission to stimulate those within and to interest those without the College. We trust it will be no small factor in building up the greater future, of which we have already many signs, when Holy Ghost College will develop into the fulness of university life, under the illuminating guidance and comforting strength of the Divine Paraclete.

Notes on various Departments and Subjects.

RELIGION.

As expressed in the design on the front cover of the BULLETIN, Religion holds the place of honor among the studies of the College. Not that undue prominence is given to the technical teaching of it, but it is supposed to be at the foundation and to permeate every part of the academic work. The means taken for inculcating Religion are partly direct and partly indirect. The direct means are (a) religious instruction, (b) religious associations or sodalities, (c) frequentation of the sacraments of Penance and Holy Eucharist. The indirect means are the high tone of morality that is insisted upon, the opening and closing of each exercise by prayer, and above all, the example of the teachers who, almost without exception, belong to a special religious order which makes professions of aiming at the highest christian perfection.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Since most students who enter the College have already received sound elementary instruction in religion, whether at school or at home, the course given in the College is naturally advanced — being

apologetic and explanatory of the higher truths of religion rather than merely catechetical. In the Academic department, the theologian Schouppé's Course of Instructions is the text book; and in the Collegiate department, Church History and Scripture form the staple of instruction. The following questions, selected from those set at the First Term Examinations of this year will give an idea of the scope of studies in religion :

JUNIOR CLASS.

What is meant by Inspiration? How does it differ from (a) Assistance of the Holy Ghost; (b) Revelation?

Upon what authorities do we rely, in general, for proof of the positive inspiration of the Holy Scriptures?

Describe (a) the general *Unity of Plan* in the Bible, (b) Some of the *Literary Beauties* of the Bible.

FRESHMAN AND SOPHOMORE.

Describe the destruction of Jerusalem.

Of what was this destruction the consequence?

ACADEMIC.

What is meant by a higher course of religious instruction? Show its necessity.

Prove the divinity of the Christian faith from the Resurrection of Christ.

Mention and explain the fundamental truths that are evident to reason.

Give the proofs of God's existence.

Explain the terms: Atheist, pantheist, fatalist, materialist.

[The following is an extract from the Paper of P. J. Hesson, in answer to the first of the above questions set to the Junior Class.]

INSPIRATION is a supernatural help, which, influencing the will of the sacred writer, positively directs and determines him to write, while it enlightens his understanding, at least, in regard to the substance of what he ought to write. The ASSISTANCE of the Holy Ghost is a succour, by which, through the help of

the Holy Ghost, a person is kept from committing any error in what he writes. This Assistance constitutes the infallibility of the Pope.

From the definition of each, it can be seen, how Inspiration differs from the Assistance of the Holy Ghost. Inspiration is a positive direction, whereas, the other is, so to speak, a negative help. Inspiration enlightens the person in regard to what he ought to write. Assistance of the Holy Ghost means, that He merely watches over the writer so as not to let him fall into error, allowing him at the same time to study for himself, and think out his own material.

REVELATION is a supernatural instruction of the Holy Ghost to a person, regarding something unknown to that person beforehand; as, the Revelation made to Isaias, of Christ to be born of a Virgin. Revelation informs a person of something not known before, whereas, Inspiration may be the development of subjects already known by natural means.

WEDNESDAY INSTRUCTIONS

Every Wednesday the President speaks to the students on some subject connected with academic life. The purport of these instructions is to help to build up the ideal recently expressed by the President when he said that he wanted every student of the College to shine before men as a christian, a scholar, and a gentleman. In future numbers of the BULLETIN we shall give reports of some of these instructions. We must be content this time with merely mentioning some of the subjects recently treated:—"The ideal student;" "Love of study;" "Gentlemanly conduct at games;" "Respect for authority;" "Archangel Raphael and Tobias;" "Passion and Reason."

SODALITIES.

There are four Sodalitys, dedicated to the Holy Ghost, the Immaculate Heart of Mary, the Holy Angels, and the Child Jesus respectively. Each of them meets

every week, recites an appropriate office, and listens to a short instruction from its Director.

The Sodality of the Holy Ghost is at present affiliated to the Archconfraternity erected some time ago at London by the late Cardinal Manning; but steps are being taken to erect a distinct Archconfraternity in America, and it is expected that its central sanctuary will be at the College. The meetings of the Sodality are held every Monday. The officers for the present year are:—

Director, Rev. John T. Murphy, C. S. Sp.
 Prefect, Hugh A. Collins.

SODALITY OF THE IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY.

The object of this Sodality is to cultivate among its members a tender devotion to the Holy Heart of the Mother of God, to engage them to imitate, especially during this important period of their life, her admirable virtues, and finally to obtain her powerful protection over their studies and their conduct.

The meetings take place in the College Chapel every Wednesday afternoon at the close of school, when, after a few brief words from the Spiritual Director, the members recite the little office of the Immaculate Heart. The officers for this year are:—

Director, Rev. P. A. McDermott, C. S. Sp.
 Prefect, Wm. Lamb.
 Vice Prefect, D. Brady.
 Secretary, J. Larkin.
 Treasurer, J. May.
 Librarian, W. Mulligan.
 Standard Bearer, J. O'Neill.

SODALITY OF THE HOLY ANGELS.

This Sodality has been already organized. It comprises the students of the three Academic classes, and has the honor of being the largest sodality in the College, consisting of nearly one hundred members.

The members aim at honoring the Holy Angels in a special manner, under the

patronage of the Blessed Virgin Mary, queen of the Holy Angels, and they vie with one another in prayer and watchfulness that they may not only retain but even advance in innocence, purity and piety, the most precious virtues of youth.

Besides the ordinary officers, this Sodality has what it calls "Class Prefects." Each class elects a Prefect from its own members, and he leads the class to and from the weekly Sodality meetings. It is interesting to see the air of dignity and importance assumed by the young Prefect and it is not less pleasing to notice how his classfellows respect and obey him, and what perfect order they maintain whilst under his guidance.

The nature of the Angels, their offices and services to men, particularly those of the Guardian Angels to the young, are the subjects to be treated this year in the weekly instructions given by the Spiritual Director. The officers for this year are:—

Director, Rev. Martin A. Hehir, C. S. Sp.
 Prefect, Michael A. McGarey.
 First Assistant, John F. Enright.
 Second Assistant, Peter J. Joyce.
 Treasurer, John A. Hanlon.
 Secretary, Charles M. Rihn.
 Librarian, Joseph F. Monaghan.
 Standard Bearer, Thomas H. Bryson.

SODALITY OF THE INFANT JESUS.

Director, Rev. Christopher Plunkett, C. S. Sp.
 Prefect, J. Sackville.
 First Assistant, Ray. Daschbach.
 Second Assistant, Richard Pollard.
 Treasurer, H. Smith.
 Secretary, Ray. Mabold.
 Standard Bearer, John McFarland.

PHILOSOPHY.

Within the last two years, a full course of Philosophy has been added to the programme, beginning with Logic and Metaphysics for the first year, in the Junior Class, and ending with the remaining subjects in the Senior Class. As the true principles of sound, christian Philosophy are nowhere more surely or more clearly

to be found than in the doctrines of the Angelic Doctor, St. Thomas Aquinas, according to the express declarations of our illustrious Pontiff, Leo XIII. the members of this class are, from the very outset accustomed to the teachings of St. Thomas, though the medium of that excellent work on christian Philosophy, by his Eminence, Cardinal Zigliara, which has been placed in their hands.

During the past two months the pupils of the first years' course have seen the preliminary principles of Logic, including the elements and rules of the Syllogism, while those who are making their second years' philosophy have seen the great part of rational Psychology, including such interesting and important questions as the Nature of Life, the Spirituality and Immortality of the Human Soul, etc.

PROPOSED LAW SCHOOL.

It has been for some time under consideration to establish a Law School in connection with the College. The usefulness of such an institution is obvious. It would give to large numbers of promising young men in Pittsburg and surrounding districts the opportunity of studying law in the most advantageous way, and at a minimum of expense. There is none of the Learned Professions which holds out such high prizes for talent and integrity as that of the Law. Hence, there is scarcely any greater benefit that could be conferred on young men of brains and character, than the putting within their reach a suitable Law School.

It is this conviction which has led the Trustees of the Holy Ghost College to make a serious effort to establish a Law School. They are willing to allocate for its use the requisite buildings and other appointments. But they are confronted with one great difficulty—the lack of necessary funds. Measures are being at present taken, at the instigation of some of the most thoughtful and public spirited men of Pittsburg, to raise an endowment, or, at least a guarantee fund which would enable the College to secure the en-



Miller
McCarthy
Keurns.

Ducont
Frommherz
Smith

McGonul
Fadden McDermott, Mgr
Richard Pollard, (Musical)

Wall
Gavin
Diebold, (Capt)

Reiter
Kraus
Murphy.

take delightful excursions into the suburbs, and are now perfectly conversant with all the intricate paths of Schenley Park, the flower maizes of the Conservatory and the chief avenues and public buildings of the two cities. On the first Sunday of each month, as a reward and encouragement for satisfactory conduct, they are permitted, on the invitation of their friends or with their permission, to spend the day at home or with their friends until supper time and benediction.

During the Exposition season, they had many opportunities to familiarize themselves with the exhibits, and enjoy the music of the famous New York band under the direction of the Professor Innis.

Thanksgiving Day was a day they all enjoyed; some spent it in the College as they were to take part in a football match; others accompanied the first team to Wheeling, W. Va., to see it do battle with the Vigilants, of Martin's Ferry, while others still, with the sweet refrain of "Home, sweet home," resounding in their ears, thought there was no place like home and no "culinary object" to be preferred to a turkey dinner at the family table.

They are all now looking forward with joyful anticipation to the Christmas holidays, when, relieved from restraint of the class-room and study-hall, they shall be free to enjoy themselves in the midst of their friends, surrounded by all the pleasant associations that Christmas time brings with it.

[N. B.—Notes on other Departments will appear in future numbers.]

VERY many old boys will be sorry to learn that Rev. Father Quinn is lying at death's door at Chippewa Falls, Wis., whither the doctors had recommended him to go for his health.

THE BULLETIN wishes a very Happy New Year to all its readers and friends.

List of Passes, Distinctions and Honor Certificates

AT THE
First Term Examinations

HELD IN
November, 1894.

To secure a Pass a student must get 60 per cent; to obtain a Distinction it is necessary to get 80 per cent.

An asterisk indicates those who obtained Honor Certificates. These Certificates are given to students who have got 80 per cent. in any subject or subjects; provided they pass, i. e., obtain 60 per cent. in the other subjects of their course.

Grammar Class.

CALLAHAN JOS. A.—P, Bible History, Geography.

D, Penmanship.

DASHBACH RAYMOND J.—P, Religion.

D, Bible History, Geography, English, Penmanship.

*DWYER JAMES J.—P, Religion, Arithmetic, English.

D, Bible History, Geography, Penmanship.

McFARLAND JOHN J.—D, Bible History, Religion, Geography, English, Penmanship.

*MAYBOLD RAYMOND C.—P, Arithmetic.

D, Bible History, Religion, Geography, English, Penmanship.

MALTESTA FRANK J.—P, Penmanship.

MILLER HARRY J.—P, Bible History.

D, Religion, Geography, English, Penmanship.

*POLLARD RICHARD J.—D, Religion, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

*SACKVILLE JOHN H.—P, Arithmetic.

D, Bible History, Religion, Geography, English, Penmanship.

SMITH HARRY A.—D, Bible History, Religion, Geography, English, Penmanship.

WARD JOHN J.—D, Religion, History.

Third Academic.

*BARTH CURTIS R.—P, English.

D, Religion, History, Latin, German, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship

*BENZ SYLVESTER L.—P, Religion, History, English.

D, Latin, German, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship

BYRNE BERNARD A.—P, Religion, German, Penmanship.

BURNS JAMES F.—P, Religion, English, Latin, German, Zoology.

D, History, Penmanship.

BONNISTALLI FRANK J.—P, History, Latin, Zoology.

D, German, Penmanship.

CAMPBELL JOHN M.—P, Religion, History, English, Zoology.

time of one or more first-class
A certain number of
already promised con-
siderable sums for this purpose, and it is
hoped within the next few months
enough will have been guaranteed to
justify the engagement of the required in-
struction.

Further information about this project
will be given in the next number of the
Bulletin. Meanwhile it is very earnestly
recommended to the generous attention of
all interested parties.

ANCIENT CLASSICS.

The study of the classical authors of ancient Greece and Rome is regarded as the ground work of literary culture in the College. It is a cause of much satisfaction to notice that ever increasing numbers of students take up each year the study of the ancient classics in preference to the easier but more barren commercial studies. This is a proof that both students and parents are becoming more and more alive to the importance of these higher and more painstaking studies, which alone supply that fulness of mental discipline which gives power and strength. The methods, recognized by educationists as the very best, are employed in the teaching of classics in the College. In all classes a close study of grammar, the practice of composition, both imitative and original, and the reading of the best authors after preparation and at sight are required.

forced in the training of our orchestra and military band. Our orchestra consists of twenty pieces, and includes first and second violins, viola, flute, first and second clarinet, first and second cornets, first and second horns, trombone, cello, bass and drums. Organized in the early part of 1890 it has since then been steadily maintained on a very satisfactory and creditable footing. The changes incidental to college life render this a rather difficult task. Pupils come and go in due course of time, and when the termination of their studies at the College deprives us of the services of one or several efficient and skilled players, it requires energetic and persevering efforts on the part of both pupils and teachers to fill their place in the band. But we have succeeded thus far in surmounting this ever-recurring difficulty.

In the early part of October of the present year, 1894, the Rev. Father Griffin undertook the formation of a brass and reed band, consisting entirely of students; it is at the present moment complete in point of members and is rapidly progressing in the art of rendering military music with taste and precision. Its regular rehearsals are held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6:45 P. M., and those of the orchestra on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 8:30 A. M.

Twice every week we have singing class for our College Choir of 50 voices. They, as well as the orchestra and military band, render very efficient service on various occasions, and take a prominent part in all our literary and musical entertainments.

Our Musical Department.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that in keeping with the great music-loving city of Pittsburg, as also with the old traditions of the College, the noble art of music counts many of its most ardent votaries amongst the students. During their stay here they have ample opportunity for the development of their musical talent, all instruments used in orchestral and military music being taught in the College, and the actual use of them being constantly en-

Our Boarders.

The boarders are all in the best of health and spirits, a fact due in great part to the devoted brothers who cater for them to their thorough satisfaction. Mindful of their motto, "*mens sana in corpore sano*," they apply themselves cheerfully to their studies, and have quite a lively time of it during recreation hours. On the free afternoons of Saturday and Sunday they

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D, Arithmetic.
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MULLIGAN WILLIAM A.—P, German, French.

ROSS ROBERT A.—P, Religion, History, English, French, Physics.

D, German.

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Algebra, Physics.

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D, French.

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D, Religion, History, French, Geometry.

Algebra, Physics.

GRIMALDI JOS. A.—P, English, Physics.

D, Religion, History, German, French.

LAMB WM. A.—P, English, German, French,
Geometry, Algebra, Physics.

D, Religion, History.

LARKIN JNO. C.—P, Religion, History, French,
Physics.

D, German.

LOEFFLER ALBERT J.—P, English, German,
Algebra.

D, Religion, History, French.

MANIECKI THEODORE J.—P, Religion, History,
Latin, Algebra, Physics.

D, German, French.

NEUROTH FRED W.—P, Religion, History.

D, German.

O'NEILL JAS. F.—P, French, Algebra.

D, Religion, History, German.

*RETKA FR'K. A.—P, English, Latin, Greek,
French, Geometry, Algebra, Physics.

D, Religion, History, German.

WIETRZYNSKI JOHN N.—P, Latin, Greek, Ger-
man, Algebra.

D, Religion, History, French, Geome-
try, Physics.

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*COLLINS HUGH A.—P, Greek, Physics.

D, Religion, History, English.

Latin, German, Geometry, Algebra.

DIEBOLD FRANK X.—P, English.

D, Religion, History.

FREKER GEORGE A.—P, Religion, English, Latin,
German, Geometry, Algebra.

D, History.

FROST CHARLES V.—P, Latin, Greek, Algebra.

Religion, History, English, German.

HESSON PATRICK J.—P, Latin, Greek, French,
Geometry, Algebra.

D, Religion, History, English, German.

KELLY JOHN J.—P, Greek, Geometry, Algebra.

D, Religion, History, English, Latin,

French.

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LOEFFLER WM. C.—P, History, Latin, Algebra.

D, Religion, English, Geometry.

MCCABE JAMES J.—P, History, English, French,
Geometry, Algebra.

D, Religion.

MCCLAFFERTY JAMES A.—Religion, History,
English, French.

D, German.

MEYER JOS.—P, History, English, Latin, Greek,
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D, Religion.

MILLER FRANK S.—P, Greek, Algebra.

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Greek, German, French, Geometry, Algebra.

*SMITH GEORGE J.—P, French, Algebra.

D, Religion, History, English.

SONNEFELD MICHAEL S.—P, History, English,
D Religion.

WALSH ARTHUR F.—P, Religion, Latin, Alge-
bra.

D, History, English.

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY STUDENTS.

SHOULD THE STUDY OF GREEK FORM A NEC-
ESSARY PART OF A COLLEGE CLASSICAL
COURSE?

If the question were put to a class of boys, just struggling to master their Greek conjugations or heroically endeavoring to turn an English speech into Greek "Oratio Obliqua" the majority of them would emphatically answer "no." But, if, after a few years' study and perusal of the Greek authors, the question were again put to these same boys, their answer would undoubtedly be in the affirmative. Now what attractions have they in the meanwhile found in the Greek language—attractions so strong as to make them declare that the really difficult task of learning the language has been more than compensated for by the fact that they now know it. It is just to point out the reasons for this declaration that this article has been written.

We study an ancient or foreign language in order that we may read and appreciate its literature, and thus broaden our minds and the scope of our ideas by adding to the knowledge gleaned from our native writers that also which we can extract from foreign sources. This would be a sufficient general reason for undertaking the study of any language having a literature worth speaking of, for it must be remembered that to appreciate fully any foreign work we must read it in the original, as every language has its own

delicate shades of expression which cannot be reproduced in a translation. But, in addition to the above reason, we find in Greek other sound motives for making it a necessary study for any one desirous of pursuing a good classical course.

In the first place, the development of a language goes hand in hand with that of the people, and we need scarcely allude to the high refinement of the Greeks, particularly the Athenians. A highly cultivated language was naturally to be looked for among such people, and such we find Greek to be. Even when Homer used it, it was no barbarous language; but it was gradually improved until in the time of Demosthenes it reached its most perfect state, and was then a language conspicuous alike for its clearness and its ability to express gracefully and accurately every mode of thought.

Again, the more comprehensive the literature of a language is, the greater is its value, as men of widely different tastes can find in it something attractive and instructive, suited to the particular taste of each. Now, we may ask, where among ancient literatures do we find one so rich and varied as the Greeks. Let us glance at some of the principal Greek authors, and see if it is not worth the student's while to master the principles of the language for the sake of the wide field of literature then to be opened to him, in which, whatever be his literary taste or fancy, he will be sure to find subjects fit to excite his admiration, or models worthy of imitation.

First of all, in Epic poetry we have Homer, whose power in using beautiful metaphors and similes has never been excelled, and whose style, at the same time simple and grand, has charmed his readers for more than two thousand years. Passing then to dramatic and tragic poetry, we meet three master-hands, Sophocles, Euripides, and Æschylus, delineating the highest traits of human character with a power and a beauty rarely equalled and never surpassed by any since their time. Not only in the fanciful regions of poetry

do we find the Greeks excelling, but in the more exact domains of History and Philosophy they are likewise pre-eminent. History is represented by Herodotus and Thucydides,—Thucydides, who has been taken as the perfect model of an impartial historian,—whilst Plato and Aristotle were the founders of the two systems of Philosophy which, in the Middle Ages were taken as the foundations of the Franciscan and Dominican Scholasticism respectively. If we desire specimens or models of cutting satire, the Greek supplies us with them in the pages of Aristophanes. Finally, in the patriotic and burning eloquence of Demosthenes, we see the perfection of the language in the hands of one who understands the perfect use of it.

Not to protract the article to an unreasonable length, we may say that Greek possesses all the advantages a language can have whether we consider it merely as a language or as a literature. No one would ever think of excluding Latin from a classical course, and yet in the flexibility of expression, in the higher perfection to which it was brought, and in the nobler literature which it has produced, the Greek language far surpasses the Latin. If, then, our classical students are to be worthy of the name, we cannot afford to exclude from their college course a language which in a higher degree than any other deserves the title of classical.

THOMAS L. BARRY.

THE OLD COLLEGE CLOCK.

Years and years ago, the neatly carved wood with which the College Clock is framed, was a tall, strong oak tree in the virgin forests of South America. There it served the traveler as a protection from the scorching heat of the sun; savages held their councils in its shadow, or took refuge beneath its branches from the storms that swept over it; birds nestled amidst its leaves and poured forth their sweet melody all day long. As time passed on, the faint ring of the woodman's axe was heard in the distance, and the

stately tree feared the time, when its turn, too, should come. It had not long to wait. The axe struck through to the pith. It felt a pain and a faintness, till, from repeated strokes, down it came at last, with a sigh. In spite of its regrets, it was taken away from the scenes of its early and maturer years, without even being allowed to bid farewell to the constant companions of its forest life.

It was taken to the planing mill, where it was cut into long smooth boards, and laid aside for future use. It had now much time for reflection, and wondered what had become of its companions. Some, perhaps, had been cut down for kindling wood, and had, long since, disappeared in smoke; others had been fashioned by the skillful hand of the artisan into chairs and tables and schoolroom desks; while others, still, had been chosen to serve as masts, or to line the sides of some gallant ships of war, whose decks were trod by Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar, or by our own Farragut at Vicksburg, or by our old friend the Old Angler at the battle of Camperdown. But the Veteran Oak of which we speak was selected for a nobler purpose, namely, to be the framework of the mechanism destined to embody one of the greatest achievements of men's mind for the calculation of time.

Thus far for the outward frame. What shall I now say of the inward material of the mechanism itself? Who shall describe its origin, or enumerate the many hands through which it has passed to reach its present form? Perhaps some centuries ago, it was lying in the depths of a Michigan mine, or on the flanks of a mountain in Colorado. The miner, the artisan and the manufacturer have since passed away, while it remains a lasting monument to their handiwork. When, at length, it reached its present shape, it was enclosed within the case fashioned from the Veteran Oak and placed at the head of the College stairs, there to be gazed at by the students going to and from their respective classrooms. What stories it could tell of boys

that wished it would abbreviate the weary hours of class, and lengthen out the time of recreation! But, happily in this respect it showed no favoritism, and was always faithful in the strict discharge of its duties, never slowing, never hurrying, but always keeping on in the even tenor of its way.

How many hundreds has it seen come to College, graduate, and pass away, to be succeeded by other generations! We, too, shall pass away, but it will remain and toll out to our successors, for ages, the same time as it tolls out to us. Then, and then only, when time will be no more, will its functions cease. In Heaven, there will be no use for it; for, in that happy home the actual moment has with it all the joy and all the bliss that can be imagined and desired.

JOHN ENRIGHT.
Academic Department.

[The following is a part of the Examination Paper of F. S. Miller in answer to the questions in history upon the causes which led to the death of Charles I, together with a brief estimate of the King's character, and of his chief ministers.]

In 1625, on the death of James I, his son Charles ascended the throne. James left a dissatisfied people, an antagonistic Parliament, and a bankrupt treasury.

The remote cause which led to the death of Charles was his stubbornness. He would not accede to any of the claims which Parliament put forward. Consequently, when he demanded subsidies for his army and money for the payment of his debts, he was refused. The Parliament demanded four things: that the King should not arrest anyone without warrant, and the intention of trial; that the prisoners had the right to demand the writ of habeas corpus; that no soldiers were to be billeted on private person without their consent, and that the taxes could not be imposed without the sanction of Parliament.

These constant demands at last exasperated Charles, who, instead of yielding, entered Parliament with armed guards to arrest its leaders. In the meantime, these were spirited away, and the only issue left



Jno. A. Ryan, Knorr, Dillon, Benz, Smith, Bonistall,
 Hamilton, McNulty, (Capt.) Sackville, Jno. J. Ryan, Lamy, McAlcese, McFarland,
 Low, Walsh, Duffy

22 X 18
 1866

was war. At first Charles was victorious, but was defeated principally through the means of Oliver Cromwell, the leader of the Independents. He fled to the Scottish army and was basely sold by them to Cromwell. They formed a mock jury before whom he was brought to trial. Finally he was sentenced on a charge of high treason, and executed in January, 1649.

Charles I was well educated, but allowed himself to be swayed by his ministers. He was a true Tudor, being inflexible in his resolution, but lacked the will-power to deal rightly with his people.

Before his death he displayed the nobleness and bravery of his character, amid the taunts and insults of his enemies.

Lord Buckingham was the most immoral and unscrupulous man of his time; he had a notorious reputation throughout Europe on account of his escapades. He contributed much to the downfall of Charles for he was the bone of contention between Charles and his Parliament. It is impossible to understand why Charles should have protected such a scoundrel, who was not only no good to Charles either as a statesman or a general, but was the evident cause of all his difficulties.

John Laud was at first a country parson, and very bigoted. He rose, by questionable means, to be the chief Prelate of England, through the influence of Buckingham.

He could tolerate no one who held opinions contrary to his own. In this way he persecuted all alike. Puritans as well as Catholics felt his iron hand. He intended to eradicate all religions that were opposed to the Established Church. In this manner he caused a war with the Scots, and provoked the Puritans against Charles I., who, without doubt, sanctioned his deeds.

Wentworth, Lord Strafford, another of Charles' ministers, was of the same class as those who preceded him. Cruel and unscrupulous, he left no means untried to gain his purpose. At first he was secretly the enemy of Charles, but wished to be his minister, because he detested the influ-

ence and growing ascendancy of Buckingham. Shortly after he was dismissed from Court, but was finally recalled and made Prime Minister. His highest encomium is to be called the "very embodiment of the genius of tyranny."

The motto of his policy was "thorough," and it was his chief ambition to become the Richelieu of England.

F. S. MILLER.

Several other contributions which were accepted for this number have been avoidably held over for next number.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our new Gymnasium is under way and will prove a very valuable addition to the College equipment when completed. It is being erected on the College grounds, near the main building, and is 65 by 42 feet in size, while the interior measurement from floor to ceiling will average 25 feet. It will be thoroughly equipped with gymnaseum apparatus; baths, dressing rooms and other accessories. The football and baseball teams will use it during the winter to keep in shape for their seasons, and an athletic team will also be developed.

The musical department of the College has been for the last 13 years under the able and active management of the Rev. Father Griffin, who has developed many a youthful violinist and pianist during that long period. His other duties have, however, made frequent and heavy inroads upon his time, so that it is with a feeling of intense joy and satisfaction that he finds himself strengthened considerably and his burdens materially lightened, by the presence and the co-operation of his own distinguished teacher of former days, Professor Jos. Stein. The Professor is an expert pianist and a still more brilliant violinist, while, at the same time, he is a master upon all the other instruments both of the orchestra and the military band. He is also a specialist upon that grandest of all instruments, the organ. There is no doubt Mr. Stein will soon be heard of in Pittsburg, which is par excellence a city of musical critics and connoisseurs.

The military band has received much impetus from his energetic direction. His performance on the clarinet gives wonderful life and vim to the youthful members of the band. Look out for the fine programme which the boys are preparing for the "old fashioned fair."

THE LITERARY UNION.

The following subject was selected for the Debate given by the members of the Literary Union, Sunday evening, November 25th :

RESOLVED, "That the Military genius and bravery of her soldiers contributed more to the establishment of the American Republic than the civic patriotism and determination of her statesmen."

The Chairman was G. S. Smith; the speakers were, for the affirmative, W. C. Loeffler; for the negative, F. Lauinger.

The Chairman spoke as follows :

GENTLEMEN :

The subject which you are about to discuss is of great importance. It deals with the origin and the life of a youthful but powerful nation.

There is, as you are all aware, a vast difference between the foundations of Republics in the past and that of the latest of Republics—the one of which we are the happy citizens. In the past, the causes of revolution were more or less the outbursts of popular disapproval or discontent, and there was something unstable about the governments thus established.

It is true, we have two notable examples which would seem to disprove the apparent exaggeration of this statement. I mean the Republic of Ancient Rome, and that of more modern Venice.

But without wishing, gentlemen, to burden you with a long discourse upon the origin, the splendor and the decline of these two Powers, I shall content myself with stating that neither of them has, in my opinion, realized the ideal, which I entertain of a republic of the people—where the people rule—and where the people enjoy the full degree of liberty, with which it was Nature's purpose to endow them.

However, gentlemen, in the present case it was not simply an uprising against military despotism, but it was a deep-seated feeling of the need of a better government, which, in my opinion, gave birth to this great nation of modern times.

Now, to crush this sentiment and this demand, laws, taxes and civil persecution were not found adequate. A military force was deemed necessary, and all the power of Great Britain, while yet at the very zenith of her greatness,

was brought to bear upon this momentous crisis. For a time the youthful aspirants to liberty in the far-off but growing nation resisted with all the force of eloquence, and, appealing to every sense of the Briton's humanity and uprightness, rested the success of their cause upon its own intrinsic justice.

But, alas! though aided by the eloquence of a Pitt, a Burke and a Barre, they were helpless to stay the overwhelming forces pitted against them. British armies and mercenary troops, and even the native savages were raised up to crush forever their fondest hopes.

Thus driven to bay, they themselves will in turn take up the sword, and impelled to this last resort by the tyranny of a haughty king, they will not rest until they have not only reached the goal of their desires, but built up a most perfect model of a free and independent nation—the refuge of the liberty-loving throughout the world. Gentlemen, was all this the fruit of military genius, of personal bravery, of sacrifices on the field of battle? There was, it is true, enough of all this, enough of bravery, enough of lives sacrificed before the struggle finally ended with success.

But what was it that aroused the slumbering patriotism of the military, other than the fiery eloquence of Samuel Adams, of Thomas Jefferson, of John Q. Adams, of Patrick Henry and of other devoted men? Therefore, gentlemen, it is evident from what has been said that the foundation and body of our republic rests on two great pillars—one, the civic patriotism of her statesmen—the other, the military achievements of her warriors.

It now remains with the speakers to determine which was the more powerful contributor.

W. C. Loeffler spoke on the affirmative side as follows :

MR. CHAIRMAN :—

From the brief but able summary which you have just now made of the subject of our present discussion, I have been led to consider as entirely unnecessary any lengthened description of the causes which gave rise to the establishment of this Republic.

But there is one thing which I wish

you, Mr. Chairman, to remember clearly in the course of this debate. We are not going to discuss the conditions of an established government—we are in presence of a number of distinct and widely divergent Colonies, in a state of social and political upheaval. The dominant idea which their past history—which their present condition, has implanted above all others in their breasts—is the great idea of FREEDOM FROM OPPRESSION. It is for THIS they have left the land of their fathers. It is with this idea that they have faced the dangers of the ocean and the privations of the trackless forest.

The thought of a new government—of new institutions, has not troubled the surface of their honest minds, reared in the atmosphere of rugged old liberty-loving England. They will support a king. They will honor and respect his officials—but they will have naught of OPPRESSION!

Alas! the oppression from which, in one shape, they fled in the past, has again pursued them in their new abode! Oppression upon their industry—oppression upon their factories—oppression upon the very food of their daily life! And what was the natural consequence? It was, Mr. Chairman, a slow, deliberate, but uncompromising Revolution! Not the sudden outbreak, of wild, unreasoning murder and rapine like the overthrow of the Bastile—but the calm resolve of intelligent freemen never to submit to what was evidently unjust!

Then came the Boston Tea Party, which grew before long to Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill! Was this first bud of the Revolution unfolded by the statesmen, or was it not the result of daring bravery on the part of the colonists?—soldiers already by instinct from their contact with the savages?

Great Britain—or rather her obstinate king—now hurled regiment upon regiment of veteran troops upon the poor and helpless colonies—foreign mercenaries were brought over to accomplish the difficult task—even the savages were roused from their wild haunts to butcher the oppressed and struggling subjects!

But in this crisis, as you well know, and have so well said, Mr. Chairman,

the courage of the colonists withstood the test, and, led by men from their own ranks, like Preston and Putnam, they held at bay the resources of their powerful enemy.

Such, Mr. Chairman, was the outbreak of our American Revolution! It was not, therefore, so much the need of counsel, of sentiment, or of encouragement, that was felt, in the midst of that mighty struggle. It was the need of MEN!—of men who could die for liberty! It was the need of arms and ammunition. It was the need of courage to face the bayonets of British veterans upon the slope of Bunker Hill, with the few old rusty pikes and muskets, that had long since given place to the scythe and the ploughshare! It was not, like to-day, a united people that faced the haughty Empire of the seas! It was a desperate handful of down-trodden men that, BEFORE THEM, saw nothing but oppression—and, BEHIND THEM, nothing but the scalping-knife and tomahawk for themselves and their children! In such an emergency, in such an extremity, when all the scattered elements were ready for the sacrifice, and eager for the unavoidable and decisive struggle, it required but the master hand of a military genius to UNITE them and to ORGANIZE them.

This, Mr. Chairman, was the mighty task of that heroic man, whose name is inseparably linked with the name of this Republic. And, when future generations shall meditate upon the noble part which Washington took, in giving to their fathers the blessings of freedom which they now enjoy, it is not to his speeches in the Hall of Congress that their grateful minds will instinctively revert, but to his weary marches through the Jerseys—to the fearful days of Trenton and Princeton—and to the cheerless spectacle of his camp at Valley Forge!

It was easy, no doubt, for the WISE and DIGNIFIED and LEARNED statesmen, to send orders and advice from their comfortable Council-chamber—while listening to the insidious words of faithless and unworthy rivals—it was easy to betake themselves to the shelter of Baltimore, when the British threatened the City on the Delaware—it was easy for them to criticise and condemn and

countermand, from this safe retreat! But it was not so easy to be tramping through the snow without shoes or stockings—it was not so easy to be fighting the enemies from without, while struggling with the more powerful and more clamorous enemies of famine, hunger and discouragement from within.

This it was which demanded courage and perseverance—stratagem and genius! This it was, which rendered possible the victories on the field—which made necessary the surrender of British armies—which won the aid of France and the admiration of Europe!

In a word, Mr. Chairman, this it was that founded a nation and gave birth to a new and united people!

I readily grant that statesmanship is necessary to the prosperity of a country—but it is only where the country is properly and permanently organized, where the crisis of a revolution has been safely traversed.

And even in this case, you will allow me, Mr. Chairman, to suggest a hypothesis, which, I think, will illustrate my proposition. Let me suppose, that an enemy appear upon our coast with the designs of invasion and conquest. I ask you, what could the statesmen accomplish? They would probably take counsel and then decide that it was necessary to call upon the soldiery. If the soldiery failed to respond, the statesmen would be helpless, our country would be disrupted, and, before long, the statesmen would have no country upon which to practise their splendid talents.

I shall, therefore, leave the question in your hands, Mr. Chairman, confident that when you remember the circumstances which gave rise to the American revolution, you will agree with me in saying that the military genius and bravery of her soldiers contributed more to the establishment of our glorious Republic than the Civic Patriotism of her statesmen.

Mr. F. Lauinger spoke in favor of Civic Patriotism as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN:—

It would be a loss of time for me to enumerate all the causes which led up to the American Revolution. Students of history know how the early colonists were oppressed on all sides,

and, when at last they could stand it no longer, gave public vent to their feelings. At this juncture, the mother country called together her military, and by force of arms endeavored to stifle the cries of her wronged subjects, who had borne outrage upon outrage, in the shape of unjust taxes, stolen privileges and outrageous laws. It was this heaping of injury upon insult that aroused the fiercest fire in the breasts of the old patriots. The day of Liberty was now dawning.

When we come, therefore, Mr. Chairman, to examine the claims of the colonists, we find that they were extremely reasonable. England had forbidden inland commerce. Factories were condemned as "common nuisances." All trading was to be done in foreign markets, and the duties and taxes were enormous. Common privileges were denied, and the subjection became simply unbearable. In fine, the American colonists were little better than slaves. In the English Parliament, laws still heavier were being enacted with which to grind down the colonial subjects. But the soul of justice was not extinct even in that corrupt body of legislators. Like a beam of sunshine on a cloudy day, there arose in their very midst the three immortal statesmen mentioned just now by you, Mr. Chairman, three men whose refined sense of justice was outraged and torn by the shameful proceedings, and who ploughed the waves of opposition with undaunted courage. These, honorable sir, were patriots, civic patriots, whose burning orations yielded for the Americans a priceless victory. It was a reaction of England's own word, causing civil dissension and inner strife, which weakened her power.

We turn over the pages of history in vain to find a people which, in the establishing of a government, would bear comparison with the old colonists. Sincerity, deep sincerity, enveloped every soul. The idea of pecuniary gain was nauseating to the weakest of them, for they had at stake more than money could buy. No occasion in all history ever demanded, in such strong terms, a display of patriotism, as the founding of America. Liberty mixed with the very atmosphere, and every individual unconsciously breathed it into his soul. Never



Loeffer, Keally	Nowak, Miller	Joyce Giel, (Capt.)	O'Neill, H. Groebel, Mgr. Murphy.	Layton, Hillgrove Laux.	Brady, Kennedy
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were men more earnest, never had men more cause to be earnest than in those exciting, fearful times. Determination seated on every brow was the badge and the watchword of Liberty.

After the necessary meetings and conventions, the military was organized with George Washington as commander-in-chief. The first real engagement was the battle of Bunker Hill, and following it came a series of battles, in which the bravery of its soldiers under the existing conditions has never been equalled. But with all the attainments of the military, it did not contribute nearly so much as the civic patriotism of the statesmen. It was they who first took up the cause. It was they who spoke to large gatherings and imbued them with the spirit of independence, educating the people to their rights: James Otis, the advocate-general of the crown, rose against the tyranny of his very appointers, by refusing to defend the "writs of assistance" in Massachusetts. Upon perceiving the injustice contained in the writs, along with other outrages heaped upon the colonists, he called a meeting and addressed it under the banner of Liberty. Stirred by his example, men began to canvass the country, instilling into the minds of the people the knowledge of their rights. These men, with righteousness as their torch, set the entire land aflame with indignation against England. A company of these civic heroes was called, and, honorable sir, my capabilities are too weak to describe the patriotism that was enclosed within the walls of Faneuil hall on this occasion. Picture to yourself the immortal tribunal. John Adams arises to make his memorable reply to one who shrinks from the dread responsibility. With his memorable words, "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish," he made the very atmosphere sparkle and flame with the emotions that were rising in his breast.

These were the men that drafted the declaration of independence, and signed it. It was they who framed the foundation of our government, for which our heroes fought and died. Truly, the soldiers performed deeds of valor that shall forever merit our deepest gratitude, but the contribution of those

who originated the plan and framed the constitution, guarding it from the intrigues of the English, was far greater. The man to whom must be ascribed the greater part of the military achievements, was the immortal Washington. True, he contributed much in the field, but, sir, was not he also a statesman of the highest order? Did not he, along with Jefferson, Franklin, Livingston, the Adamases, and the other members of the Congress, did not he also, by his wise counsels, materially aid in establishing and strengthening the infant Republic?

I leave this question to the reply of Patrick Henry, who said, "If you speak of solid information and sound judgment, Washington was UNQUESTIONABLY the GREATEST man of them all."

Sir, I venerate the ruby drops that were spilled on the field of battle by those proto-martyrs of our country. I admire their sacrifices, and I weep for their sufferings, but I maintain that this heroic spirit was founded on the broader grounds of love of liberty, intelligent patriotism and intense hatred of oppression, engendered in their souls and cherished in their hearts by the fiery zeal, the earnest words, the determined efforts and the incessant representations of such men as Adams, Otis, Jefferson and their fellow-patriots, to whom we owe not merely the momentary success of the Revolution, but the Constitution, the Legislation and the institutions which are destined to make our country the lasting and perpetual home of Liberty upon this earth.

During the past year Rev. Father Griffin has devoted a considerable portion of his spare time to the composition and publication of the following pieces of music: "Veni Creator," "Ave Maria," "The Gay Old Times," (words by Gerald Griffin) "I love to think of Thee, My native Cot," (words and music original,) "O, Salutaris." All these pieces have had, from the moment of their publication, a large and rapid sale. As for the sacred pieces, they are sung not only by almost all the church choirs in and around our two cities, but in many churches of distant states.

ATHLETICS.

Physical culture forms, as every one knows, an important feature of education. And the most satisfactory way of inculcating it is through outdoor games. Hence the College authorities encourage these within due limits. Games are not permitted to interfere with studies; and gentlemanly behaviour in conducting them is always insisted upon. In this way, the usual out-door games have proved very beneficial to both the bodily health and moral character of the students. This can be said most emphatically of football. The abuse of this game in certain quarters has brought upon it much criticism, but those who know most about College matters are agreed that when properly played it is the most effective of all games for developing at the same time muscle and brain, courage and restraint. The H. G. C. experience of it is very satisfactory from every point of view; and as long as gentlemanly clubs are around to play with, the H. G. C. boys will be found in the lists.

The opening and leveling of two nice fields close to the College building has enabled the students to spend their recreation hours in the development of several fine little football teams besides the regular senior team. All have been eminently successful against opposing teams, and especially successful in what should be the chief features of this great college game, during the dreary months of the fall and winter term, namely, in giving to the generality of the boys a healthy, pleasant and manly exercise, to offset the mental application needed for their studies.

The Senior team was composed of the following players: Left end, W. Murphy, E. Kearns; left tackle, P. Reilly, C. Kraus; left guard, G. Smith, R. Wall; center, T. McAull; right guard, M. Ducont; right end, F. Diebold (Captain); quarterback; B. Kearns; left halfback, J. B. Wolf; right halfback, Fromberz; E. O'Brien; full back, A. Gavin.

To summarize the results of the season, it may be said that the H. G. C. senior eleven played 12 games, out of which they lost 3 and scored a total of 216 points to their opponents' 52. They were shut out only once by the moderate score of 12 to 0, while on the other two occasions they were beaten only by 8 to 4 and 12 to 6. They shut out their opponents six times and made in some games the largest scores recorded for any team in this neighborhood.

The second team is composed of the following players: Left end; Wingerter; left tackle, W. Loeffler; left guard, F. Sonnefeld; center, A. Wollnick; right guard, R. Wall; right tackle, M. Retka; right end, E. Vetter; quarterback, P. O'Neill; left halfback, T. Retka; right halfback, McCarthy; fullback, F. Miller (Captain); Manager, Rev. P. A. McDermott; mascot, Sidney Brent. This second team was organized early in the season, under the supervision of Mr. F. Miller, who, though

still young, is a most experienced and fearless player. Out of five games played, with three victories, one tie game and one defeat, the second team scored 74 points to their opponents' 22.

Following are the members composing the third (or second junior) team: Left end, T. Ryan; left tackle, A. Loeffler, D. Brady; left guard, J. Nowack; center, P. Joyce; right guard, J. O'Neill; right tackle, L. Layton, B. Dunn; right end, H. Keally; quarterback, J. Laux; left halfback; W. Hillgrove; right halfback, W. Giel (Captain); fullback, J. Kennedy; Manager, Mr. H. J. Goebel; coach, Mr. F. Miller; mascot, Ch. Murphy.

No team in the college has displayed more union, more fidelity, more activity than this third team, and none contains more real and excellent material for future development in the line of scientific football. It is therefore, only natural that great success should be chronicled to their credit. It has played nine games, and not only won all nine, but allowed only one of its opponents to score 6 points against it. Its total record stands 152 to 6.

The following youthful players compose the fourth team: Left end J. Hanlon; left tackle, R. Walsh, J. Byrne; left guard, J. McFarland; center, H. Smith; right guard, P. Duffy, F. Bonistalli; right tackle, J. McAleese; right end, J. Knorr, J. Sackville; quarter, J. Ryan; left halfback, S. Benz; right halfback, J. P. McNulty (Captain); fullback, R. Dillon; Manager, Mr. J. Laux; coach, Mr. F. Miller; mascot, Master Richard Low.

The other and older teams may have had more experience, more numerous contests for supremacy—but this little one has excelled all of them in one particular feature, namely, enthusiasm. No weather was gloomy or damp or cold enough to deter them from practising or playing, and, though circumstances prevented them from having more than three regular games, they had the credit of coming off victorious in all of them, scoring in all 32 to their opponents' 12.

From the above record it may be seen that the college boys have good reason to be pleased with the result of their efforts on the gridiron, and give promise, since most of them will still be in the college next year, of achieving more brilliant victories when they will once again don their football jackets, (in '95.)

LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Every Sunday evening there is a Literary and Musical Entertainment in the College Hall before the Faculty and students. Each class is required to be represented at these seances. The literary part consists of Debates, Papers, and (for the lowest classes) Declamation; the musical part comprises both vocal and instrumental selections. It is found that the presence of a critical audience has an inspiring effect on the various performers.

OUR ALUMNI.

For some time past a great many of the old boys were expressing their desire of instituting something that would bring old friends together again. To respond to this wish, the Class of '95 resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means. It was finally decided to invite all the Old Boys to a banquet to be given in their honor on the occasion of the opening of the New College Hall. Nearly a hundred responded to this call, and not one regretted having put in an appearance. Everything was first-class, and everybody felt himself wrought up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

The Rev. President opened the series of discourses by telling his hearers of the solid hopes for a brilliant future, of which their Alma Mater gave evident promise. Mr. Daniel C. Cawley, as the oldest of the students, spoke next, and expressed, on behalf of his classmates, the gratitude that they felt towards their old teachers. Various toasts were then proposed and honored, the Rev. President acting as toastmaster. Jno. F. Miller, Esq., responded on behalf of the law. Mr. Fk. T. Lauinger, '95, also responded to this same toast. Mr. P. J. Hesson spoke in behalf of the baseball team, and Mr. Fk. X. Diebold in behalf of football. Mr. Fk. P. Smith, editor of the "Catholic," who was present as a guest, was next called upon and made a very neat and stirring speech. Finally; Mr. Edw. G. O'Connor proposed a vote of thanks to the President and Faculty of the College, as well as to the Class of '95, for the kind treatment they had received at their hands. Needless to say that this was carried with enthusiasm.

After the banquet, the company proceeded to the new hall, where a most excellent concert, under the joint direction of Father Jno. Griffin and Prof. J. Stein, was given. Immediately after this, the guests resolved themselves into a business meeting. Mr. Daniel C. Cawley being unanimously called to the chair, and Rev. Father Grunewald to the Secretary's table. After some debate the chair was requested to appoint a committee of five, empowered to draft a Constitution and By-Laws with a view to establishing a permanent organization. In answer to this resolution, the chairman appointed the following gentlemen on the committee, with instructions to report as soon as possible: Mr. L. M. Heyl, chairman. Jno. F. Miller, Esq., vice chairman, Mr. Thos. A. Joyce, secretary, Mr. Edw. G. O'Connor, Mr. Wm. J. Barr.

The meeting then adjourned, to be convened again at the call of the Chair, as soon as progress was reported by the committee.

In our next number we shall give a further report of Alumni proceedings.

OUR ALUMNI ABROAD.

Several of our Alumni are prosecuting higher studies abroad. Mr. Wm. J. McMullen, of '91, is at the R. I. University of Innsbruck. Acting on the advice of his eminent professors, among whom is Fr. Hurter, he is reading for the D. D. degree.

The following letter, received from him while he was on his summer vacation, will be read with interest. We have to claim his indulgence for publishing it, as it was not intended for publication:

SCHWARZ IN TIROL, AUSTRIA.
Sept. 6th, 1894.

Dear Rev. Father:

Your kind letter of July 18th reached me here via Innsbruck in due time. I need hardly say that it was very welcome.

I am glad to hear your commendation of Innsbruck, since by force of circumstances I must complete my course there. My own experience has led me to rank our faculty of the University at Innsbruck not even below the Jesuit College in Rome, particularly with regard to conferring degrees. To say the least, the examinations at Innsbruck are severe enough for me. I recognize that in going in for the degrees, I am attempting something above me, something that will strain my capacity a little to attain. But this is just my motive in wishing to make the trial. If I am not able to reach high enough, I shall at least be able to reach higher after the attempt than before. In compliance with a rule made last year I shall devote my spare time during a part of the coming year to certain minor examinations in biblical studies and Church History, but as soon as I have these off my hands I shall begin at once the long and slow preparation for the "rigorosa."

I passed through the yearly examinations in Dogma and Moral Theology at the close of the last semester safely. We had an excellent tract, as far as I can judge, "de Ecclesia ejusque capite, Romano Pontifice."

As Father Hurter was our professor in the other matter of Dogma, you may be sure all was brought out for us that is contained in the first volume of his work. We are to have a new professor in his place next year—to fill the second chair of the scholastic course,—and we expect good tracts, "de Deo Uno et Trino, de Deo Creante, etc."

I am spending the vacation in a small town not far from Innsbruck. Here I have an opportunity to climb mountains, to take cold baths after Pfarrer Kneipp's system, and, if I am not already sufficiently well acquainted with them, to observe the manner and customs, "des biederer Volks im heiligen Land Tirol." I have given the Kneipp-Cur a good trial. It has some merits, I think. It certainly acts upon the blood by increasing its circulation. One feels fresh vigor after the baths, and really comes to like cold "güsse." But the effect of the treatment on any specific trouble is very slow. I should not wish to rely upon it if I were seriously ill. Many of the students in the Universities of Germany and Austria have, or imagine themselves to have, all kinds of nervous diseases. A number of them are "Kneipping" continually, but as far as I can see, with very little good result. They succeed only in losing considerable time with the "Kneipperei." I should rather prescribe base-ball and foot-ball with all their attendant bruises and danger.

I consider myself fortunate in having been able to live for a time among a strictly Catholic people. Although there are many things not just as they ought to be—in their liturgy, the relations of Church and State, etc.,—nevertheless, it is of interest to an American to see the part religion has in their lives. A great holiday in Tyrol means a "Kirchtag." The business transactions of the peasants are settled according to the feasts, "Lorenzi," "Martini," "Jacobi," etc. Their salutation is Gruss' Gott. "Thank you" is "vergelt's Gott," to which the answer is, "Gott verguet's." Prayers in common, morning and night, before and after meals, are never omitted. There is a great deal of "Kirchengehen," as they say in dialect. Many of the people go to Mass every day, even though they have to rise at four o'clock to do so. At five o'clock the churches are crowded.

Kindly remember me to my old friends at the College. Wishing you every success in your new undertakings of this year, I remain,

Very respectfully and gratefully yours,
WM. J. McMULLEN.
Rev. John T. Murphy, C. S. Sp.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION.

THE H. G. C.

Since "the child is father of the man"—the proverb tells us so—

He ought to give his progeny a fair and honest show,

And he cannot do it better than by studying to be
A distinguished young Alumnus of the

H.
G.
C.

In this wonderful establishment located on the Bluff,

The finest gems are fashioned out of diamonds in the rough,

The green, untutored tyro there to learning finds the key,

And exhausts the stores of science at the

H.
G.
C.

There the axioms of philosophy in youthful minds are fixed

Along with music, art and matthematics, pure and mixed,

Of lit'rature the glories are unveiled from A to Z
By the diligent professors of the

H.
G.
C.

Every language that's been spoken since the days of Babel's tow'r,

Is taught to the frequenters of that Academic bow'r

Greek, Latin, French and German, and the tongue of Italy,

Are reeled off in fluent fashion at the

H.
G.
C.

On the broad and verdant campus, sturdy athletes hold the fort,

And many an hour is whiled away in spirit-stirring sport;

In baseball and the rugby game competitors must flee

From the thoroughbred young hustlers of the

H.
G.
C.

May the glory and the honor that these humble lines recite,

Grow like the nimble bay-tree till they're strictly "out of sight,"

So prays the rhymester, mindful of the happy days when he

Kept his end up in the rostrum at the

H.
G.
C.

The "All Sorts Man."

Stray Echoes of the Class-Room.

On what line in Horace would you base an analogy between the aspirant to poetic fame in his day and the football player of the present time?

"Caput insanabile nunquam Tonsori Licino commiserit." (Ars Poetica, ll. 300-301.)

* *

What reason have you for believing that the old Angler was about to die when Washington Irving made his acquaintance?

He had already one leg in the grave. (It had been carried off by a cannon ball in the battle of Camperdown.)

* *

On being asked how he liked babies, Charles Lamb stammered "B-b-boiled." Into what did a recent writer amplify the irony and the fun contained in his answer?

In every age and every clime the best and noblest men loved children. Even wicked men have a tender spot left in their hardened hearts for little children. The great men of the earth love them; dogs love them. The king of the cannibal islands loves them—rare and no gravy.

* *

"What two cities in France remind you of a sailor's pants?"

"I give it up."

"Toulon and Tolouse."

"I'll have to Peru-se my geography before I'll Bolivia."

* *

We have three CAINS in the College, Charles, James and Thomas, but not a single CANE. The discipline is such that we are ABLE to get along very satisfactorily without it.

* *

The candy store has been doing a rushing business this season. To be CANDY-D with you, the boys seem to realize that the more money they spend there, the more will be devoted to the equipment of the gymnasium, as all its profits are devoted to that purpose.

* *

The boarders have frequently visited, on their walks, the conservatories of Allegheny and Schenley Parks. This may account for the observation of one of the professors, who remarked, of late, that their compositions are exceedingly flowery.

* *

"How would you express in Baconian language," said an ambitious student the other day in recreation, after that great philosopher's Essay on "Boldness" had been reviewed, "how would you express the difference between a STUMP ORATOR and a QUACK DOCTOR?"

The one is "a mountebank for the politic body" (montare in banco.) The other, a "mountebank for the natural body."

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HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE NOBLER SENSE.

WHEN we contemplate the vast field of human knowledge, at least within our own limits, we cannot but be struck with the somewhat chaotic state of Higher Education in its sanctuaries—our colleges, our institutions, and universities. Whatever may be the defects of our lower schools—elementary and grammar—they have at least a pretty well defined horizon, whether it be by grading of pupils—or by classifying according to given standards.

As long as there is no immediate prospect of wages or position for the pupil, the parent will not be ordinarily disposed to interfere with the child's course of studies, as mapped out for him by the school authorities, private or public. Nor will the pupil, generally speaking, be capable of sufficient ambition to throw off the restraints of the school curriculum.

But when the restlessness of youthful business aspirations or the circumstances of family necessity begin to make the pupil think seriously of the wages he must soon acquire, or of the position he hopes to secure, he will then be prompted to look for the best means of securing, within the shortest time and in the most practical form, that education (theoretical or practical or professional) which will enable him to attain the desired end.

It is this spirit of immediate necessity, of greater utility, which is responsible for making many of our colleges, even the higher ones, what they are to-day, centres it is true, of great intellectual activity, but also of great, and, sometimes, helpless confusion.

Therein is to be found a mixture of everything, a combination of theory and practice, a display of what is ancient and what is most modern, so arranged as to suit, if possible, the varied demands of the impatient pupils or of their more impatient parents.

In so few cases, alas, either among parents or children, can be found that noble appreciation of education, which looks beyond the momentary acquisition of a situation, and aims at the later and more lasting purpose—the better enjoyment of life and of life's advantages.

In this sense the ancients were wiser, or more intellectually ambitious than we are. They sought after wisdom for its own sake. Is it a wonder they gave us such noble works of genius, as the Dialogues of Plato and the Ethics of Aristotle!

With us only the proximate and smaller end is aimed at—the ultimate, larger and nobler end is forgotten, in the mad rush for immediate gain.

Is it a wonder that, outside of the development of natural sciences, modern times have little that is really new to show in comparison with Ancient Greece, in Philosophy, Poetry, Rhetoric, Dialectics, Oratory and the Fine Arts?

Is it a wonder that the scattered fragments that have come down to us, so full of true genius in themselves, and so indicative of the contemporary treasures lost forever, have become for all centuries, the highest standards of excellence in every branch? On the contrary could we really expect to find a Dante or a Shakespeare in this age of utilitarian and artificial authorship?

It is true that men must be taught what will be useful to them in the acquisition

and increase of wealth or of temporal advantages. But this is not the end, even at a human and earthly point of view, either for the rich or for the poor. It is not enough for men to earn and produce; but they must know how to enjoy the fruits of their labor, not as animals, but as intelligent beings. They must, therefore, be taught to develop those higher faculties, intellectual, social and moral, whose conscious exercise will alone enable man to appreciate what is truly good, and enjoy what is truly beautiful and agreeable. Such teaching is necessarily of a higher order than the teaching of individual sciences, no matter how high or important the latter may be in their separate spheres. Mathematics, Languages, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Medicine and Law, are all of supreme importance for the different professions, and therefore, we shall ever be obliged to have distinct professional schools and colleges, either distinct in every sense, or bound together in one common affiliation of buildings and faculty, which we call a University.

We shall ever have Business Colleges and Technical Institutes and Industrial Schools, where scholarly studies will be combined with the practical application of science to productive labor. But all this is not *higher* education in the proper sense—no more than Philosophy (or the science of wisdom) can be said to be a collection of different branches of study, even were these branches to include such highly important studies as medicine, law, political economy, etc. No, Philosophy is something higher, broader, more liberal, more far-reaching. It is the study of what will cover all those individual sciences. It is the study of what will, from a higher sphere, throw a new reflexive light upon them. It is the study of broader, deeper, weightier principles that will serve a double purpose in relation to all those inferior branches, giving each of them a solid, immovable foundation, and giving them all together a fitting keystone. The teaching of what will effect this great purpose, can alone be

called higher education. Teaching of the other branches may be coexistent or parallel in the same institution, but this department alone is the department of higher education. Without this there may be a university in name, a fragmentary multiplicity, but not that university in quality, in finish, in the unity which alone can give to the parts their perfect and complete beauty. Teaching of other branches may be called elementary, or secondary or professional education; but true higher education will be the teaching of what is above all these. It will be the teaching of what I might call the science of man himself, of his faculties and of his end. This was the wisdom sought after by the Ancients, this is the wisdom which, alas, is neglected by so many to-day. This, however, is the wisdom which if inculcated to-day, would enable men to enjoy, more than they do, the best fruits of modern civilization. This is the teaching which looks beyond the busy period of life. This is the broad mental culture, the liberal education which will enable even the busy man or the working man to enjoy himself, to improve himself, in a word, to live happier and to die easier. This has been at all times of the World's history, the true ideal of higher education. Even when this *ideal* was not attained, it was always aimed at; it was this that prompted even the division of Ancient studies into Dialectics and Ethics. It was this ideal, towards which Plato soared, and which Aristotle almost reached.

Before Socrates, who flourished B. C. 469, the highest attainable education was in the hands of empty sophists, rhetoricians and shallow grammarians, whose systems were almost entirely a composition of delusion, hollowness, and verbal dexterity. But Socrates introduced a new system, which may, to us perhaps, appear at times puerile and undignified, but which, in its simple process, paved the way for more important methods and more important results. He it was, who, by his simple, direct, honest method, first encouraged a spirit of accuracy and analy-

sis. From him arose the science of Dialectics and the great system of Induction. He professed to be ignorant and by a series of questions, eliminating all foreign matter, defining his subjects and terms with the greatest precision, aimed at finding the principles of morality (according to his pagan standard). But, all along, either directly or indirectly his fundamental maxim, as well as his final aim, is "Know Thyself." In this crude way, Socrates was unconsciously the precursor and father of the theory of scientific knowledge. But neither his doctrine nor his method would have come down to us had they not been immortalized by the genius of his pupil, Plato. It is chiefly from what we know of the latter's life and studies that we begin to gather distinct data of systematic education among the Greeks.

At the age of 28, Plato studied Dialectics and Geometry under Euclid, and, shortly after, betook himself to Southern Italy, where the followers of Pythagoras had established their *Synedria* or Colleges, with their pagan anticipation of monastic life, and their studious contemplation of wisdom for its own sake, from which they began to be called "Philosophers" or "Lovers of Wisdom." This was Plato's preparation for his great works, the "Gorgias," the "Republic" and the "Dialogues." In all of them we have the same method of Socratic investigation and discussion, but more cultivated and refined. In all of them, but especially in his "Republic," we have the same high standard of teaching. Through theories such as the "Self Existent Ideal Forms" or "Reminiscence" and "Association of Ideas," and through dogmas such as his, "Spiritual Theodicey" and the "Immortality of the Soul," he is ever aiming at the higher purposes of all knowledge, the moral perfection of man. What manual of Pedagogy or of modern education contains a more striking synopsis of the dispositions requisite for successful study than this quotation from Plato's "Republic" (Book VI.):

"Now let us enumerate the charac-

teristics of the true philosophic disposition. They are (1st) an eager desire for the knowledge of all real existence; (2nd) hatred of falsehood and devoted love of truth; (3rd) contempt of the pleasures of the body; (4th) indifference to money; (5th) highmindedness and liberality; (6th) justice and gentleness; (7th) a quick apprehension and a good memory; (8th) a musical, regular and harmonious disposition." But, with all his originality and genius, Plato was surpassed in turn by his own pupil, Aristotle, whose method and scientific doctrine, form a contrast and, at the same time, a complement, to those of Plato. The founder of the Academy is great in his moral elevation, in his synthetical, expansive intellect, basing his knowledge upon an unseen world of thought—while the founder of the Lyceum is great in his intellectual acuteness, in his logical accuracy, in his analytical process—basing his knowledge upon the world of sense and the activity of the mind. Yet in Aristotle, as well as in Plato, there is the same higher aim, the same lofty plane of teaching, man educating and perfecting himself by a study of himself and of his relations with the world of animal creation. It is thus that Aristotle's wise genius has given us the first and, till now, the most perfect analysis of the laws of thought—the highest, most metaphysical, and most satisfactory theory of the origin of ideas—the clearest and most scientific appreciation (scarcely excepting that of Bacon himself) of natural facts and phenomena.

If we now pass from the Lyceum of Aristotle to the schools of modern times, omitting to discuss, on the way, the purely theological teaching of the Fathers, or the more mathematical teaching of the Arabians, we shall not fail to discover (even through the dim atmosphere of the middle ages) that it was the same lofty ideal of higher mental education which gradually brought about the creation of the great modern universities. In the first establishment of Cathedral public schools, which took place at the close of the 8th century, the teaching was very

meagre and rudimentary. For several centuries the *curriculum* continued to grow in quantity and in quality, but always remaining scattered and fragmentary, always consisting of chronicles and annals, until, about the beginning of the 13th Century, the introduction of Aristotle's Dialectics aroused the mental fermentation of the early scholastic period. Little by little the chaos of studies and of disputes began to disappear, and scientific principles began to take definite shape. Gradually the formal and sometimes puerile discussions veered around to a nobler object, to the development of studies and substantial reasoning. Men began to see more than words in Aristotle; they saw principle, they saw method and order, they systematized; then they infused into this collection of co-ordinate members a living principle, which gave being to that splendid body, called "Scholastic Teaching." This principle was the light of Christian revelation. It would however be wrong to imagine that the *Scholastics* contented themselves with developing, in a systematic way, the principles of Christian religion. True, this was their beacon light. It was with this divine and refining infusion that they purified Aristotle of the leaven of paganism. But they branched out into all possible fields. Albertus Magnus, the great teacher of Saint Thomas, in addition to the extremely active duties which devolved upon him from 1249 to 1280, found time to write twenty-one folio volumes upon every then known subject that would now be put under the head of Logic, Metaphysics, Psychology, Natural Science, Ethics, Theology, Chemistry, Botany, etc., works whose mere enumeration, as found in the great catalogue of Dominican Authors, occupies no less than twelve large pages.

But it must be said that until the close of the 13th century, there had been scarcely any unified, general system. The teaching was fragmentary, piecemeal, and unconnected. The works of the masters were either too ponderous (like those even of Albertus Magnus) or too scattered

and incomplete (like those of Peter the Lombard in his "Sentences") to form a whole system. It was necessary for some genius, some master-mind to arise and out of the *debris* of the past, to construct a magnificent system of Theological and and Philosophical truth, which should be a lasting standard for all future teachers down to our own times. This genius did arise in the person of Saint Thomas Aquinas. Priests and Doctors, Preachers and Professors, Bishops, Popes and Councils have looked up to St. Thomas' great work, as their guide and their light in all questions of Theology or of Philosophy, in all subjects of divine or human science. It is the first grand Digest, the first great synthesis in teaching, which the world has seen. But in all this system of teaching there is the same foundation of true, scientific, logical principles, the constant and systematic use of the instruments of knowledge (deduced from the study of the human mind), the perfect and intimate acquaintance with psychology, the ever-recurring application of solid metaphysical principles, the perpetual subordination of all minor reasoning to the great light thrown upon man's nature and faculties by the dogmas of man's creation, of the soul's immortality, and of its final tendency toward God.

We cannot help it—we must, in the long run, whether we like it or not, revert to those great truths, in the course of our mortal career. When the temporary needs of our situation are satisfied, or the temporary demands of our passions are gratified, we turn to a higher sphere for the more noble and more permanent enjoyment to which our better instincts lay claim. Whether vague or well-defined, whether well-directed or misguided, these instincts will surely crop out and be felt. What we had till now esteemed the end of our aspirations, the Knowledge which we had deemed the goal of our studious labors, will soon enough appear, in its true light, as only a higher means to a still higher end. Happy are those who have been taught in what consists that end, and how to appreciate the true rela-

tionship between the means and the end. Happy are those who have been taught to make every previous scientific acquisition subservient to the final enjoyment and happiness, to which all necessarily tend.

We have seen how faithfully this ideal of the higher education was adhered to among the Greeks, from its rude stages with Socrates to its more definite form under Aristotle, and, among modern schoolmen, in its more perfect and systematic development by the Scholastics, who have been followed and imitated more or less closely by the great educational centres of late years. There is thus a general and necessary *sameness* in education at all periods of man's intellectual history. It is simply because man is *man* to-day, as much as he was in the time of Plato and Aristotle. And he is (when surrounded by the necessary favorable circumstances for the proper growth of his human instincts) ever prompted to search after truth. This is the great problem which confronts him on his entrance upon the stage of reasoning existence. This is the centre of gravitation for his intellectual equilibrium. Now, in all his history, neither man himself, in his reasoning faculties, nor truth as the necessary object of these faculties, has changed. Man is reasonable—by a necessity of his nature. There can be no change in the intrinsic conditions of his intellectual faculties (unless we were to admit the doctrine of Darwinian *evolution* in its fullest sense, which the Christian philosopher at least feels bound to reject). Development there may be in the individual, progress there may be in the race, but intrinsic change there can be none, for those that accept the doctrine of the perpetual identity of the human race. On the other hand, truth, whether in theory or in fact, can suffer no change, save in the accidental and transitory conditions dependent on the will of intelligent beings. If this be the case, as a superficial study of psychology or of logic will establish, it is not too much to say that the search after truth, which is the per-

petual aim of the human mind in all *stages* of its development, whether in the child, or in the man, cannot be considered as an arbitrary undertaking. It is rather what I might call a natural function, just as digestion or assimilation in the development of vegetable or animal life. Its pursuit, to be effective, and its attainment, to be adequate, (since it cannot be, for us, comprehensive), must be based on natural principles, alike for all men and for all times. Wherever, therefore, violence is done to the human mind in the adoption of erroneous fundamental principles, such as the hypothesis of universal doubt, truth cannot be attained, and therefore, education cannot be effected, unless by a mere accident, and, as it were, in spite of these principles.

If such be the case for the earlier stages of man's education, when he is acquiring scarcely more than a mere knowledge of facts, what must it be for the period when his mind is in search of the higher principles which will form the climax of his intellectual development? It is, indeed, especially in more mature years, when the mind has been sufficiently strengthened and has grown to its own spontaneous activity, that it will seek for its natural level, and until the latter be found, it will be disturbed and tossed about upon the turbulent ocean of doubt, or wrecked upon the sands of error. This level must surely be the same for every mind; it must be in harmony with the mind itself; it must be in harmony with its nature, its origin, and its final destiny. If the natural level which the mind seeks, and the finding of which will satisfy its instincts, must be in harmony with its nature, then, whatever be (so to speak) the mechanism of the human mind in its intellectual act, it follows that the principles which determine the investigation and acquisition of the mind's object (truth) must be as immutable and essential as the mind itself. Rules may, therefore, be laid down by the philosopher of Ancient Greece or by the philosopher of the 19th century; they may be expressed in eight sentences or in one

sentence; but they are not the invention of any age or of any man; they are but the more or less clear and correct expression of an essential law whereby the mind is guided in the acquisition of truth. And, therefore, the mind will be secure in following these rules; without them it will not be satisfied.

Consequently, the true and permanent education of the higher order cannot be otherwise well begun than by a study of the exact scientific laws of human thought: in a word, by the study and application of Logic. It is to the absence or the neglect of this important branch of study that must be attributed, in a great measure, the unsound vagaries of many modern teachers, the diffuse and superficial character of many modern students, even of mature age. If, on the contrary, a good logical foundation is established, it will be easier, more agreeable and beneficial to reconstruct the hitherto unfinished fragments of scattered knowledge. With the search-light of Logic and of Criticism thrown back upon History and upon Literature, the mind will find new sources of delight, new fields of thought, where, before, there was but a barren tract of events, or of authors and their works. In like manner Psychology, Metaphysics, and Ethics will suggest their corresponding and respective claims upon our different studies. Who, for instance, will deny the importance to the inquiring mind, of such a question as that of the true origin of the human soul—whether it has been independent in its existence, whether it is itself only a part and modification of the pantheistic Divinity, whether it has come from a material source, or whether it is a spiritual being created for a certain purpose. Surely, if false theories are accepted in these questions of the origin and nature of man, our feeling of superiority over the brute creation cannot but be deeply affected, our place in the kingdom of nature will be necessarily modified, our studies, our pursuits, our training must suffer (unless we deny in practice what we accept in theory) and, worst of all, the doctrine of

our destiny must correspondingly entail most lamentable consequences. It may seem to the student of natural sciences, to the youthful aspirant after a medical or legal diploma, a matter of little moment whether he should adopt a materialistic or a spiritualistic theory about the soul, whether he should accept the doctrine of creation and accountability to a Supreme Being, whether he should adopt the *a priori* method of the schoolmen, or the principles of the Experimental system, whether he should accept the Categories of Aristotle or the Categories of Kant. But it will soon be necessary for him to form his own conclusions about pleasure and pain, about virtue and vice, about duty and obligation. Neither the state nor society can be indifferent to the vast importance of these conclusions, if (to change the form of the proverb) the "*Student is to be father to the man.*"

Yet, even without touching upon this aspect of moral training as a part of true higher education, and to restrict ourselves to the merely intellectual discipline of the mind, we may realize the truth of what a deep and earnest thinker of our century has so well expressed. "The first and most indispensable requisite to success in any calling above that of a day-laborer, is mental vigor. A man may have his head crammed with information; he may be a walking encyclopædia of facts and opinions, of dates and statistics, on this subject and that; but without intellectual force, without a trained and athletic mind, he is little better than the case that contains the books from which his knowledge has been drawn. The man who has had a special training, directed with exclusive reference to a particular pursuit, may be well instructed, but in no sense can he be called an *educated* or cultivated man."

In this connection we may quote the appropriate and sensible remarks of the great Cardinal Newman:

* * * "The man who has learned to think, and to reason, and to compare, and to discriminate, and to analyze, who has refined his taste,

and formed his judgment, and sharpened his mental vision, will not indeed at once be a lawyer, or a pleader, or an orator, or a statesman, or a physician, or a good landlord, or a man of business, or a soldier, or an engineer, or a chemist, or a geologist, or an antiquarian: but he will be placed in that state of intellect in which he can take up any one of these sciences or callings, or any other for which he has a taste or special talent, with an ease, a grace, a versatility, and a success to which another is a stranger."

To indicate these things, to mention them even thus superficially, will be not only to imply what is truly meant by Higher Education in the nobler sense, but also to suggest why it is that higher education is so little understood, or, if understood theoretically, why it is difficult of realization, in the midst of the conflicting theories and contradictory principles held by many of our great university teachers, regarding those fundamental truths, the correct knowledge of which can alone educate the whole man and elevate him to that mental and moral enjoyment which is his temporary but highest end here below.

Fidius.



A HAPPY TRIO.

May I ask your attention, while briefly I mention
The traits of three gifted young gents,
Who, though high up in station and of wide
reputation,
Play their part in all College events!

Though all are illustrious, and somewhat in-
dustrious,
Yet each in his own special sphere—
The law L. embraces, athletics D. graces,
While medicine S. doth revere.

There's my friend Mr. L., he can change, buy or
sell,

From a coat to a house or a farm;
But, with this not content, to ponder, he's bent,
O'er volumes the length of his arm.

This explains his ambition to attain a condition
Of honor and fame on the bench:
Hence old Cicero's Orations he studies in
patience,
With Philosophy, German and French.

In disputes he's an oracle, and quite oratorical—
As instance, the Gordian thread
Once wishing to cut, thus the sentence he put:
That "much on both sides could be said."

If you want a prescription, or detailed descrip-
tion
Of symptoms, for all human ills,
The "Doc." will attend to you, no bill will he
send to you,
Content with an "ad" for his pills.

'Tis a week since B. Jones fell, and broke a few
bones,
While the blood spurted forth from his nose.
"Get the 'Doc'," cried a wight, "for in such a
sad plight,
None else can so well diagnose."

Arrived on the scene, with most dignified mien,
And that air of infallible ken,
He expressed his concern, struck an attitude
stern,
While feeling the pulse of poor Ben.

Then with nicest precision he pronounced his
decision—
His words I can quote to the letter—
Said our friend, looking wise, 'mid the patient's
deep sighs,
"He'll die if he doesn't get better!"

The last of this trio,—another embryo
Blackstonian heir to the Bar—
In debate animated, yet is still more elated
From laurels he's won near and far.

This hero of battles no adversity rattles;
He's e'er in the thick of the fray;
With hair streaming wild, top of scimmages
piled,
Or through rush lines cleaving a way.

At end, ne'er a peer this Captain need fear;
He can tackle, buck hard, dodge and run;
So well up in each ruse, not a game did he lose
Save those that the other side won!



ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY STUDENTS.

THE STUDY OF LOGIC.

THE extent to which the study of Logic
has been neglected in this our day,
is a no less painful than surprising fact.
Though numbered amongst the oldest
branches of learning, and, unquestionably,
one of the most important studies in the
whole school of thought, it is now, how-
ever, comparatively neglected, even by
men to whom the appellation of scholar
has been applied. The strange antipathy

shown to this science at the present time, amounts almost to antagonism. It is often considered as a Middle Age institution, engendered, as many think, within monastic walls. They imagine that it is a system of useless and impractical mental calculations, whose sole end is to foster a spirit of aimless and barren discussion. They forget that the first principles or foundation-stones of Logic were laid down by the great Aristotle and that the science was brought to its present state of perfection through the master minds of succeeding ages.

That all men are born logicians is a fact not generally understood. By nature the human mind is so constructed, that we go through a correct process of reasoning from judgments, and, although unconscious of this mental process, draw conclusions from premises.

The farmer in the field and the clerk in his office, the laborer and the mechanic, are all natural-born logicians. Science and Logic merely develop this natural aptitude, training our minds to closer habits of thought and teaching the best expression of our ideas. Thus the chief excellence of this primary science of Logic is, that not only it teaches the fundamental laws of thought, but it directly perfects the faculty of reason by which man is distinguished from the brute creation. Logic, indeed, is the science that teaches us how to fathom and analyze our mind, shows the value of each thought and expression, and offers the means of attaining correct reasoning or investigating truth, which is, after all, the fundamental object of all human research.

But the proper manner of investigating truth, that is, of proceeding in the acquisition of science, must be learned before the science itself be acquired. Now Logic alone has the peculiar province to determine the best method of acquiring science. If the greater part, even only of the fundamental principles which serve us in the gradual acquisition of science, or in the slow development of our reason, were the result of intuitive perception, it would still be necessary to lean upon Logic for

the development, by way of deduction, of these primary notions so simple, yet, at the same time, so complex, so abstract and so universal. But, is the above assumption true, namely, that the greater number of our fundamental axioms are the direct result of immediate perception or intuition? Certainly not. The number of these primary axioms, into which no reasoning, however slight, enters, is very restricted. Everyone knows how few they are in Mathematics. Even those which comprise the immediate phenomena of our external senses, such as "the sun gives light," or of our inward self-consciousness, such as "I think, I exist," are more limited in number than would be thought of by those unacquainted with the great range of Induction. Were we to enter the field of moral obligation, we should find that the fundamental principles of our moral conscience, such as the Ten Commandments, imply a certain amount of reasoning, and may be reduced to such simple axioms as "Order must be preserved," from which the others spring in various ways.

It is, therefore, evident to all that Logic is the necessary handmaid of the Natural Sciences, as it is she that brings out the value of observation and induction by which we come to know with certainty the properties of bodies. She it is that determines the conditions and the rules to be observed in order that this Induction be really scientific.

We may now ask ourselves why it is that the learned naturalists have always had such suspicion of the study of Logic. It is, no doubt, because in our day, with the immense progress made in all branches of natural science, this latter has been divided up into an infinite number of distinct specialties, requiring each a special study, for which the general culture of the mind acquired by Logic is, in their opinion, useless. Besides, life is too short and the ordinary mind of man too limited to do more than follow up the observations of some special class of natural objects. Thus it is that the great

natural scientists have been nearly all specialists.

This objection would be well grounded if science consisted in a mere agglomeration of principles and theories ; but it is not so. Science, strictly speaking, means a knowledge we have of a thing by its causes, in other words, the knowledge of its nature. In a broader sense, Science may be called a system of certain conclusions relating to some subject and drawn from evident principles. Now, whether we make use of Analysis and Induction as in the Natural Sciences, to arrive at these conclusions, or Synthesis and Demonstration as in the more exact sciences, we shall always need that culture which consists in a mind trained to think methodically and to subject everything to the laws of evidence.

What happens when this logical training is deficient? Already the great Philosopher Aristotle had foreseen this defect, and not only did he attribute to the lack of this fundamental Science, the errors of Pythagoras upon such questions as *number* and *unity*, but he pointed to this ignorance of Logic as the source of all the errors of the Ancient Philosophers. Yet, even to-day, we have not far to go in any direction in order to discover its fatal consequences.

Thus we may explain the large number of contemporary eminent men who, on this account, have warped their genius by wrapping themselves up within a narrow and miserable materialism, and who, by degrading to the lowest level the very character of their splendid researches, have, by absurd theories, weak principles, and irrational conclusions, destroyed whatever value these researches would otherwise have secured.

J. T. Kelly,
Junior.



FAREWELL TO ALCESTIS.

The following verses are a translation from the Greek Chorus of "Alcestitis" by Euripides.

They will be better understood, by those unfamiliar with the original, from a brief summary of the first part of the plot.

Admetus, son of Pheres, being destined to die, asks Apollo to avert from him this misfortune. At the earnest request of Apollo, the Fates allow Admetus to provide a substitute. The King begs each one of his friends and relatives to die in his place; but they all refuse, his wife being the only one willing to sacrifice herself. When about to die, she bids adieu to all her friends, who, in their turn, express their affectionate farewell to her in these eloquent words of the Chorus:

Admetus' spouse, a long, a long farewell !
In peace, in gloomy Hades may'st thou dwell !
But let dark Pluto know that thou'rt indeed
By far the best of Peleus' royal seed,
And Charon, too, who sits with watchful eye,
Awaiting all that are about to die,
To bear their souls to the infernal shore
Of gloomy lakes, by means of his swift oar.
Thy praise, O daughter ! worthy child of Greece,
Shall day by day with rapid course increase.
Of thee, O lady ! shall the Muses sing
With hymns ungladdened by sweet Orpheus'
string,

When Sparta's feast in circling time shall come
And fill with peace and gladness every home ;
When Luna's face in fulness shall appear,
And cause to cease dark night's devouring fear.
The gorgeous homes of Athens' happy race
To coming peoples shall thy name retrace.
Such is indeed the theme thou dost bequeath
To future minstrels, by such generous death.
From Pluto's reign thy life I would secure,
If, helped by Jove, this power I could procure.
For thou alone, the best in woman's line,
Did'st dare to save thy husband's life by thine
From Hades' reign, and Pluto's hoary sight,
By taking leave of this fair world's sweet light.
Oh ! that the earth in lightsome dust would fall
To hide thy corpse, but thy sweet face recall
To all who gaze on this exalted ground
With silent looks and sense of grief profound.
If Pheres' son should take another wife,
To me and thine e'er hateful be his life.
His wretched sires, whose hair is gray with cares,
Dared not to save his life by giving theirs,
But willed their child to Hades' gloom to go
And suffer Death, with all his bitter woe ;
Thou willed'st, alone, this sunny earth to leave .
In thy life's bloom, and thus his fate deceive.
Long be my days and bright, if I could get
A wife, for whom a model thou has set ;
But such a wished-for prize, in thy sex fair,
Among the Grecian race, indeed, is rare.

F. RETKA,
Sophomore.



THE GREATER PITTSBURG.

AN ALLEGORY.

ABOUT one hundred years ago, in a very lonely spot in the western portion

of a land remarkable for its woods and forests, there came to dwell an industrious couple recently married. The husband was European, the wife of native extraction, but both were of a hardy stock. Needless to say that in this wild district they were surrounded by difficulties of all sorts, not the least of which was the proximity of a savage tribe that vowed their total destruction. Not deterred by these obstacles, our enterprising pioneers resolved to settle down, at least temporarily, in a place which they foresaw would, one day, be a thriving spot favorable to industry and progress.

In the course of time, they were blessed by the birth of a sturdy and robust child that seemed to inherit, from her earliest days, the best combined qualities of her parents. No fears were entertained by the relatives who came from a distance to offer their congratulations, that the little newcomer was destined to thrive and live to a green old age. Their anticipations seemed indeed to be perfectly justified by the lusty voice and satisfactory appetite which the child developed.

It was not many years before the family was increased by the advent of another daughter, who was, alas! but the counter part of her hardier sister. She was a puny babe that almost perished in the nurse's arms, and by her gasping and infantile struggles excited the alarm and solicitude of her parents. In fact, on several occasions, the poor child was pronounced by the family physician to be in such a comatose state that she must necessarily succumb to the inclemency of the weather and the peculiarly difficult circumstances that attended her birth.

The elder one, being of a dark complexion, was christened Mona, from the Indian name of a neighboring stream whose waters were dark and muddy. The younger, on the contrary, being of a fair and delicate complexion, was called Allie, from another neighboring stream, whose name in the Indian language signifies blue and clear-flowing water.

The little Miss Mona grew to be a very lively child, and yet a thrifty one, even in her youthful days. Little by little, she evinced a spirit of independence at a period of her life when other children are still fondled and somewhat spoiled by their parents. As soon, however, as it was noticed that the two children were barely able to take care of themselves, the parents moved off to some unknown quarter in the West, where, in the course of time, they had, according to report, a very numerous progeny. Nothing daunted at this departure, our young and enterprising Mona opened a large boarding-house, while her sister remained in the other dwelling across the street, depending upon the generosity of her hardier rival for the main part of her support. From the very beginning, Mona startled her neighbors by the ingenuity with which she manufactured every species of utensil needed for the accommodation of her boarders. Her reputation in this respect became so well established that the house-wives, even from a distance, admired her wares, which, henceforth, found a ready market.

There was a long, deep and muddy pond on her side of the street, which to other folk might seem an obstacle to the comfort of her home, but which was to her a mine of wealth. She stocked it with every species of water-fowl to the intense envy of her less-enterprising sister, whose rickety old house was, in like manner, flanked by a small but rapid stream, whose waters she failed to utilize. Both sheets of water met at the end of the street and opened into a broader stream, which led to the market town. After a while, Miss Allie, having no instinct for work, and being more or less of a lymphatic disposition, got into the habit of sitting at her window, from which she viewed, with a jealous eye, the bustle and activity that reigned around her sister's boarding-house. The latter, herself, had gradually become a buxom lass of generous proportions, whilst her younger sister, after hovering for a

long time between life and death, had finally begun to settle down into a state of apparent consumption. Occasionally, out of sheer necessity, she found herself constrained to visit her elder sister. Her visits were reciprocated by the kind but busy Mona, who seldom, however, tarried in her lonely house. On these occasions, which became more frequent as the months lengthened into years, comparisons were naturally expressed as to the relative comfort of the pair. The older went so far as to invite her less-favored sister to settle down in her own comfortable home, where she could render many services at present beyond her power. To all these pressing invitations she invariably returned a negative reply. Her position in this respect was backed up by the gossip of a few old cronies, whose mental horizon was as narrow as the limits of their own back yard. Yet it was not only in what she saw that the younger one found a subject of mortification. It was also in what she read from the little sheet issued in the neighboring market-town and publishing the news and the gossip of the surroundings. Rarely, if ever, did her own name appear therein, whilst at every second line, not to say on every second page, there was repeated and commendatory mention of her sister's doings. It was either the new gown which the latter had donned, or an entertaining ball which she had planned, or some new invention which her household activity had devised, or the never-ending list of people from near and far that thronged her hospitable house. In fact, her name had become a by-word in this respect, a synonym for hospitality, industry and general business-methods; so much so that when one of her sister's domestics ventured to a distant village on some private business, the innkeeper having never heard of Miss Allie, would have given him but scant hospitality, had he not finally come to recognize that the domestic's mistress was nearly related to the one who, alone, was widely and favorably known.

All these things tended naturally to

annoy the younger sister, but she bravely struggled on and succeeded in eking out a precarious existence. Yet she never would accede to the repeated invitations of the stronger-minded Mona. The latter was for a long time unable to imagine what could be the secret cause of this unnatural estrangement, and would even still be at a loss to solve the perplexing problem, were it not that one day Roger, her most faithful and sturdy retainer, passing along a narrow lane near her sister's garden wall, overheard a whispered conversation. It was between two of Miss Allie's most trusted domestics, of whom one was the watchman, while the other attended to the pantry.

"John," said a husky voice, "I don't much like the looks of our mistress these past few days. She seems to be brooding over some serious matter."

"Yes, Barton," said the doughty John, with an impressive shake of the head, "our position is menaced, and I, too, have noticed the looks and the queer actions of our indulgent mistress."

"Did you remark, John, the significant hints let fall by some of the younger folks whom she has lately taken into her confidence? At times they throw sly glances at the other side of the street, and I doubt if a change has not been made in her feelings towards that virago who has threatened you and me, time and again, with her wrath."

"Yes, indeed. What you say is true—not only that, but I have further discovered what seems to me a deep-laid scheme on the part of the steward and the house-keeper to get our mistress to cast her fortunes with our hated rival across the street."

"How on earth, John, did you come to discover such a plot?"

"I see, Barton, that you have been so occupied with your duties in the pantry that you have observed only what takes place inside doors. Why, you could have seen the two of them these last few days in close and earnest conversation with Chris and Billie, the head men of the hotel beyond?"

"Well, well," Barton muttered with a doleful accent, "if we let these things go on, we'll lose our jobs, and by our silence we'll be taking the bread out of our own mouths."

"That's a fact," said John, slapping the other on the shoulder in an emphatic manner. "Something must be done and that immediately. What would you propose?"

"I can't see anything, except to go straight off to our mistress and relate to her, as facts, all the stories and rumors that have been handed 'round of late concerning her."

This were proceeding in this strain when our friend Roger hearing footsteps approach, thought it advisable to beat a hasty retreat to his own domicile where he immediately communicated to his mistress what he had overheard.

Hence, for a few days and even weeks, there was great hurrying to and fro amidst the members of both households—constant reproaches and bickerings when they met. But all the plotting and all the contrivances of our friends, John and Barton, could not arrest the natural tendency on the part of Miss Allie to be at length reunited with her elder sister. When this happy event took place, there was great rejoicing all over the neighborhood in spite of the mutterings and ill-concealed resentment of a few discontented and interested retainers of the old homestead. The latter, instead of being allowed to decay as the pessimists had predicted, was now fitted out in an unwonted state of cheerfulness and splendor. The garden with which it was surrounded began once more to flourish, and the products of the two properties now united under one combined proprietorship, found a prompt sale in the neighboring towns. As for the two sisters themselves, they were henceforth inseparable companions, and it was noticed that the greatest peace and harmony reigned in what had previously been a discordant and divided family.

Paul A. Wingerter,
Business Department.

A JUVENILE COLLEGE DUDE.

I'm a dandy, as you see,
Wear pants below the knee,
And suit of finest texture to be bought.
I daily change my ties
In color, knot and size,
And love to be the "glass of fashion" thought.

As home, with stately stalk,
I daily take my walk
From the noble College building on the hill,
The people, one and all,
Each other softly call
To see the dude that's passing "dressed to kill."

With paste gems half-a-score,
My person's studded o'er,
As if I owned a Colorado mine;
And rings of curious mould,
Composed of seeming gold,
Upon my tap'ring fingers brightly shine.

A perfumed handkerchief,
White collar, high and stiff,
A double-looped, electro-plated chain,
Tan gloves of pattern neat
And chrysanthemum complete
My costume, with the all-important cane.

My complexion's pink and white,
My eyes are brown and bright,
With long and raven lashes drooping o'er.
My teeth like pearls shine,
For, with brush and powder fine
I cleanse them till the weary gums are sore.

What strikes th' observer most,
And proves my proudest boast,
Is my enviable, bristling pompadour.
Possessed of figure rare—
An Apollo—I am e'er
The "admired of all admirers," I am sure.



Notes on Various Departments and Subjects.

PHILOSOPHY.

The students following the first year's course of Philosophy, in addition to the usual written Examination given at the end of each term, underwent a rigorous oral Examination, which was very successful. They are now studying that interesting and important part of material Logic which embraces the testimony of our Conscience and of our other faculties. Those in the second year's course have

finished the treatises of Cosmology and Rational Psychology, and are now engaged in wrestling with the difficult questions of Experimental Psychology.



ANCIENT CLASSICS.

Tacitus' *Germania* and Horace's *Epistles* form part of the Latin curriculum for the Juniors, while, in Greek, they are reading *Thucydides* and *Antigone*. What pleasant recollections these names revive in the minds of classical readers !

The Sophomores are occupied with Livy and Horace, in Latin, and Demosthenes and Euripides, in Greek. The latter's beautiful and affecting play of *Alcestris* has given F. Retka, of this class, the occasion of translating into English Verse a fine passage from the Chorus, which will be found elsewhere.

Not less interesting and, in some respects, not less difficult, are the authors just now read by the members of the Freshman Class ; namely, Virgil, Cicero, Homer and Plato.

The Students of the Academic Classes are hard at work laying the solid foundation of grammar and syntax for the higher courses, while some of them have already advanced quite a distance with Cæsar in his *Commentaries*, and with Xenophon in his *Anabasis*.



ENGLISH.

Great importance is attached to this department in the College Curriculum. Not only are the principles of correct speech and composition developed in these Classes, but the pupils are thoroughly trained in the *practice* of good writing by frequent and varied compositions. The two original contributions of Messrs. Kelly and Wingerter, which are given elsewhere, are specimen Exercises of this kind. The respective subjects were those given at the recent Examinations.

The knowledge of English Literature is promoted not only by the study of the different periods and of the gradual development of our language, but by oblig-

ing the pupils to familiarize themselves with the writings and the style of the best English authors. In the Junior Class, the place of honor is naturally given to Shakespeare and Bacon. Just now the students of this Class are analyzing the great play of *Hamlet*, while those of the Sophomore English Class are doing the same with Milton's *Paradise Lost*. The Works read in the Academic Department are Lamb's *Essays*, Washington Irving's *Sketch-Book* and Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*.



SENIOR BUSINESS COURSE.

The members of the Senior Business Course have been doing some hard work during the past two terms. Special attention has been paid to the Commission and Banking Business, besides the general work in journalizing and drawing up the various forms of legal and business papers commonly used in commercial life. At present the offices are open for those who are taking a course in Actual Business.



ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

WHAT OUR OLD COMRADES ARE DOING.

THE Alumni Association made a good choice, when it selected William T. Ford as its Treasurer. He is Teller in the City Savings Bank and, in this responsible position, he is making good use of the business training which he received in the College.



ANOTHER of the officers of the Association, Mr. Henry J. Kumer, is Teller in the German National Bank, and by the faithful discharge of his onerous duties, is constantly increasing the golden opinions that the Bank officials ever held of him. The road to promotion lies wide open to him.



THE College can count two good dentists among its graduates in the persons of Dr. Frk. D. Murto, of Penn Ave., and Dr. P. J. O'Connor, corner of Webster and Grant Sts. Both are experts in

their profession and enjoy a numerous patronage. All students will remember them when troubled with toothache.



QUITE a number of the Alumni were at the College to assist at the Dedication of the Chapel. We especially noticed our theologians from Baltimore, who are at home at present enjoying a short vacation. Messrs. Quinn, Fisher, O'Donnell and Barry certainly did lend a special splendor to the ceremonies.



THE President of the Alumni Association, Daniel C. Cawley, is a member of the class of '81. He is quite an extensive business man, being a member of the Wittmer Brick Co., of Allegheny, Secretary of the American Natural Gas Co., and quite a large dealer in Real Estate. He is sure to be successful in his chosen walk of life.



MR. LAWRENCE M. HEYL, of the class of '81, is a member of the firm of Martin Heyl & Sons, the prominent Leaf Tobacco merchants of Pittsburgh. Mr. Heyl is a good specimen of the numerous successful business men turned out by the Holy Ghost College. He is a married man now, and boasts of having two handsome children.



MR. MAURICE E. GOULDEN of the class of '88 surprised and pleased his friends by marrying a very beautiful and talented lady of Lawrenceville, Miss Stella Simonton, during the past month. Mr. Goulden and wife will make their home in Newark, N. J., where Maurice will be the Superintendent of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.



MR. JOSEPH T. BERGER, of the class of '80, is a member of the firm of Titus Berger & Son, who held the contract for painting and decorating the chapel lately dedicated. His brother William R. Berger is in the offices of the Carnegie Steel Co., and is sure to be promoted on account of the efficiency with which he fulfils his duties.



JNO. L. BENITZ, of the class of '88, has been making his mark in the newspaper world. For a number of years he was employed by the "Post," serving in the responsible position of city editor for that paper. At present he is on the staff of the "Press," where he is regarded as one of the ablest and most promising newspaper men of this city.



DANIEL H. BARR, so well-known and liked by the old students of the College for his many noble

qualities, and revered by the present generation for his able services on the football and baseball fields, is a trusted employe of the large Real Estate firm of Black & Baird. He is right in the line of promotion and will make his mark in Real Estate circles.



THE iron business had special charms for Jas. P. Kelly of the class of '85. He is an iron broker in the employ of J. T. Maloney, where his ability and attention to duty have gained the esteem and confidence of his principal. His brother, Michael B. Kelly, also liked a similar business, and is distinguishing himself as bookkeeper for the Sable Iron Works.



MR. EDMUND G. O'CONNOR, of the class of '81, is a member of the wholesale liquor firm of Jno. O'Connor & Son of the South Side. He has been very successful in business, and his knowledge of men and affairs has been found to be very useful by the Alumni Association. He is one of the earliest students of the College, having begun his studies on the first day the College was opened on Wylie Avenue.



MR. HENRY E. SEIBERT of the class of '85, has for many years been prominently connected with the Manufacturers' Natural Gas Co. as its trusted Secretary. Of late he has also taken out his commission as a Notary Public. He is sure to make headway as he is a hard, earnest worker, faithful ever to his duty as he was in his College days. His brothers Charles and William both occupy very prominent positions in the offices of Joseph Eichbaum & Co.



CONTINUING our journalistic strain, we may point with just pride to Max Ihmsen, of the class of '82, who, at the present moment, occupies a very high position on one of New York's most noted dailies, and is entrusted with missions of importance and confidence in connection with it. He made his debut here in the city on the "Leader" under the guidance of his old professor, Mr. Burgoyne, the "All Sorts" man of the "Leader." He quickly made his way forward, until he has reached the position he now occupies.



THE Banquet Committee appointed by resolution of the last general meeting of the Alumni Association with full power to make and perfect all arrangements for the First Annual Banquet, has taken up the work with the determination of scoring a success. The members composing it are all very earnest and devoted in their purpose, and they are sure to do the very best they can. Two

meetings have already been held and at the last one it was decided, that for this year the banquet should take place in the new College Hall, on Tuesday, June 18th. Every Associate will certainly make it a point of honor, to cooperate heartily with the gentlemen, who have been charged with the preparations for their enjoyment and comfort.



AMONG the zealous clergy of this diocese, there are none more devoted to the salvation of souls than Fathers Vogt (of '84) and Thomas Gillen (of '88). Father Vogt, since his ordination to the holy priesthood, had been, until recently, the assistant of his worthy uncle, Father Goebel in Temperanceville. Within the last few months however, the Rt. Rev. Bishop has appointed him pastor of St. Aloysius' Church in Reserve township. Father Gillen is assistant to Father Devlin in St. Stephen's, Hazelwood, where he has ample opportunity to display his zeal in the cause of the Lord. May their labors be blessed by God, and may they reap many fruits amidst the trials and tribulations of this life.



ANOTHER of our young men who is bound to make a success of the business which he has chosen, is S. A. Limpert, class of '88. He is a senior member of the firm of S. A. Limpert & Co., engravers and lithographers, of 89 Water Street, City. He is talented and energetic, and, from the kind of work he has already turned out, it is easy to judge that in a very short time indeed he will be a leader in his art. The illustrations of the first number of the BULLETIN and those of the present number are all executed by him. His brother, Jno. B., of '86, is a married man, and holds a responsible position with Geo. A. Kelly & Co., of Wood Street, whilst his younger brother Chris, of '87, is doing very well in the office of Airrott, the Insurance Agent.



DURING the early part of February, we enjoyed a visit from nearly all the old College Students who are preparing for the priesthood at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. The following are in Theology: Messrs. James J. Quinn, John C. Fisher, L. A. O'Connell, Wm. E. Drüm, A. J. Wigley and H. B. Altmeyer. Those in Philosophy are Messrs. Mich. G. O'Donnell and Thos. L. Barry. Many of them were able to assist at the Ceremony of the Dedication of our New Chapel. Since their return to the Seminary, we have received the gratifying news of the very excellent examination passed by Mr. T. L. Barry, in Philosophy. He received first place, in this subject, out of a numerous Class, while he obtained second place for the general work of the entire term. We have also learned that he has been appointed

Organist of St. Mary's Seminary. We congratulate Mr. Barry on his well-merited success, and have no doubt that he and his fellow students, Alumni of Holy Ghost College, will continue to sustain the honor of their "Alma Mater."

(To be continued.)



Constitution and By-Laws

OF THE

Holy Ghost College Alumni Association.

The meeting of the Alumni, called for Sunday Dec. 2nd, to consider the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, was very largely attended. Mr. D. C. Cawley was in the chair and Father Grunenwald attended to the Secretary's duties. Order having been called, Mr. L. M. Heyl read the Constitution, which was then voted upon by sections. One or two slight amendments were made in the wording of certain articles, and the whole was then enthusiastically adopted, as it here appears in our issue.

ARTICLE I.—Name.

This association shall be known as "The Holy Ghost College Alumni Association."

ARTICLE II.—Objects.

The objects of this association shall be:—To unite for social and intellectual improvement, and to afford moral and material aid to the past students embraced in its membership; to assist and encourage the authorities of our worthy College in their noble and Christian undertaking; to foster, strengthen, and cement the friendship formed in our college days.

ARTICLE III.—Membership.

Section 1.—Honorary.

The President and Faculty of the College shall be enrolled as honorary members of this Association. Any person may become an honorary member of this Association upon receiving a unanimous vote of members present at a regular meeting, and the approval of the Faculty of this College.

Section 2.—Active.

(a) Any former student over 21 years of age, who has attended the College one (1) year or more, may be elected to membership of this Association upon the recommendation of the Faculty of the College.

(b) Any graduate of any department of the College may be elected a member of this Association.

ARTICLE IV.—Officers.

The officers of this Association shall consist of: a President, three Vice-Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer and a Board of ten (10) Directors.

ARTICLE V.—Duties of Officers.

Section 1.—The President.

The President, or, in his absence, the Vice President, according to rank, shall preside at all meetings of the Association, preserve order therein, sign all warrants on the Treasurer, the same being ordered by the Association. He shall be ex-officio member of the Board of Directors and of all committees.

Section 2.—Recording Secretary.

The Recording Secretary shall keep a true and accurate account of all proceedings of each meeting of the Association, and at every meeting he shall read the minutes of the preceding meeting. He shall enter all the By-Laws and regulations adopted by the Association in a book containing the Constitution, and shall cause to be inscribed therein the name and residence of each member of the Association. He shall draw and countersign all warrants on the Treasurer that are ordered by the Association, and keep a record of the same. He shall keep his books ready for examination at all times. He shall receive all funds due the Association, and immediately pay the same over to the Treasurer and take his receipt therefor.

Section 3.—Corresponding Secretary.

The Corresponding Secretary shall take charge of all correspondence of the Association, answer the same, and notify in writing all members of meetings, at least two (2) weeks in advance, and perform such other duties as appertain to his office.

Section 4.—The Treasurer.

The Treasurer shall take charge of all funds received by the Recording Secretary, and pay all warrants drawn on him and properly countersigned. He shall keep a regular and correct account of all amounts received and paid. He shall have his accounts ready for settlement at the time of the annual election; at the expiration of his term he shall hand over all funds and papers pertaining to his office.

Section 5.—Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors shall inquire into the fitness and character of each applicant for membership and report in writing at the next meeting. They shall meet at least once every three (3) months, shall have charge of, and be responsible for, all properties of this Association, shall purchase all necessary supplies, shall examine and pass upon all bills, and shall read a minute of their proceedings at the meeting of the Association.

ARTICLE VI.—Reverend Advisor.

The President of the Holy Ghost College, or such Father as he may appoint, shall be the Reverend Advisor to the Association.

ARTICLE VII.—Meetings.

The meetings of this Association shall be held on the first Mondays of February, May, August, and November of each year at 8 P. M.

ARTICLE VIII.—Quorum.

Ten (10) members shall constitute a quorum of this Association.

ARTICLE IX.—Application for Membership.

All applications for membership must be presented in writing at a regular meeting of the Association, and indorsed by two (2) active members thereof. The application shall thereupon be referred to the Board of Directors for investigation, and if reported upon favorably at the next regular meeting, the applicant shall become a member of the Association upon receiving a two-third vote of the members present.

ARTICLE X.—Dues.

The annual dues of this Association shall be one (1) dollar.

ARTICLE XI.—By-Laws.

By-Laws not conflicting with this Constitution may be passed by a two-third vote of the members present at any regular meeting; provided, however, that such laws be proposed in writing at the meeting prior to their adoption.

ARTICLE XII.—Amendments.

This Constitution can be altered, amended or abridged only at a meeting specially called for that purpose, of which at least one month's previous notice must be given to all the members of the Association, and then only by a two-third vote of the members present.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.—Order of Business.

The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Minutes of the preceding meeting.
2. Roll call and collection of dues.
3. Committees' report in writing.
4. Board of Directors' report in writing.
5. Other reports when due.
6. Election of new members.
7. Unfinished business.
8. Proposition of membership.
9. Report of collection received by Recording Secretary.
10. New Business.
11. Literary, scientific, and other entertaining exercises.
12. Adjournment.

ARTICLE II.—Special Meetings.

A special meeting of this Association shall be called by the Corresponding Secretary upon the written request of five (5) members to the President. The call shall state the object of the meeting.

ARTICLE III.—Rules of Order.

Cushing's Manual shall govern this Association except when it is otherwise provided for in the Constitution and By-Laws.

ARTICLE IV.—Amendments.

Amendments or additions to these By-Laws must be presented in writing at a regular meeting and acted upon at the next regular meeting, and must receive a two-third vote of those present.

The foregoing Constitution and By-Laws, were unanimously adopted, and a permanent organization formed, at a special meeting held in the new College Hall, on Sunday, Dec. 2nd. Under authority of this Constitution the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Daniel C. Cawley; Vice-Presidents, John F. Miller Esq., L. M. Heyl, Edward G. O'Connor; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Chas. L. Grunewald, C. S. Sp., of Holy Ghost College; Recording Secretary, Wm. McClafferty; Treasurer, Wm. T. Ford; Board of Directors, William J. Barr, F. E. Arthur, H. J. Kumer, William Guckert, Jr., Edward G. Coll Esq., H. J. Friday, John L. Benitz, Jas. P. Wall, B. O'Toole, Frk. T. Lauinger.



SOLEMN DEDICATION OF OUR NEW CHAPEL.

Impressive Discourse of the Rt. Rev. Bishop
Donahue, of Wheeling, W. Va.

Our new Chapel was dedicated, with solemn and imposing ceremonies, on the morning of Sunday, February 3rd. That happy event was one to which both Faculty and Students had eagerly looked forward, as, from thence, all could anticipate the pleasure of attending Divine Service in a Sanctuary attractive by its architectural beauty, its modest comfort, and its quiet atmosphere of piety, inviting the repose of prayer and devotion.

The illustrations which accompany this brief notice will enable us to see that the style of the handsome building is pure

Gothic. Though unpretentious and even timid in the display of the various features which distinguish that popular and fascinating style of architecture, the new Chapel is a very graceful and elegant piece of workmanship. It is built at right angles to the main building in such a way as to form, with the latter, one continuous structure. Its length is nearly 70 feet, the width 42 feet, while the complete height from the pavement to the central elevation of the arched ceiling is 42 feet. The slender columns supporting the ceiling are 26 feet from their base to the corbels upon which rest the ribs of the groined and decorated arches. The woodwork of the Communion railing separating the Sanctuary from the main aisle, as well as that of the oaken stalls placed in the Sanctuary for the clergy, is in consonance with the style of the chapel itself. The same may be said even still more explicitly of the two beautiful side-altars, which, with their panels, niches, carved tabernacles and pinnacles, are extremely graceful. They have been erected by the generosity of two friends of the Institution, Mrs. Martin Joyce in memory of her husband, and Mrs. F. Lauinger in memory of her eldest son, who died last year just before the completion of his studies. The High Altar, though only temporary and destined before long to give way to one of marble, is, itself, a model of patient hand-carving and intricate mosaic woodwork, on the part of a humble but talented lay-brother of the Community.

At the foot of the Chapel is a richly ornamented gallery for the accommodation of the Choir, and capable of seating 100 persons. It is still awaiting the presence of a splendid organ which it is hoped, will one day be placed there by some noble-minded friend and patron of the Muse. The body of the Chapel has a seating capacity of 350, to which may be added the 100 that may find room in the Gallery as well as another hundred that may be seated in rooms opening upon the Chapel itself.

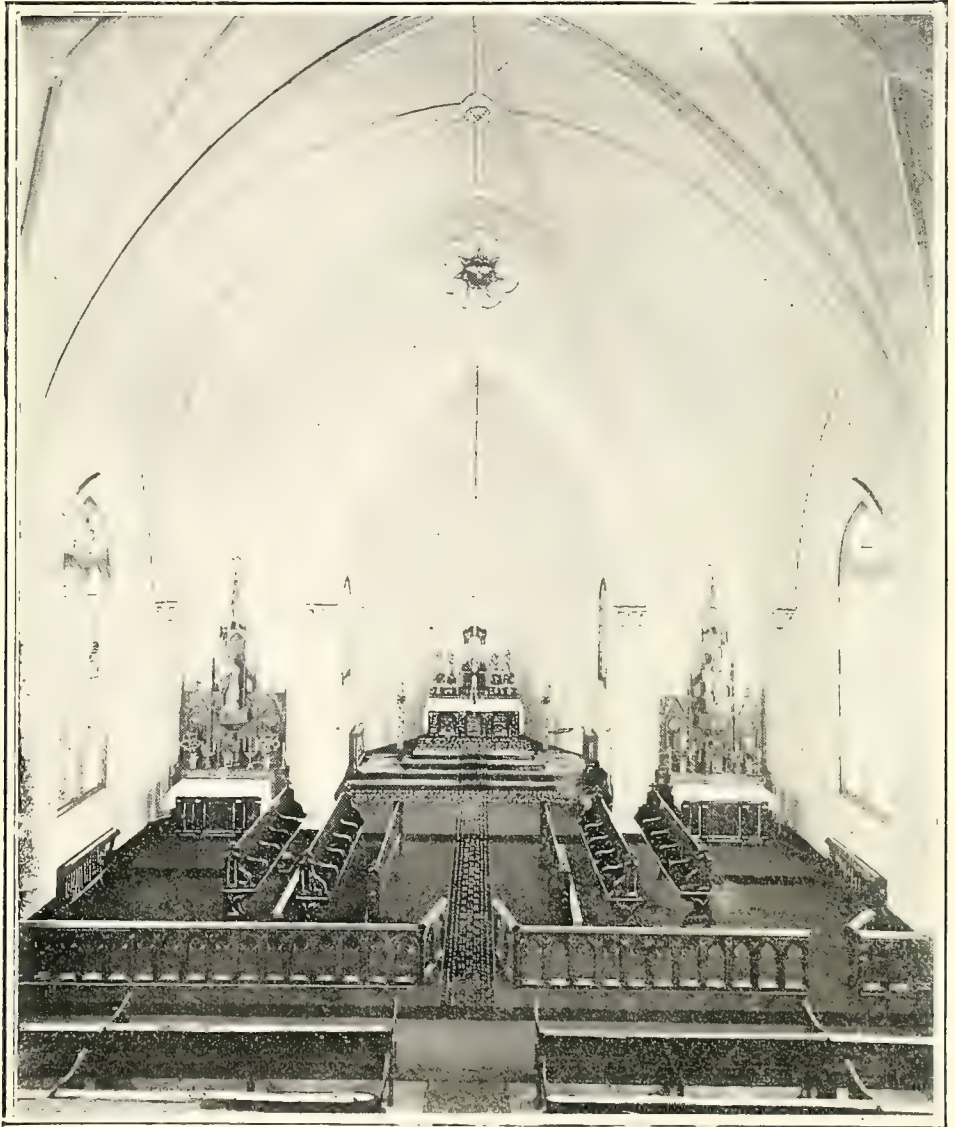
The Celebrant of the Solemn Mass on

the occasion of the Dedication, was the recently appointed Vicar General of the Diocese, Very Rev. E. A. Busch, while the ceremony itself was performed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Phelan, surrounded by a considerable number of the local clergy, both secular and religious. The music, specially prepared for the occasion, and

mony by the Rt. Rev. P. J. Donahue, Bishop of Wheeling, W. Va.

"Willingly will I Sacrifice to Thee."—Ps. LIII.

To most of you no words of mine are needed to explain this great act. Nay, you could doubtless change places with me—you to teach and I to learn, but perchance there are here some Catholics and some non-Catholics who may not understand save in the vaguest and most general way.



of which a more detailed account is given elsewhere, was rendered faultlessly by the College Boy-Choir, under the able management of Prof. Jos. Stein.

We are happy to be able to give *in extenso* the noble and eloquent discourse, delivered during the course of the cere-

To help ourselves, therefore, to a clearer conception of this day's undertaking we will ask ourselves why do we come in such solemnity? why are the ministers of religion clothed in the robes of their sacred office? why to day will Pontiff, priest and layman join with one accord in psalms of adoration and praise? why is a holy joy, tempered with reverence, written upon our faces?

I answer because this day we are engaged in a sublime act of religion—the dedication of a sanctuary forevermore to the living God!

Our brethren of other faiths, and yet our brethren though separated, lift high and strong the hymn and canticle, and loud peals the organ when they set aside some edifice, be it humble or stately, as a temple of worship or meeting house in

music or humorous readings. We dedicate, here and now, a place which forevermore will be devoted exclusively to the supreme act of religion, namely SACRIFICE. Here will stand an altar raised to the Almighty God, here priests will minister, and since altar and priest presuppose and involve sacrifice, that and that alone will be offered. Terrible is and will be this spot, and



honor of the same triune God whom we adore. But such a ceremony, analogous in some respect to this, and holy according to their persuasion and lights, is not, and cannot be, invested with the same solemnity as this of ours. They open and dedicate on Sunday a place of worship which on Monday or on Tuesday may be the scene of a trustees' meeting, a strawberry festival, a conversation or a gathering of the king's daughters for

the spirit that shall be eloquent in the hush of this sanctuary, and the fact which shall dominate and absorb all other facts is that of sacrifice. There will be prayers or sighs, or mayhap tears, there will be standings and kneelings, there will be hymns and music sweetly wafting, but as around some priceless gem, blinding in its splendors, are grouped the lesser and duller stones—the chips of the lapidary's bench—to set off that

radiance and glory, so all around the supreme Sacrifice, borrowing its efficacy and taking on faintly its wondrous glory, other sacrifices, human sacrifices, shall thickly cluster. Let me endeavor to explain.

We are all agreed, Catholics and non-Catholics, that Christ, upon the heights of Calvary, sacrificed Himself as an atonement for the sins of the world. He is our mediator, in Him and through Him alone do we hope for salvation. Here the non-Catholic rests. OUR belief is that to the end of time and in all the world this awful oblation of the cross shall be daily repeated, that, according to the prophecy of Malachias "from the rising of the sun to the going down . . . in every place there is sacrifice, and there is offered to my name a clean oblation," the one oblation which is pre-eminently and absolutely, ineffably clean, that of the body and blood of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, in the Mass.

You will ask, my brethren, wherein consists the essence of sacrifice in this great offering. The Catholic Church, while it unerringly defines the fact, yet so far from binding us in such iron chains as those without her pale assert, allows, on the question of the essence, a large latitude of opinion. Accordingly some schools of theologians hold that in the holy Mass this essence is found in the mystic death involved in the separate consecration. In the old law the sword of the priest wrought death upon the victim by the separation of its blood from its body. And death is annihilation or at least quasi-annihilation, a constitutive element of the sacrificial act. So, say the learned doctors, the dual and successive consecration of the Mass produces the mystic separation of the body and blood of Christ. Hence the mystic death and hence the sacrifice.

But holding fast the idea that a true sacrifice always demands annihilation, or annihilation as far as may be, another school of theologians maintains that this requirement is satisfied by the utter abasement of the man-God beneath the lowly appearances of bread and wine.

In the development of this view which I believe we are all free to adopt, will be found depths of pathos, abysses of mercy, limitless reaches of Divine love. Would that this poor intellect of mine could fathom, and these stumbling lips express, these wonders!

When Jesus Christ the Second Person of the adorable Trinity became man, in the energetic language of St. Paul, He emptied Himself taking the form of a servant. It was the first attempt, if I may dare so speak, at annihilation, at SACRIFICE. A month ago the Christian world adored the man-God, no, not the man-God, the child God, the poverty-stricken, wailing, cast-out babe. Reason in face of such abasement staggers, recoils, refuses belief. But there is yet a larger strain upon it. When the tiny hands were wider and the feet were larger the nerves and sinews more

sensitive in the strength of manhood, those hands and feet were iron-pierced, the head thorn-crowned, the white, quivering, virginal body was fastened to a gibbet, and for three hours hung in agony. Terrible as were these bodily tortures, they were a drop of water to the ocean compared to the pangs of that most beautiful of human souls! Not physical wounds but desolation of spirit—that unutterably crushing sense of guilt—forced from the dying lips the terrific cry: My God! my God! why hast thou forsaken me!

And yet, my brethren, at that birth, throughout that life, at that awful death there were signs and wonders. There were flashes of Divinity. As the sun in heaven, piercing murky clouds, shines for awhile in splendor, anon withdrawing into gloom, so the eternal Son of God from birth to death, at times through the lattice work of His sacred humanity, shone out in the splendor of kingly speech and wondrous works. He spoke as no man spoke, He commanded the winds and the waves, He raised the dead to life. At His death the rock-ribbed earth yawned wide, the sheeted dead rose from their graves. There was weakness but power, lowliness with bursts of majesty!

But here on this altar, ah, how different! here is uniform helplessness, subjection, imprisonment, dark and dumb. Here he becomes a Victim trembling on the verge of annihilation. Here not only the majesty of His divinity, but the winning sweetness of His humanity lie hid beneath the seeming bread and wine. Herein consists the essence of the sacrifice! He is victim and He is priest abasing Himself to such depth for us. The mere man standing there is the ministerial priest sharing in Christ's eternal priesthood, but merged in it as the river is merged in the sea. Have you ever observed how in the sacred canon of the Mass the human priest, the mere man standing there, speaks of Christ in the third person by way of narrative, but as the crisis of the great act of consecration draws nigh, he loses himself in the identity of Christ uttering the dread words, 'This is My body, this is My blood of the new Testament!'

He becomes in a sense one with our Divine Lord, and as the waters of the river losing themselves in the sea, become bitter and briny like the seas, so is the priest's being invested and suffused with the spirit of sacrifice. He strips himself of all worldly pursuits, worldly pleasures, worldly ambitions. In the triple vow of poverty, chastity and obedience he must sacrifice himself. Especially of him must the noble words of St. Paul be true: "That you present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, pleasing unto God, your reasonable service."—Rom. xii.

But if this be so of priests in general, with what added force may it not be asserted of the good fathers in charge of this house of study and of prayer? The vanities, luxuries and ambitions

of this world being laid aside, in common with their brethren, there is for them the self-sacrifice involved in the life of the teacher with its daily, wearing toil, its difficulties, its discouragements, its contradiction, its deadly monotony, its absence, often, of tangible success. Some of you may have been engaged in teaching from nine to three each day. Consider the strain implied in the rising at five and the lying down sometimes at midnight. Consider the double load of the professor and the priest which these men in the spirit of sacrifice daily carry! And not alone that, but when Sunday should come with its blessed respite from toil and worry, they are found hastening to the succor of their hard-worked brethren in the parishes. Thus they make our Lord and Saviour, the victim of victims, their great exemplar; but, feeling in their humility that His heights of sacrifice and depths of abasement are too awful for their close copying, they have recourse to a copy of the great original, the founder of their congregation, an ex-Jew, acquainted like themselves with infirmity, yet truly one of the noblest hearts of these latter days. I have read the history of that unexampled career till the tears that would come made a mist of the pages. Well may holy mother Church declare him Venerable, and fitly is he chosen as a founder, father and model!

He is dead these two and forty years, but his heroic spirit lives on. He was childless according to the flesh, but in the burning deserts of Africa, by the long wash of Australasian seas, in the crowded cities of Europe, as in the growing centers of this great Republic, his true and real children, according to the Spirit, breathing full-lunged the odor of his sanctity are passing days and years of sacrifice—living examples of the standard set by the deeds and words of Christ—living protests against the pride, the sensualism, the self-seeking of money-lovers and place-hunters of this degenerate age.

So this place is holy, because of the great sacrifice daily offered; holy in an infinitely less though real degree, because of the self-sacrificing lives of these priests of God. Is it by any other title holy? Ah yes; around this altar for centuries, I trust, to come, will kneel the flower of the Catholic youth of this great city while acquiring, at Holy Ghost College, a deep and broad and rounded Christian education. This will include them in the central idea of sacrifice for which this place stands! Young gentlemen, we are not, most of us, so old ourselves but that we can go back to the days of our youth, and know by experience what lives of renunciation and sacrifice you lead if you would be true to the good old-fashioned ideal of the Christian scholar. We know of the surrender of personal liberty, so dear especially to American youth, of the painful bending of our wills to those of superiors and preceptors, of the thorns that pierce your feet as

you stumble up the rugged heights of classic, or mathematical or scientific lore. Who shall describe the genuine pangs of home sickness, or the struggle with oneself to wrestle with Greek lexicons, algebraic formulæ, when all nature outside is keeping holiday, and we alone, "the roof and crown of things" must toil. Ah, we know that if as students we would win, we must "scorn delights and live laborious days." What a solace to have under the same roof the Victim of Victims—Him of the great Sacrifice—and in times of labor, of discouragement, of blank failure to respond to that gracious invitation: "Come to me all ye that labor and are heavily laden and I will refresh you!" by making a little visit to Him and steeping your souls in peace. And in the acquiring the deeper insight into Christian faith and Christian mysteries, the science of the saints; you will, like a Thomas Aquinas, a Francis of Assisi, or a John of the Cross, drink deep of the mysteries of the sea of life, of time, of eternity, in contemplation of the crucifix above the tabernacle.

And now permit me to close with a few words to you, dearly beloved brethren, who may well be taken as representatives of the Catholics of Pittsburg in this high function. Are you too to display any spirit of sacrifice? Assuredly the idea and its practice must be interwoven into your daily lives. Those lives must be engrained and saturated with it. Your great Captain and Standard Bearer has so decreed. Listen to the terms of your enlistment. "If any man will be my disciple, let him deny himself" That is, sacrifice himself, sacrifice his lower to his higher self, his passions to his principles, his gain or advantage to his integrity. Such is the very A. B. C. of the Catholic conception.

But is there any special form of sacrifice suggested by this day's gathering and its purpose? It seems to me there is, and this is what I conceive it to be. Catholics, as a class, have far from the lion's share of this world's goods. They labor at present under many disadvantages. And yet in their own hearts and those of their own household, they must, at all sacrifice, preserve the sacred fire of faith burning brightly. One means to this great end is the cultivation of the intellect and the acquiring of sound Catholic doctrine. The intellect is the lamp that lights to action the heart and the will. And yet among parents how gross sometimes, a disregard for education and especially for a higher education, such as is imparted in this institution, when, with a shortsightedness born of a contracted and niggardly spirit they withdraw their sons from school and college before their education is half completed, thus leaving them handicapped forever in the race of life!

How sad to see a youth of bright and clear intellect, of great native power of mind, condemned to be a mere hewer of wood and carrier of water because his parents would not sacrifice a

few hundred dollars and two or three years' time, so that that son might take honorable, even exalted rank in the mercantile, professional or scientific world. In my own experience I have almost invariably found that when youths such as these receive the necessary advantages, they are sure to be lights in their profession or calling, doing honor to themselves and shedding lustre on their holy faith. In the law, in medicine, in the army, the navy, in mercantile life, in the sacred priesthood, in the hierarchy of the Church, their names are and have been high upon the roll, while their schoolmates have been doomed to ignoble servitude in the thousand and one inferior occupations.

Catholic fathers and mothers, when will you awake to a realization of the actual state of affairs? When will you begin to understand that the best investment you can make for your children, an investment liable to be little affected by earthquake, flood, blizzard, the fluctuations of the market or breaking banks, is a sound and thorough education especially for your boys! It has been urged recently, and I apprehend with some show of reason, that heretofore your daughters have been getting more than their share, and that in many instances the result has been to educate them above their prospective position, and cause them to decline the hand of some worthy and rising young man because the smooth whiteness of that hand is begrimed by honest toil. But if your boys can turn their acquired knowledge to immediate account in the courts, in the laboratory, in the sick room, in the manufacturing concern, if they can design bridges, sink wells, test the hidden qualities of the metals, prospect for coal, iron, and gold on scientific lines, lecture, farm, or fight, if need be, for hearth and home on the vessel's deck or on the tented field. Of course it requires sacrifice, but far-seeing parents deny themselves sometimes the necessities and often the luxuries of life, that their boys may go fully equipped into the great battle of life.

And to you, whom Providence may have blessed with wealth, I would say that the public appreciation of the higher education is not as great in this country as it should be.

In Europe, not enjoying half the per capita wealth and abundant resources of this great city, we find so many foundations and scholarships and endowments that a youth unusually gifted finds no difficulty in winning his way through college and university. I am sure I am within the truth, when I say that, but for these scholarships and endowments, one-half of the immortal names blazoned high upon the scroll of fame would never have emerged from the multitude.

You, too, my brethren, should take a pride in this house of learning and of prayer standing forth upon this hill-top, high above the ignoble scramble for wealth and place and spoils going on below. You should strengthen the hands of these

devoted men. They have sacrificed all. You should sacrifice something by founding scholarships, bestowing medals, and aiding unusually brilliant students to pursue some special course. Thus would you make this college of the Holy Ghost a reservoir of sound scholarship and doctrine, pouring down upon the lower levels of this great Pittsburg and this great State streams of culture, of sweetness and of light. Imitate in this respect the example which, as I find from the college calendar, your Rt. Rev. Bishop has set you. Within the past six months two chairs of \$50,000 each have been endowed in the Catholic University. Hundreds of thousands pour in yearly to Harvard, Princeton, Andover, Vassar, Wellesley and Yale. What are you doing for this your home institution? Yes, my friends, let those who have boys make ever sacrifice by giving them a sound and thorough education, and let those whom Providence may have blessed with wealth, but no boys, contribute of their means, and even make sacrifices in this great cause.

I seem to have wandered from my subject, but only, I apprehend, in appearance, for as long as we have the Fatherhood of God, the worship of Christ and therefore His brotherhood, with us, as long as the solidarity and independence of the human race shall subsist in all the gracious relations of life, this spirit of sacrifice in one form or other will run like a golden thread through the warp and woof of our lives!

IN MEMORIAM.

The sad tidings have lately reached us of the death of Rev. Father QUINN, C. S. Sp., who breathed his last in Chippewa Falls, Wis., on Thursday morning, February 7th. This excellent priest spent the earlier years of his Sacerdotal career, in the arduous labors attending the foundation and first developments of this College. His demise, therefore, has caused the most profound sorrow not only to the College Faculty, with whom he had so faithfully labored, but to all the members of the Community, by whom he had been beloved and revered.

This feeling of deep and sincere regret is not, however, restricted to the members of his own religious family. For his sterling character had gained for him universal respect and admiration. The circle of his friends was limited only by the number of his acquaintances, and

that circle constantly widened until his dying day. All who knew him could count unhesitatingly on his sincere sympathy in their sorrows and afflictions and upon his sound advice in moments of doubt and difficulty. The pleasure he ever evinced in their success and happiness welded together more firmly the bonds that bound them to him. But in all things, and above all else, he looked at their spiritual welfare, and endeavored to promote it by every means that his ardent and consuming zeal could suggest.

Born in August, 1848, in Dalkey, County Dublin, Ireland, of pious, Christian parents, the future missionary gave early signs of the talents and virtues that were to fit him for the manifold services which have rendered his life so earnest and so useful. Before his entrance, as a scholastic, in 1868, into the society of the Holy Ghost and the Immaculate Heart of Mary, he spent several years in the successful discharge of the duties of teacher in a National School, in his native town. In 1873, after the termination of his classical and scientific course, he was employed for one year, as professor of ancient and modern languages in Rockwell College, County Tipperary. The following years were devoted to the higher studies of philosophy and theology, in the house of Our Lady of Langonnet, Brittany, France, that of The Holy Heart of Mary, at Chevilly, near Paris, where, after completing the studies preparatory to the priesthood, he was admitted to Holy Orders, and to the religious profession in 1878. After a brief sojourn with his parents and friends in Ireland, in August and September of the same year, Father Quinn set sail for America, and arrived at Pittsburgh, about the beginning of October, where he immediately entered upon a new and fertile field of action, as one of the earliest and principal teachers of the new Catholic College of the Holy Ghost. From the date of its opening, October 1878, until the winter of 1886, he labored indefatigably in the cause of education, and, at the same time, in the exercise of the holy ministry

both in the College and outside. The last years of his life, until a fatal malady prostrated him, were devoted to the care of St. Anne's parish in Millvale, Bennett, Pa. By his energetic efforts, a school was built, and many other improvements effected during his comparatively brief pastorate. Though he battled manfully against the attacks of the disease, still his vigorous constitution was not proof against the complication of ailments that gradually hastened the approach of his last moments. A winter, spent in the warm climate of the Bahama Islands, and a protracted vacation passed under the fostering and most devoted care of his friend, Very Rev. Joseph F. Mooney, V. G., New York City, failed to restore Father Quinn to his former health. Since his departure, in October, 1894, for Chippewa Falls, Wis., whose dry and bracing climate the doctors recommended, his vital forces, though rallying at times, gave way little by little, until he breathed his last, on Thursday, February 7, comforted, to the very end, by all the succors of Holy Church, and by the presence at his bedside, of his old friend and *confrère*, Rev. Father Phelan, C. S. Sp., now Pastor of Notre Dame Church, of that city.

Very Rev. Father Murphy, C. S. Sp., Superior and President of the College, set out on Thursday evening for Chippewa Falls, where he assisted at the funeral on Monday, in the name of Very Rev. Fr. Provincial and all the Fathers of the College. He pronounced an eloquent and touching discourse on the occasion. He traced his life and his struggles from his boyhood's home, on the shores of Dublin Bay, to his last resting-place at Chippewa Falls, "where," said the Reverend speaker, "he laid down his life, and in accordance with the precept of our Order, we leave his body amongst you, until his Lord and Savior shall please to call him at the general resurrection. May he rest in peace, and may God reward you all for the token of respect you have paid him in the large and handsome funeral you have given him to-day."

A Solemn Requiem Service was held in

Holy Ghost College Chapel, on Thursday, February 14th, at which were present many of his old friends and pupils. His former parishioners of St. Anne's, Millvale, also remembered their late beloved pastor and flocked in large numbers to the Solemn Mass celebrated, for the repose of his soul, by his successor, Rev. E. Galway, C. S. Sp., on Tuesday, February 12. There were very few of these devoted people who could restrain their tears as the Rev. Father Boyce, of the Holy Ghost College and one of Father Quinn's old pupils, drew before their eyes a graphic and effecting picture of his lively faith, his sincere piety, his ardent zeal and his entire devotedness to the welfare of his flock.—R. I. P.

EUGENIA ELIZABETH CARROLL.*

Died, Feb. 25, 1895.

Great, noble soul ! rude death, alas ! hath rent
Thy crystal casement, whence through all thy
days
Shone forth thy snow-white Innocence, whose
rays
Pierced every heart. Great, generous soul ! that
spent
Thy means, thy time, on every good—content
If thou could'st only spread abroad some sprays
Of thy own peace. Great, patient soul ! always
Rejoiced to bear the cross the Master sent ;
Ill health seemed but to energize the life
Thou lived'st for others. Ah ! the dreadful pain,
Of loss to us ! No loss to thee ! The strife
Of death but broke the silver bowl in twain ;
The lily liveth still : its petals rife
With God, with us its fragrance will remain.

*Miss Carroll, to whose memory the above sonnet is dedicated by a deep admirer, was a devoted friend of Holy Ghost College, and of all good works. She reminded one of those "noble women" spoken of in the New Testament who rendered such heroic service to the early Church.—R. I. P.

ANOTHER devoted friend of the College, MISS MARY MILLIGAN, passed away recently to a better life. May her soul, through the mercy of God, rest in peace !

WE also extend our deepest sympathy to the family and friends of the late STEPHEN A. VETTER, who departed this life on the 27th day of February, only one week after the death of his son Clarence. His youngest son, Eddie, is attending school just now at the Holy Ghost College.

THE OLD FASHIONED FAIR.

It has been a noticeable fact for many years that the social events or entertainments arranged by the Faculty and Friends of the Holy Ghost College, in this city, have been, without exception, not only largely patronized, but have been always of a highly excellent character. It is, perhaps, for this latter reason that they have been so well attended. Such were, in past years, their well known Dramatic Entertainments at which the students rivalled the Professional Stage, in the rendition of the best works of Shakespeare, Knowles and other tragedians.

Of late, the College authorities have been making additions to the Building, especially by the erection of a Chapel and a College Hall. It was, therefore, suggested by the friends of the Institution that an entertainment be given during the Holiday season for the benefit of the College in connection with these needed and handsome improvements. Last year the chief event of this nature was the Lecture of the Rev. President of the College, delivered on St. Patrick's Day, which was indeed a complete success. This year, however, it was deemed advisable to give something novel and entertaining for old and young, something, also, that would be eminently suitable to the Holiday season, during which people, and children especially, will have amusement in some shape or another. Therefore an "Old Fashioned Fair" was decided upon, to be exhibited at the Old City Hall, on the nights of New Year's Eve, New Year's and January 2d, 1895.

On New Year's Day itself there was to be an interesting Matinee of which the detailed programme is given elsewhere.

Accordingly, when, on New Year's Eve, Monday, Dec. 31, 1894, the doors of Old City Hall were thrown open to the large crowd that had gathered, in spite of adverse weather, to patronize the "Fair," a beautiful spectacle presented itself to their expectant eyes.

Right in the centre, underneath the dome, was a handsome double booth, tastefully decorated with Pink Colors, and exhibiting, on the one side, a display of Fancy Work and Tissue Paper, under the able direction of Mesdames Charles Donnelly, Thos. Hackett, E. P. Kearns and Miss

K. Keating, while on the other side were the headquarters of the Floral Collection, under the presidency of Miss Eugenia Carroll, Mesdames Murphy, Diebold, Rodgers and Connolly. The first mentioned lady, to the deep regret of all the participants, was unable to be present, having been stricken down a short time previous to the Fair, by a severe illness.

It must be said that this latter booth had made a very choice selection not only of flowers but of young lady Aides, to distribute them with proper alacrity and also with considerable profit. Among them we may mention: Misses Mollie O'Connor, Nellie O'Leary, Annie O'Leary, Nellie Hagan, Mamie Hagan, Annie Hagan, Alice Pitfield, Katie Pitfield, Annie McKenna, Mary McKenna, M. Hermes, Kittie McKenna.

One thing that elicited special admiration at this table, was the handsome fancy work kindly contributed by the Sisters of the Ursuline Academy as well as by the Sisters of the Mercy Convent. The two beautiful dolls, upon which chances were liberally taken, and which were exhibited throughout the hall by the ladies representing the two departments of the Central Booth, brought in large returns. This may be easily understood when it is said that one of them was chaperoned by the active Mrs. L. Rodgers, and the other by Miss Josephine Abel, who may be certainly called POST-GRADUATES in the "Art of collecting."

Away down in the right hand corner was a large and handsome Booth made up of two compartments. On the one side, underneath a canopy of Yellow and Brown, Mesdames L. Vetter and E. R. Kernan, surrounded by a bright retinue of active young ladies, distributed numberless cups of delicious chocolate to the weary mortals that found herein a haven of rest from the omnipresent flower-girls. The Aides just now alluded to were the Misses Nellie Spuhler, Margaret Enright, Mamie Mulhern, Minnie Berger, Mary Kelly, Jane Johnston, Alice Kelly and Alice Duckworth.

But, as the saying has it, "Competition is the life of trade"—and, we may add, that the more close and immediate the competition, the livelier the trade. Thus it was that the Lemonade Booth, which flanked the former one, did a rushing business, at which nobody will be surprised when it is considered that this department owed its heavy patronage to the tender solicitude and energetic labors of Mrs. Wm. Farrell and Mrs. Ch. Fagan and their Aides, the Misses Annie Kane, Josie Kane, Jennie McAllister, Mollie McCaskey, Lillie O'Donnell, Augusta Abel, Ollie Burns, Alice Carter, Gertrude Moloney and the Misses Riley.

It might be thought the Lemonade Booth should be more or less the offspring of the "Lemon Tree." Yet such was not the case, since the only two things in which they had any resemblance to each other were: the colors with which they were decked and the activity with which they were managed. This "Lemon Tree" in particular

was under the supervision of Mrs. M. J. Rafferty, assisted by her husband, the genial Alderman, and by the Misses Eliza Rafferty, Jennie Rafferty, Eliza McCaffrey, Jennie McCaffrey, Sallie Powers and Nellie Powers.

Right across the hall from the "Lemon Tree" stood the Candy Booth, (colors Red and White) entrusted to the solicitude of Mesdames J. McCaffrey, J. J. Torley and C. Keally. One thing was remarkable about this booth namely that the goods exhibited therein disappeared very rapidly, especially when the children were numerous in the hall. Happily Mrs. McCaffrey had enough to supply the deficiency whenever it occurred. The Ladies already mentioned were assisted by the following Aides: Misses Costello, Gertrude Blanchard, Jane Devlin, Fannie Scully and Mrs. Waters.

Next to the Candy Booth, in the left corner near the Stage, was another large double Booth of which the upper Compartment, under Red and Blue colors, was devoted to the manufacture of Coffee and Sandwiches. But the indefatigable Mrs. D. C. Cawley and her efficient Lieutenants did not content themselves with a mere sandwich, wherewith to fill the inner man; they spread before him a dinner, sufficient to arouse the jealousy of the best "Chef" in town. The aides were: Mesdames E. McNulty, B. Donovan, Dr. J. P. Treacy, C. Reel, H. Heuring, Misses Jennie Cawley, Nana McGreevy, Nellie Urben, Grace Miller, Nellie Miller, M. Kennedy, Mamie Hughes, M. Marks, M. Irwin, M. Talbot, A. Scanlon, and the Misses Walsh, Maloy, Power.

The lower division of this double Booth (colors Green and White), was the rendezvous of the lovers of Ice-Cream, under the care of Mrs. J. J. Benitz and Mrs. C. Horgan. Needless to say that, despite the season of the year so apparently unpropitious to this delicacy, the attendant Aides were kept remarkably busy. This speaks eloquently for the Misses Stella Miller, Mamie Kelly, Mamie Keefe, Katie Knorr, Mary McGraw, Mary Powers, Jennie Singer and Mamie Horgan.

Every visitor, on his first entrance to the Hall, was at once struck with the crowds that surged around the two opposite corners near the door. It did not take long to explain away the mystery. For on one side was the Oriental Booth, or, in other words, the Fortune Tellers' Domicile, wherein old and young met with genuine amusement from the wonderful things told them by Miss Campbell, Miss Murphy and Miss Simonton, who, it must be said, happened to find out in some mysterious (?) way the antecedents and the tastes of many of their visitors. It was interesting to note how successfully Mrs. Popp and the ever enterprising Mr. Weixel marshalled the folks to this "Oriental Booth"!—Mrs. Popp was ably assisted by Misses Annie Hays, Catherine O'Donnell and Alice Maloy.

On the opposite side was the interesting and

wonderful Art Gallery where, at the stentorian invitation of Mr. W. Callahan, there was a constant stream of visitors curious to behold such advertised and remarkable objects as "Departed Spirits," "Cause of the American Revolution," "Noah's Son" etc., etc.

Close to the Art Gallery was the Common Sense Booth which enjoyed a well deserved patronage owing to the unceasing activity and energy of Mrs. J. O'Connor, Miss Eleanor Callahan and the Misses Robinson. The Aides were: Misses Annie Fahey, S. Riley, Sadie Forst, Nellie Forst, Maud Murray, Jennie Mamaux, Annie Dietrich, Annie Bradley and Margaret Walsh.

But the great centre of attraction, for the Children especially, when they still retained a nickel or a dime after their visit to the Candy Table, was the "Golden Goose." Here, at least, they could safely invest the said nickel, and count upon some visible return, even though, alas, it turned out to be only a one-blade pen-knife, or a diminutive looking-glass, &c. The invisible but "intelligent" Goose acted under the inspiration of the untiring Mrs. O'Callahan, aided by Mrs. Friel, Misses Maggie Lauer, Clara Lauer, Maggie Fogarty, Alice Fogarty and Miss O'Callahan.

Such is the brief and necessarily imperfect description of the attractions afforded by the various booths. The general Committee of officers, to whose suggestions and solicitude was due this very appropriate arrangement, were: President, Mrs. F. J. Weixel; Vice Presidents, Mesdames G. L. Rafferty, Charles Donnelly, Martin Connolly, E. P. Kearns, M. J. O'Neill, R. G. Walsh, J. P. Quinn, Th. Hackett, J. C. Reilly, Ed. Kelly, Jr., Misses Jennie Carroll and Kate Keating.

The more immediate management of the details was entrusted to the following excellent Executive Committee: Mesdames S. Vetter, Ch. Fagan, Wm. Farrell, J. J. Torley and T. M. Popp. The genial and industrious Secretary was Miss Eleanor Seaforth.

To all these Ladies, and to all our friends, who contributed so generously to make of this "Old-Fashioned Fair" such a remarkable success, considering the stringent times and the unpropitious season of the year, we must express our deepest thanks. But no words of ours can express our admiration of the earnest and untiring efforts of Mr. F. J. Weixel, and of the many sacrifices made by Miss G. McElroy, in the selection of a fitting programme for the different days on which the Fair was open. The latter Lady was eminently successful in her preparation and arrangement of the magnificent series of Living Pictures exhibited on the opening night. Professor Thuma must also be gratefully remembered for the beautiful programme of Delsarte, which he rendered at the Matinee of New Year's Day, with the aid of some members of his Children's select dancing classes. Interspersed in the programme of New

Year's Night and the closing night of January 2, were some choice vocal selections kindly given by Mrs. Longsdon Gilmore, Miss Grace Miller, and Messrs. T. J. Smith and E. F. Austin, together with admirable recitations by Misses Bertha Conley and Mary Meehan; while Mr. Aloysius Geiger, Mr. Bert Kirk and Miss Robinson contributed instrumental Solos and Duets on the Clarinet and Cornet respectively.

As for the part taken in the Fair by the students of the College and by the two Bands, Military and Orchestral, it is described in another department of our BULLETIN.



OUR MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Military and String Band of the College rendered very efficient service at the Fair held at Old City Hall, on New Year's Eve and the two following days. A strong proof of this was the alarm which pervaded the various other departments in the Fair, lest the attention and interest of the visitors should be altogether absorbed in the sweet strains which flowed from the platform at the upper end.

The following programme was rendered by the College Orchestra and Military Band at various intervals during the three days: 1, March, "The Peace-Maker;" 2, Invitation Quadrille; 3, Light and Shade Waltz; 4, Schottische, "Stella;" 5, Serenade, "Good Night;" 6, Quadrille, "On the Veranda;" 7, Galop, "The Flyer;" 8, Fantaisie Mexicaine; 9, Medley of National Airs; 10, Waltz, "Sunlight;" 11, Serenade, "Evening Shades Appear;" 12, Valse Brillante; 13, Quadrille, "Irish Brigade;" 14, Quickstep, "The Amazon." We may add that two of the smallest boys, Masters R. Low and Raymond Daschbach, by their sweet vocal Solos, made the most favorable impression upon the critical audience which attended the Fair on New Year's Night.

Since that eventful period, our players have been in continuous requisition, as the weekly literary and musical entertainments, held on Sunday evenings, must always be furnished with a befitting programme. This was rather puzzling during the month of January, owing to the great strain put upon our players and singers in the due preparation for February 3rd, the date fixed for the solemn dedication of our beautiful, new Gothic Chapel. An elaborate programme was prepared for the ceremonies of that day. At the solemn High Mass, a chorus of 60 voices entirely made up of our own youthful performers, aided by Instrumentalists selected from the College military and string bands, rendered in fine style and with the most thrilling effect, the various numbers that follow:—Ecce Sacerdos Magnus,

Chorus, composed by Professor Joseph Stein, of Holy Ghost College, with string-band accompaniment arranged also by him; Introit, in Gregorian chant; Kyrie and Gloria, from Mozart's 12th Mass; Alleluia, in Gregorian chant; Veni Creator, composed by Rev. John Griffin, C. S. Sp., for 4 unequal voices; Credo, in Gregorian Chant; Ave Maria, 4 voices, by Rev. John Griffin, C. S. Sp.; Sanctus, Benedictus, and Agnus Dei, by Prof. Joseph Stein; Communion, in Gregorian chant; Ascension-chorus from Gounod's Redemption, with brass, reed and string accompaniment by Prof. Joseph Stein. The fine rendering of this well-selected programme greatly enhanced the solemnity of the occasion. All present, including the members of the Rev. Clergy, expressed their high satisfaction.

Our musical resources are this year uncommonly abundant, as a large number of the present students are ardently devoted to our noble art. This circumstance accounts for the success we have been able to achieve in so many performances, both in the College and outside. The names of a few of our young amateurs may be a matter of interest to our readers. William Kraus does uncommonly fine work, as also do John McVean and John O'Neill, in all our orchestral performances, in which the important post of first violin is entrusted to them. Charles Garovi, besides studying piano and harmony, is making rapid strides towards perfection in the art of clarinet playing. It is unnecessary to add that he renders to the orchestra and the military band, the most invaluable service, by his skillful playing on this noble instrument. R. C. Barth, a pianist and organist of remarkable taste and skill, is in himself a host to enkindle and keep alive in all around him the sacred fire of music. Our second violin corps is composed of such efficient players as John Wietrzynski, Cornelius Gessner, Peter Duffy and Edw. Aul. The Viola is confided to Joseph Callahan; the flute and piccolo to Thos. Wren; the Cornets, both in orchestra and military band, to Titus J. Hartmann, Frank Retka, Peter Duffy, Frank Bonistalli, John McFarland; the Cello and Saxophone to Michael Retka; the Tuba to John Wietrzynski and Joseph Grimaldi; the Double-bass to John Schroeffer, who also plays, with fine effect, the prominent part of Baritone in the Military Band.



Studies serve for delight, for ornament and for ability.

BACON—"Studies."



And in the morn and liquid dew of youth,
Contagious blastments are most imminent.
Be wary then: best safety lies in fear;
Youth to itself rebels, though none else near.

SHAKESPEARE—"Hamlet," I.-3.



Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice.

SHAKESPEARE—"Hamlet," I.-3.

List of Passes, Distinctions and Honor Certificates

AT THE

SECOND TERM EXAMINATIONS

HELD IN

February, 1895.

To secure a Pass a student must get 60 per cent; to obtain a Distinction it is necessary to get 80 per cent.

An asterisk indicates those who obtained Honor Certificates. These Certificates are given to Students who have got 80 per cent. in any subject or subjects, provided they pass, *i. e.*, obtain 60 per cent in the other subjects of their course.

Grammar Class.

BRANDNER CHAS.—P, English.

D, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

CALLAHAN JOS. A.—P, Penmanship.

*DASCHBACH RAYMOND J.—P, Religion, Arithmetic.

D, Bible History, Geography, English, Penmanship.

DESCALZI PETER—P, English, Arithmetic.

D, Penmanship.

*DWYER JAS. J.—P, Religion, Geography, English, Arithmetic.

D, Bible History, Penmanship.

FAY WILLIAM—P, Religion, English.

D, Penmanship.

FLYNN EDWARD—P, Penmanship.

MALATESTA FRANK J.—P, Penmanship.

*MAYBOLD RAYMOND C.—D, Bible History, Religion, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

*MCFARLAND JOHN J.—D, Bible History, Religion, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

*MILLER HARRY J.—P, Religion, Arithmetic.

D, Bible History, Geography, English, Penmanship.

MARIANI JOHN—D, Penmanship.

*POLLARD RICHARD J.—P, Arithmetic.

D, Bible History, Religion, Geography, English, Penmanship.

*SACKVILLE JOHN H.—P, Bible History.

D, Religion, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

*SMITH HARRY A.—P, Arithmetic.

D, Bible History, Religion, Geography, English, Penmanship.

WARD JOHN J.—P, English, Penmanship.

Third Academic.

*BARTH CURTIS R.—P, Latin.

D, Religion, History, English, German, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra, Book-keeping.

*BENZ S. L.—P, Latin, German, Zoology.

- D, Religion, History, English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-keeping.
- BYRNE J.—P, Religion, English, German, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra.
- BURNS JAS.—P, Religion.
- D, History, English, German, Arithmetic, Zoology.
- *BONISTALLI F. J.—P, Latin.
- D, Religion, History, English, German, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra, Book-keeping.
- *CAMPBELL JOHN M.—P, Arithmetic, Algebra.
- D, Religion, History, English, German, Zoology, Penmanship, Book-keeping.
- *COLLINS THOMAS J.—P, Latin, French.
- D, Religion, History, English, German, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra, Book-keeping.
- *DASCHBACH JOHN J.—P, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship, Algebra.
- D, Religion, History, English, German, Book-keeping.
- DORNENBURG J.—D, History, Book-keeping.
- DRESSEL J.—P, Religion, German, Arithmetic.
- D, Book-keeping.
- ENDERLIN L. C.—P, German, Zoology, Arithmetic.
- D, Religion, History, Algebra, English.
- FROST V. A.—P, Latin, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra.
- D, Religion, History, English, German.
- *GILLECE JOHN R.—P, Latin, French, Book-keeping.
- D, Religion, History, English, German, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra.
- *GRUNENWALD J. B.—P, Latin.
- D, Religion, History, English, German, French, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra, Book-keeping.
- *GREFFENSTETTE JOS. J.—P, History, Latin, French, Algebra.
- D, Religion, English, German, Zoology, Penmanship, Book-keeping.
- *HAGAN JOS.—P, Latin, French, Zoology.
- D, Religion, History, English, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-keeping.
- HALABURDA JOSEPH F.—P, History, French, Latin, Arithmetic.
- D, Religion, English, German, Algebra, Book-keeping.
- HENNEY B. J.—P, Latin, Book-keeping.
- D, Religion, History, English, German, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra.
- HOBAN JAS.—P, Religion, History, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra.
- D, German, Penmanship, Book-keeping.
- JOYCE PETER J.—P, German.
- D, Religion, History, English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-keeping.
- *KANE CHAS.—D, Religion, History, English, German, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship, Book-keeping, Algebra.
- *KRUTH A. J.—P, German.
- D, Religion, History, English, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship, Book-keeping, Algebra.
- KIRBY EDW.—P, Religion Arithmetic, English.
- D, History, German, Zoology, Book-keeping.
- KNOELLINGER E.—P, English, German.
- D, Book-keeping.
- MCCUE WM. E.—D, Religion, History, English, German, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship, Book-keeping.
- *MCELLIGOTT WM.—P, Latin, Algebra.
- D, Religion, History, English, German, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra.
- McMULLEN M.—P, Religion, German.
- D, Arithmetic, Algebra.
- McNULTY J. P.—P, Book-keeping.
- D, Religion, History, English, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra.
- *MCVEAN JOHN A.—D, Religion, History, English, Latin, German, Arithmetic, Zoology, Book-keeping, Algebra.
- McGONNEGAL W.—P, Arithmetic, Algebra.
- D, Religion, History, English, German, Zoology.
- MALONEY R.—P, Religion, Algebra.
- D, Book-keeping.
- *MOOR A.—P, Algebra.
- D, Religion, History, English, German, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship, Book-keeping.
- REILLY J. D.—P, Religion, History, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra, Book-keeping.
- RYAN JNO. J.—P, Religion, History, English, Arithmetic, Zoology, Book-keeping.
- D, German.
- REDER WM. F.—P, Religion, History, French, Zoology, Book-keeping.
- D, English, German, Arithmetic, Algebra.
- REILLAND C.—P, French.
- D, Religion, English, German, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra.
- *SKARRY JOHN—P, Latin, French.
- D, Religion, History, English, German, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra, Book-keeping.
- SMITH ARTHUR—P, History, Zoology, Algebra.
- D, Religion, English.
- SCHWAN FRANK—P, Religion, English.
- D, History, German, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra.
- SMITH E.—P, Religion, English, Penmanship.
- D, Book-keeping.
- *TRAMBLY H.—P, French, Book-keeping.
- D, Religion, History, English, German, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra.
- UNGER S.—P, Religion, Arithmetic.
- *WREN THOS.—D, Religion, History, English, Latin, German, French, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra, Book-keeping.

Second Academic.

- *AUL EDWARD J.—P, Religion, History, Latin, Greek, Botany.
D, English, French, German, Algebra, Penmanship.
- *BRENT SYLVESTER L.—P, Religion, History, Latin, German, Botany, Algebra.
D, English, Greek, French, Penmanship.
- *DUNN JNO. E.—P, Botany.
D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.
- ENRIGHT JNO. F.—P, Latin.
D, Religion, History, English, Greek, French, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.
- FARNAN JNO. J.—P, History, English, German, Arithmetic, Botany.
D, French, Algebra, Penmanship.
- GEISSNER CORN. A.—P, History, English, German, Botany.
D, Religion, Latin, Greek, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.
- GIEL G. J.—P, Botany.
D, Religion, French, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.
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D, Religion, History, English, Book-keeping, German, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra, Penmanship.
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D, French, German, Penmanship.
- *JASKOLSKI S.—P, Religion, History, English, Latin, Arithmetic, Botany.
D, Greek, French, German, Algebra, Penmanship.
- LITZINGER RAY. W.—P, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra.
D, German, Penmanship.
- LOW RICHARD J.—P, History, English, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra.
D, French, Penmanship.
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D, French, German, Algebra, Penmanship.
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D, German, Algebra, Penmanship.
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D, German, Penmanship.
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D, English, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.

- RYAN JNO. P.—P, Religion, History, English, French, Botany, Algebra.
D, Book-keeping, German, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
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- TOOHIL R.—P, Religion, Greek, Botany, Algebra.
D, French, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
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D, French, Penmanship.
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D, English, Latin, Greek, French, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra, Penmanship.
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D, Penmanship.
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D, Religion, English, Latin, Greek, French, Algebra, Penmanship.

First Academic.

- BRYSON THOS. H.—P, Latin, Greek, Algebra, Arithmetic, French.
D, History, German.
- FINNEY CHAS. D.—P, Religion, English, Arithmetic, Algebra.
D, History, Latin, Greek, German, French.
- HANLON JNO. A.—P, German, French, Arithmetic.
D, Religion, History.
- HILLGROVE WM.—P, Arithmetic, Algebra.
D, Book-keeping, French, Penmanship.
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D, Religion, History, German, French.
- LAYTON LEO.—P, French.
D, Book-keeping, German, Penmanship.
- MALONEY M.—P, History, English, Algebra.
D, Book-keeping, German, French, Penmanship.
- MCBRIDE THOS.—P, Arithmetic.
D, French, Penmanship.
- *MCGAREY M. A.—P, German, French.
D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Geology, Algebra.
- MCTIGHE L.—P, French, Arithmetic.
D, Book-keeping, Penmanship.
- MERZ A.—P, English, Latin, Greek, Algebra.
D, Religion, History, German, French.
- MEYERS CHAS.—P, Book-keeping, Arithmetic.
D, Penmanship.
- NOWAK JOS. V.—P, French, Algebra, Arithmetic.

D, German.

OPPICCI A.—P, Religion, History, Latin, Greek, French, Algebra.

*RICE EDWARD—P, Religion, English, Geology, Arithmetic, Algebra.

D, History, Latin, Greek, German, French.

RATHBUN WM.—P, Arithmetic.

D, Book-keeping, Penmanship.

TURNBLACER CHAS.—P, History, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

VETTER EDWARD—P, Latin, German, French, Arithmetic.

WALSH RICHARD—P, Religion, History, German, French.

D, Arithmetic.

WILT THOS.—P, French, Algebra.

D, German, Arithmetic.

Senior Business Course.

*BAUER JOS. J.—P, Religion, Commercial Law, English.

D, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.

*BORBONUS JNO. L.—P, Religion.

D, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.

BRADY DAN. J.—P, Commercial Law, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

BURNS JNO. A.—P, Commercial Law, Book-keeping.

D, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

*DILLON ALBERT A.—P, Religion, Commercial Law, Arithmetic.

D, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.

*DILLON CHAS. A.—D, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.

*DOHERTY DAN. A.—P, Religion, Commercial Law, Correspondence.

D, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

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DUNN BERNARD J.—P, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.

FRANZ RAY. A.—P, English, Correspondence.

D, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

*FREUND JOHN J.—P, Religion, English.

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D, Commercial Law, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

FINNEGAN ALEX. J.—P, Penmanship.

GIEL W. J.—P, Correspondence.

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D, Penmanship.

*GAROFI CHAS. J.—P, Religion, Commercial Law, English.

D, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.

*HANLON THOS. J.—P, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Arithmetic.

D, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.

KENNEDY JAS. P.—P, English, Correspondence, Penmanship.

KNORR JOS. G.—P, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.

D, Arithmetic.

*KRAUS CHAS. L.—P, Commercial Law, Book-keeping.

D, Penmanship.

*KRAUS WM. B.—D, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.

MALONEY EDWARD J.—P, Commercial Law, Arithmetic, Correspondence.

D, Penmanship.

MAY JAMES—P, Arithmetic.

D, Correspondence.

O'BRIEN M. T.—P, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.

STOCK EDWARD J.—D, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.

STRATMAN LOUIS J.—P, English.

D, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.

*WALKER GEO. S.—P, Religion.

D, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.

*WINGERTER PAUL A.—P, Religion.

D, Commercial Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.

Freshman Class.

DUNN TIMOTHY—P, Religion, English, Latin, Algebra, Physics.

D, Greek, German.

*GEARY JEROME M.—P, Greek, French, Latin, Geometry.

D, Religion, History, English, German, Algebra, Physics.

*HUHN CHAS. A.—P, Algebra, Geometry.

D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Physics.

*MC CARTHY EUGENE J.—P, Algebra.

D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Geometry, Physics.

MEYER LEO L.—P, Religion, History, English, German, Physics.

MULLIGAN WM. A.—P, English, German.

ROSS ROBERT A.—P, Religion, Latin, German, French.

D, English, Physics.

WAGNER JCS. A.—P, Geometry.

D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, Algebra, Physics.

WOLLNIK ADAM F.—P, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, French, Algebra, Physics.

D, German.

Sophomore Class.

*CALLAHAN JOS. A.—P, Latin, German, Greek. D, Religion, History, English, French, Algebra, Geometry, Physics.

GRIMALDI JOS. A.—P, Algebra, Geometry.

D, Religion, History, English, German, French, Physics.

LAMB WM. A.—P, French, Algebra, Physics.

LARKIN JNO. C.—P, English, Algebra.

D, French, Physics.

LOEFFLER ALBERT J.—P, History, Greek, German, Algebra, Physics.

D, English, French.

MANIECKI THEODORE J.—P, History, Algebra.

D, Religion, English, German, Physics.

NEUROTH FRED W.—P, Algebra, Physics.

D, German.

O'NEILL JAS. F.—P, Religion, History, English, French, Algebra, Geometry.

D, Physics.

*RETKA FR'K. A.—P, History, Latin, Greek, French.

D, Religion, English, German, Algebra, Geometry, Physics.

*WIETRZYNSKI JNO. N.—P, History, French, Greek, Physics.

D, Religion, English, Latin, German, Algebra, Geometry, Physics.

Junior Class.

*COLLINS HUGH A.—P, Greek.

D, Religion, History, English, Latin, German, Geometry, Algebra, Physics, Philosophy.

DIEBOLD FRANK X.—P, German, Algebra, Philosophy.

D, Religion, History, English.

FARRELL L.—P, French.

D, History, Religion, English, Latin, Greek, German, Geometry, Philosophy.

FROST CHAS. V.—P, Geometry, Algebra, Physics, Latin.

D, Religion, History, English, Greek, Philosophy.

HESSON PATRICK J.—P, Greek, French, Algebra, Physics.

D, Religion, History, English, German, Philosophy.

KELLY JOHN J.—P, Latin, Greek, French, Geometry, Algebra, Philosophy.

D, Religion, History, English, German.

LAUNGER FRANK H.—P, Algebra.

D, Religion, History, English, Geometry, Philosophy.

LOEFFLER WM. C.—P, Latin, Greek.

D, Religion, History, English, Philosophy.

MCCABE JAS. J.—P, Religion, French, Philosophy.

MCCLAFFERTY JAS. A.—P, English, Philosophy.

D, Religion, History, German.

MEYER JOS.—P, Latin, French.

D, Religion, History, English, German, Philosophy.

*MILLER FR'K. S.—P, Latin, Geometry, Algebra, Physics.

D, Religion, History, English, Greek, German, Philosophy.

O'NEIL HUGH M.—P, Latin, German.

D, Religion, History, English, Philosophy.

QUINN JOHN M.—P, Latin, Physics, Philosophy.

D, Religion, History, English, German, Geometry.

*SCHROEFFEL JOHN A.—P, French.

D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, Geometry, Algebra, Physics, Philosophy.

SMITH GEORGE J.—P, Religion, French, Philosophy.

D, History, English, Algebra.

SONNEFELD M. S.—P, Greek, German, French, Philosophy.

D, Religion, History, English.

WALSH ARTHUR F.—P, Latin, Geometry, Philosophy.

D, Religion, History, English.



Lines Suggested by the Death of My Pet Rabbit.

O cruel Miss Rabbit,
Why did you die
And leave Master Tommie
To sob and to sigh?

You were surely hardhearted
And naughty likewise,
After all my caressing
To bring tears to my eyes.

These words should be writ
Upon your tomb-stone,
And yourself should be left
Most severely alone,

With your grave all unwatered
By even one tear,
Neglected, forgotten
By all you held dear.

TOMMIE MCC.

SIXTH AVENUE HOTEL. JOHN O'NEIL, Prop.



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WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

OGDEN RUSSELL, Ass't Cashier.



Holy Ghost College Bulletin.

VOL. I.

PITTSBURG, PA., MAY, 1895.

No. 3.

The Study of the Sciences in Relation to Christian Education.

IT is not unusual, even at the close of this enlightened century, to hear from certain quarters a repetition of the old and worn out reproach that the Catholic Church is secretly committed to the principle of antagonism to human Science and progress. Those who know how jealously and scrupulously she has guarded her divinely communicated doctrines from encroachments of error will not be at a loss to account for the origin of this reproach, nor surprised to find it renewed from time to time under one form or another. Nor will unprejudiced minds be slow to discover satisfactory answers to the erroneous statement. We do not, in this brief article, purpose to refute it—but we desire to affirm explicitly the oft-repeated propositions: that the study of the human sciences has always been encouraged by the Church, with due regard to times and circumstances—that it has always been, and is at present, considered as an essential part of higher Christian education—and that, wherever, with her sanction and under her patronage, Institutions of higher education have sprung up, they have always given to the teaching of human sciences an adequate share in their curriculum, and a proportionate representation on their Faculty. The chief purpose, therefore, which inspires this brief compendium is to show how properly and deservedly the study of the human Sciences forms an essential and important element in the higher education, even of a distinctively Christian or Catholic Institution.

Although, as stated by the Prospectus of the recently established Catholic Uni-

versity of the United States, "various reasons demanded that the first place should be given to Theology," and that, consequently, the Department of Theology has been the first one organized in the New University, nevertheless, we have the promise that the Lecture Halls of the Divinity Schools will adjoin the laboratories of empirical Science—and, thus, "the healthful interaction of Sacred and natural sciences will be more clearly perceived."

This gradual organization of departments has been the history of most of our Universities ancient or modern, each one giving precedence to a particular Faculty according to the special circumstances that determined its origin and development. Among these modern seats of learning that have recently sprung up in such numbers within the last twenty-five years, none afford a more instructive and, at the same time, more interesting study than those of France whose organization was begun at the close of the Pontificate of the illustrious Pius IX. It is, indeed, a striking illustration of the wonderful vitality of Catholic faith which still exists within that land, so overrun by infidelity, that she has, in this short space of time, given birth to so many flourishing Catholic Universities—all supported by the private generosity of the faithful, and all exhibiting, in spite of manifold oppression from official sources, the vigor and enthusiasm of the olden days of faith.

In some of these Institutions, as formerly at Bologna, the starting point was the establishment of the Faculty of Law, followed by that of "Letters," which comprised the departments of Philosophy, History and Literature; while these

in turn were succeeded by the Faculty of Science. In others the latter Department opened the series of progressive steps which culminated in the Faculty of Divinity, whose purpose and privilege it was to give to the others their greatest ornament and their strongest foundation.

While the domain of Science is distinct from the others, it bears to them, in more points than one, a most intimate relationship. For, in this wonderful synthesis of human knowledge, all the parts are perfectly connected and, as it were, enchaind. Just as all the faculties of the soul tend harmoniously to the same common end, and as all the parts of the universe combine to form one whole, so do the various departments of our intellectual investigations start from a common basis only to reach the same summit. It is, therefore, natural to discover, in this union of the different branches of human learning, such as Philosophy, History and Literature, a deep and fruitful source of intellectual wealth.

If, however, it is true that the present century excels all others, there is, assuredly, one point in which it may claim undoubted superiority; it is in the vast progress which Science has made within its cycle. It is in this that lies the real triumph of modern activity, accomplishing more in the last hundred years than had been done in the previous thirty centuries. But alas! beside the triumph, there has arisen a startling danger. In the wake of those magnificent discoveries and inventions of all kinds that will forever constitute the honor of our age, the minds of many superficial men were dazzled by this brilliant light, and they imagined that henceforth they held within their hands the key to every secret of Nature, and that human intelligence had burst its bonds forever. Instead of admiring and blessing the Creator in His works, thus better studied and better known, they sought only to enthrone *Man* upon the supposed ruins of revelation with the result that they failed even to leave him his true character and his proper dignity. Hence, in so many cases, defective reasoning, hasty induc-

tions, incomplete analyses, hypotheses without limit and without foundation!! The natural consequence of all this has been a real, intellectual depression in the midst of a vast and undoubted progress—a depression which can be attributed only to one of these two causes: either the want of all philosophic training, or an absorbing and exclusive application to the study of things purely material. Thus it is that *Materialism* has, in our days, sought a last refuge in the Sciences, and Incredulity has endeavored, with their aid, to forge her most formidable weapons against God, against Christ, against the Church. Yet it should have been far different,—and it will infallibly be so, to the one who, in the pursuit of human science, will impartially contemplate the phenomena of that beautiful world which God “has ordered in measure, and number, and weight.”—(Wisdom, xi-21.)

The first chief branch of human science is that of Mathematics—which displays, in the highest degree, the innate spiritual power with which man is endowed. Here the mind has had scarcely any thing to act upon; here all is, so to speak, the work of man's own creation; and, when we compare the starting point with the term of his investigations, we are overwhelmed with the vast results, and with the deep intelligence which such results have demanded! What is, indeed, the starting point in this great science? A small one, to all appearances—the idea of dimension, considered in its twofold form of *number* and *extension*. Not to speak of the countless means which this science places within our reach to facilitate and simplify every calculation and every measurement—in fact, every operation—we owe to it the creation of a universal language for all the Sciences—a language wonderfully concise and clear. Then again it has opened up such a vast field of analysis, descending to the infinitely small, and rising to the infinitely great, amid all the variations of space and time! Equilibrium and movement have received their

formulas and their laws—every force has received its numerical value, every surface, its exact measure, every volume, its distinct weight, without a single body being able to escape the all-seeing and unerring scrutiny of the Mathematical wizard,—which extends all over our terrestrial sphere, and away off among the celestial globes—as easy and accurate in the invisible atoms of our atmosphere as in the tangible objects of our immediate surroundings! Such is the work of the Science of Mathematics, ever rigorous in its methods, ever prolific in its applications. And what a brilliant testimony to Man's genius, no less admirable by the constancy of his efforts, than by the depth and variety of his works!

All this evidently points to that peculiar character of these exact sciences, which has given them such a noble and exalted role amidst the works of the human mind—namely, what I might call their spirituality. There is, therefore, after the Science of Metaphysics, none of the purely human Sciences so profoundly spiritual as that of Mathematics. Here it is that pure Reason operates, untrammelled. The ideal point, the ideal line, the ideal surface, the ideal body, are the respective dimensions which, in the endless series of its combinations, resume the theory of Mathematics. Rising thus above the external and sensible nature of surrounding matter, the mind soars aloft in a much more elevated atmosphere.

Would it, therefore, be possible to find a Mathematician purely Materialistic? Surely not; it would be an evident contradiction. For, in denying the spirituality of the soul, he would suppress the faculties which, alone, enable him to generalize and abstract. A single table of logarithms would refute all the gross and sensualistic systems of our day. Who, indeed, could imagine the descendant of the Darwinian ancestor, inventing the binomial theorem of Newton, discovering the laws of Kepler, or developing the different theorems of Calculus, and passing with the greatest ease from one to another of those thousand and one difficult problems of infinitesimal analy-

sis, which our Manuals disclose at every page? On the contrary, by the faculties which it supposes, as well as by the results which it attains, this noble Science is one of the most powerful manifestations of the intelligence; it alone would suffice to place the human mind immeasurably beyond the reach and sphere of all that is visible here below. Between those vast calculations and the effects of mere instinct, no matter how astonishing the latter may appear, there is not, simply, a difference of degree—there is a bottomless abyss! There can be no question of transformation; there must be creation—entire, distinct, sublime!

It will not, now, be difficult for him who knows how close is the relationship established between God and the immediate object of His creation, between the finite spirit—which is the highest in the scale of created beings—and the infinite and absolute Spirit, to give to Mathematics that religious character which the Scripture itself describes as the distinguishing trait of all Science—"the religiousness of Knowledge" (Eccl. 14-26). Surely we shall not be surprised to find that, with few exceptions, the great Mathematicians, the great astronomers, the great masters of geometry, have all been men of eminently Christian mind and mould. Either in the titles of their works, like that of Kepler's "Harmonies of the World," or in their prefaces, as in that of Copernicus's "Treatise on the Revolutions of the Celestial Spheres," Newton's "Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy," or in numberless passages scattered over their pages, we find abundant traces of their Christian spirit.

It must, however, be admitted that a serious reproach is cast upon the study of Mathematics, especially of the higher branches, by the declaration that it tends to falsify the judgment and weaken one's practical sense, by the habit of operating in the regions of theory and abstraction. This difficulty may indeed hold good of its abuse, but not of its reasonable pursuit, as Logicians would say. Thus, the student who persists in following up one

special branch of science to the neglect of others, will, no doubt, destroy either the aptitude or the taste which he might otherwise entertain for a broader course of studies. On the contrary, if, in this as in everything else, we follow the maxim of St. Paul, "*Opertet sapere, sed sapere ad sobrietatem*," the study of Mathematics will contribute powerfully to discipline the mind, by aiding it to proceed with order and method, to follow out the thread of an intricate argument, to pick out the fine point of the question at issue, and to go back to the true principle of its solution.

And, even at a practical point of view, how could we really refuse to acknowledge the claim of eminent utility, on the part of a science whose application is to be found in all the walks of life. Whether we visit the workshop of the humble carpenter, or the office of the learned architect, the broad field of industry, or the broader field of commerce, the theatre of military warfare on land, or that of naval warfare on the bosom of the ocean—everywhere we have to recognize the services of this important and prolific Science.

Although our esteem for Mathematics is based upon its elevated character as a Science which illustrates and exercises our most spiritual faculties, we must not be supposed to award an inferior rank to the Science whose purpose it is to study the laws and properties of sensible matter. As we already intimated, the abstract theories of Mathematics derive their chief importance from the numberless applications to which they may be adapted in the practical and concrete domain of ordinary life; and it is, therefore, natural that the dry reasoning of pure Mathematics should find its best complement in the physical Sciences based upon experience and observation. To suppress or neglect the world of matter, in order to exalt the spiritual world, would be a false idealism, which Christian teaching has never encouraged. And if the early Church combated so earnestly and successfully the dualism of the Manicheans, who held

matter to be the seat and principle of evil, it was because she considered, as her chief dogma, the Incarnation of the Word, who, in His own Person, as well as in His Sacraments, has associated the sensible and material element with the highest operations of grace—and who, by the dogma of the resurrection of the bodies, prolongs into the future life this glorification of matter. In thus opening up such a beautiful perspective to the material world, Christianity could not but demonstrate the conviction that matter is a field worthy of the most earnest investigations of man.

Infidelity, however, either through prejudice or ignorance of the facts, has not ceased to accuse the Church of being the enemy of such scientific investigation. In the early centuries, it is true, the progress made in the achievements of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry was slow and laborious. It was only step by step that man extracted from the bosom of Nature her beneficent secrets—as if Providence, anxious to make man's resources proportionate to his needs intended that the more necessary and supernatural knowledge of Christianity should be first of all spread over the face of the earth, before it could be obstructed by the more natural knowledge of Physical things, which would have created more exclusive enthusiasm, and absorbed more attention, had the latter been more rapidly or more widely developed. It was, therefore, no doubt, a part of God's providential plan, to establish clearly and scientifically for man, his relations with God, his social structure, the symbol of his creed, as well as the code of his duties. This was the task of the Scholastic Philosophy, which prepared the world, unconsciously, for the discoveries and inventions of another age, and paved the way for the work of those pioneers of the Natural Sciences, Bacon, Boyle, Galileo, Torricelli, Huyghens, and Mariotte, whose labors have been taken up by an uninterrupted succession of eminent men, and expanded into the wonderful creations of modern times.

What reflecting mind can deny to the

works of these men the tribute of profound admiration, especially when he sees them spread out before him in one of those Museums where every discovery is represented by an apparatus which resumes and explains it? One would think that the great machine of the universe had been taken asunder, to be subjected, piecemeal, to our curiosity, and that all the forces of Nature had responded to the call of the Philosopher's wand, like the elements which, as Job describes, answered "Here we are" to the call of the Almighty (Job. 38. 4-35). Man would seem to have left nothing free from the influence of his power. At one time it is a body whose relations, under one form, we knew to be numerous; but which, when made to take such forms as liquid or gas, has disclosed to us a multitude of relations which we had not hitherto suspected. At another time, it is a little liquid, that seemed to be inert and unwieldy, which, to-day however, will be powerful enough to weigh that mass of air suspended above our heads—and so sensitive that we can follow upon its delicate surface the slightest variation of the surrounding atmosphere. Elsewhere, it is the ray of the sun's light, that has been captured and imprisoned within the crystal, only to display, in its escape therefrom, the rich and varied colors which the ray itself had, in its turn, held captive within its folds. In another prison, farther on, we have chained up the hissing steam and forced it to reveal the tremendous energy which it contains, and which, when properly regulated, will allow us to multiply our motive power and fly across the prairies or over the waters, almost like the wind. Then again, what mysteries have been unfolded, and what beneficent treasures have been handed over, by the vibrations of the pendulum, by the point of the magnetic needle, by the attraction of the lightning-rod, by the current of that electric wire which seems, in carrying upon its surface our human thought, to carry with it all the possibilities of discovery which the human mind is yet capable of developing!

Yet all this study and investigation has

reached only the surface of bodies and their mutual relations. What a broad vista will arise, if we enter one of those laboratories where the Chemist is analyzing the mysterious and complex nature of each body. What a fresh testimony to the wisdom of God which has established these laws, and to the genius of man that has discovered them! Here again we find Commerce, Industry, Agriculture and the Arts acknowledging their respective obligations to this science so rich and so important, though still in its infancy. And with all its claims to a place of dignity among the Sciences, what is Chemistry, after all, but the key to those higher regions of the mineral, vegetable and animal worlds, which have been so deservedly called the kingdoms of Nature?

Here we must pause for the present—to admire that vast panorama revealed to us by the progressive and combined discoveries of Science! And in that picture we cannot fail to behold the evident wisdom and goodness of the Creator. Every new invention is but a clearer manifestation of the doctrine of Divine Providence, and an additional confirmation of that Divine Revelation which we call Religion! How, therefore, could Religion be hostile or even indifferent to the progress of human Science? No! She is strong in the conviction and full assurance that, eventually, she will find in the closer and more correct investigations of every Science, only the better proof, and the greater strength, for her own teaching!

Fidius.



PARTED.

Fondly, sister, still I cherish

Days that ne'er can come again,
When we lived a life so gladsome
By the "far-resounding main!"

Thoughts of parting had we never;
Days and months sped gayly by.
Not a cloud o'ershadowed ever
Life's serene and azure sky.

Bloomed the flowers then their sweetest,
Smiled they in the wooing breeze,
Danced the waters in the sunshine,
Whistled merrily the trees.

Then your gentle, winning accents
Fell full often on my ear.
Like the thrilling, softly breathed
Music that but angels hear.

And your eyes so deep and tender
Glanced bright rays of hope and love,
Like the stars that shine in darkness
From the firmament above

On the weary home-sick sailor
Tossed upon the ocean's breast,
Guiding him through reefs and dangers
To the port where he'll find rest.

Now that voice, alas! is silent,
Heard alone in midnight dreams,
And those eyes have shed upon me,
For the last fond time, their beams.

Leaving me in tenfold darkness,
Leaving me to mourn my fate,
Without one loved sympathiser
Who my sorrow might abate.

Nay, all nature mourns our parting;
Winds are sighing through the trees,
And the once bright joyous rivers
Run in murmurs to the seas.

Trees e'en hang their heads in sorrow,
Flowers their dewy tears distill,
And the songsters sing sad dirges
In the wooded vale and hill.

These are all deep sympathisers
In the loss that I sustain,
But they cannot reunite us—
Make me happy once again.

M.



ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS

BY STUDENTS.

—
"Reading Maketh a Full Man, Conference a Ready Man, and Writing an Exact Man."—BACON.

BACON was possessed of a judgment far superior to that of most other writers, before or after his time. His Essays abound in observations, long matured and well weighed, before they were committed to writing; consequently very few authors are more frequently quoted than Bacon. We may, therefore, confidently follow the directions which he gives for study, the more so, since these were practised by himself.

Under the protection of so great a name

we shall venture to inculcate the necessity of reading, and the fitness of considering the sentiments of those who, in their time, had a great reputation for learning and wisdom, although their lustre may now be dimmed by more brilliant authors. Reading is, in fact, the nourishment of the mind, for by reading we know our Creator and His works, our fellow-creatures, and especially ourselves. It is chiefly through books, that we enjoy intercourse with superior minds. In the best books, great men talk to us, give us their sentiments and impart their loftiest thoughts to our souls. Such an intercourse is clouded by no disagreeable circumstances. If we were on some particular day to visit Shakespeare we might find him out of humor or disturbed by some misfortune or other, and our conversation would not be very entertaining. But in his writings we find him in his happiest mood. When he wrote them he was, perhaps, gloomy and sad; but that frame of mind—if it did exist—cannot now exercise any influence upon our present enjoyment. The means of cultivating the intellect are within the reach of all; they are found in every good library, and for this reason a good library is an invaluable possession. There are some, however, who are so foolish as to assert that libraries are filled with useless lumber and contain nothing but a "Chaos of undigested learning." Lord Bacon is of a different opinion when he says: "Crafty men condemn studies, simple men admire them and wise men use them." Furthermore learning has never been decried by learned men, because they acknowledge that they acquired the greater part of their knowledge from others, through the medium of books. If learned men do not condemn books what credit can be given to those who do not know? The latter are plunged in ignorance and cannot raise themselves out of the mire because they are too proud to step on the plank or hold on to the rope extended to them by the learned and the wise of past ages. The result is that they will always remain ignorant or at least never become learned.

The pretended wits of the present day suppose that they alone can teach others. Of those whom Nature has permitted to contribute to the stock of human wisdom, the number is very limited. Everyone, therefore, that thirsts after knowledge and wisdom, unless numbered among those chosen few, must drink from the well, dived by the wise men of past ages, in order to be satiated. Of ourselves we know little, having learned from others most of what constitutes the stock of knowledge that we may have acquired. Although science and learning have been considerably improved and augmented in modern times, still it is both a useful and pleasant occupation to study the wisdom of the past. For, even if it be inferior to that of the present age, we can trace from it the growth and expansion of the human intellect. How foolish, therefore, and absurd, are the sentiments of those who think that they cannot learn from past writers!

An ancient author has observed that learning is as nothing to the man, who is not known to possess it, by others. When once a man has accumulated vast stores of knowledge, he is to consider how to make them of use to himself and to others. The study of books alone, is a languishing and feeble exercise which does not heat, we must resort to conversation, which teaches and exercises at once. It is useless to possess vast learning, if we are not able to use it. A preacher might be a Solomon of wisdom or a walking Encyclopedia, but if he is not a "ready" man, his audience will profit little more from his sermon, than the walls and benches. Such a man is like a certain professor, who himself perfectly understood the signification of all scientific terms, but for his want of readiness in speaking, could not explain them to others.

A ready-man is indeed made by conversation. What made the logicians of the Scholastic period so dexterous in wielding their arguments? It was chiefly continual exercise in small debates and private disputations. This method enables us to arrange our thoughts and dis-

pose of our ideas more readily and with less embarrassment. A recluse, or one who shuts himself up and devotes his time entirely to study, is too apt to be overburdened with material that he cannot use. He is, as it were, armed with weapons that he cannot wield, like David in Saul's armor. Such a man discourses to some unintelligibly, to all, unpleasantly, because he supposes others to have the same train of thoughts as himself, which is seldom the case. Nor is this the only inconvenience under which the man of study labors from a secluded life. When he meets with an argument that pleases him, he grasps at it with alacrity, he regards objects only from one point of view, and forms his own opinions and conclusions about everything. But how amazed and bewildered is he when he goes out into the world, and meets with men who view the same objects on many sides. He finds his darling position attacked, and himself unable to defend it, because he has not that experience, which is gained only by converse with other men.

Notwithstanding all the opportunities which conversation holds out to us to try every mode of argument, in the heat of talk and the eagerness of victory we are often led to take advantage of the ignorance or mistakes of our adversary; we throw out opinions and arguments, which will indeed silence our opponent, but which, on maturer and cooler reflection, would be found to be wholly without foundation or sound reason. We rest satisfied with having conquered our adversary.

We must, therefore, be on our guard, lest out of the copiousness and facility which we have acquired in conversation, inaccuracy and confusion arise. To fix our thoughts by writing is the best method of enabling us to detect the sophisms and fallacies of our mind. An English essayist of the last century remarks that "method is the excellence of writing and unconstraint the grace of conversation." This is very true, for in conversation we naturally diffuse our thoughts; in writing we contract them. In conversation we speak without much pre-consideration,

but before committing our thoughts to writing, we arrange them carefully in our minds; we place them in a thousand different positions; we view them on every side; and only when we are perfectly satisfied with their disposition and form, do we write them down. Therefore, if we wish to become exact men, we must continually practice the art of writing well. To read, converse, and write properly is, therefore, the business of a man of letters, and of everyone who aims to become such.

John J. Laur,
Philosophy.



LIFE AMONGST THE LOWER GRADES OF ANIMALS.

The Problem of life has always offered a deep interest to the naturalist and philosopher; but the difficulties and mysteries it contains, the deep and delicate researches it involves, are such as to make of that problem a labyrinth, the recesses of which but few minds have, as yet, been able to penetrate.

It is not, therefore, my aim to take the reader into any of the mysterious intricacies of the question—too mysterious, indeed, for my own comprehension—I shall merely introduce him to one of its pleasure-grounds, if I may so speak, and show him a few of the wonders and curiosities which are found in that diminutive but interesting grade of animals whose existence the microscope has revealed to us. But before proceeding in such a question it may be proper to say a few words about life in general.

According to the popular notion, the idea of life is akin to that of movement. When an animal has ceased to move his members, when his heart has given its last throb, we say that it is dead. So much are those two ideas of life and motion bound together that not unfrequently men have been led to attribute life to those phenomena of inanimate nature which imply or produce motion, such as lightning and stormy wind.

Philosophers, in their turn, have defined life as a movement, but as an *inter-*

nal one, by which a being *can move itself* for its preservation, its development or its reproduction. To live is, therefore, the capacity of moving one's self, not in a passive, but in a most active sense. The pencil, for instance, which I now hold in my hand, performs the action of writing; it moves up and down, to the left and to the right, wherever it is impelled; but it has not in itself the principle of its action nor the form of the words it traces, for both the principle and the form are from the writer. We thus see that movement is not always a sure sign of life. There is, however, one movement which infallibly denotes life and we shall call it with Aristotle the "movement of nutrition." It is shared in common by all living beings. The animal has the faculty of sensibility, man possesses sensibility and reason, but all living beings, within the compass of this world, plant or animal, without one exception, have this movement in common; for, in all, nutrition is an essential requisite of life. It is by the guidance of this never-failing sign that naturalists were led to attribute life to those minute beings, apparently incapable of any organism whatever, which the microscope has shown us to exist in infinite numbers in water, in the air or in the very bodies of the larger animals, and which modern science has designated by the generic name of Microbes.

If we examine with the microscope a particle of yeast, we shall discover therein millions of small cells whose length seldom exceeds 1.300 of an inch; each one of these cells is composed of three elements which naturalists designate as membrane, protoplasm and vacuole. Chemical analysis will find in them the same four substances which concur in the formation of all living beings: Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen and Azote. But this is only a sign, not a direct proof, that these beings are endowed with life. The true proof is, as we have said above, that they feed, increase and multiply, provided only that they be placed in a substance or medium favorable to their development.

At the sight of these minute beings

without apparent form or structure which, however, digest, breathe, feel and multiply, an important observation forces itself upon us, namely that the various organs of digestion, respiration, circulation and others, in their perfect and specific form, are not essential to the vital functions. As a proof we find that, in the genus of *Amæbas*, food is absorbed by imbibition and that the members of that genus are deprived of an alimentary canal. Some also, such as the fresh-water *Hydræ*, have been turned inside out, and yet the cavity thus formed having the skin inside, performed the functions of the natural stomach.

Notwithstanding this simplicity of structure, these little animals possess life to a higher degree than we should readily imagine. Their movements are exceedingly vivacious and although many of them inhabit a space not larger than the point of a needle, they swim about with great activity, awaiting each other as they pass in their rapid dance, and evidently directing their motions with wonderful precision and accuracy. Others again have so great a tenacity of life, that it enables them to live even after they are cut into pieces, while each fragment afterwards becomes an entire and perfect animal.

The way in which microbes are reproduced has of late become a wide theme for the discussion of learned men of all nations. The sudden apparition of a multitude of these animalcules in a body of chemically pure water, after it has been exposed to the action of the air for a few instants, has long seemed an irrefragable proof for the theory that, in the lower grades of beings, life does not transmit itself, as in the larger animals, by the common process of generation, but appears as a spontaneous evolution of physico-chemical forces. In opposing this theory, Pasteur, the eminent French scientist found brilliant and interesting proofs that the apparently sudden apparition of these animalcules was by no means the effect of a spontaneous generation but merely the unifying of a body which already contains, in a latent state, the principle of life; thus establishing the

truth of that saying which has come to be considered by modern science as an infallible law of nature "*Omne vivum ex vivo.*"

The atmosphere, as may be remarked when a sunbeam penetrates within an obscure room, is filled with myriads of corpuscles which float here and there, at the mercy of the wind. If some of these corpuscles accidentally fall in a pool of water under the warm rays of the sun they will be vivified, grow and multiply rapidly, and, within a short time, quite a little world will be revealed to the eyes of the wondering on-looker. But as the water evaporates that life will diminish and soon cease entirely to manifest itself. The animalcules just one moment ago so lively will become dry again, but will keep a latent life until a drop of water again comes to give them their lost vital activity and to arouse within them the exercise of their nutritive faculty. Numerous experiments have been made showing us that these animalcules can be preserved, dried up as dust, during a lengthened period, and, to renew their lease of life, it suffices to wet them slightly, when that dust will at once be animated and any one not knowing its origin might easily believe in the wonder of a spontaneous generation.

Nor is this suspension of vital activity observed only in microbes. It has been ascertained by repeated experiments, on the faith of trustworthy scientists, that fishes can be congealed and packed up as stiff and apparently lifeless as so many sticks, transported away and after several weeks of congelation these fishes will regain all their lost activity when plunged again in water at the ordinary temperature.

Such are some of the wonders which modern science has revealed to us in those animalcules, the lowest and smallest of living beings. That these discoveries are still incomplete and that many a gap which now exists in our knowledge of these beings will one day be filled up, cannot be doubted. Yet our knowledge of them is even now such as to draw from us a loud expression of our admiration for the wisdom and care of Him who gave

them life and being. And as we think of these dwarfs of the creation, it is but a step to the thought of those infinitely greater bodies with which the Author of Nature has bedecked His firmament as with so many bright luminaries and heralds of His Omnipotence.

As our mind thus spans the immense distance which lies between the immeasurably small and the immeasurably great, embracing at a glance all the intervening beings, it is filled at once with sentiments of self-contempt and of admiration—with self-contempt, at the thought of so many beings greater or stronger than ourselves, with admiration, at the thought of that one gift, reason, by which we are at once elevated to a height infinitely superior to all material creation. But our admiration is especially aroused for the Being who presides over that Creation and rules it, not by the threats of His thunderbolts as the Jove of Virgil and Homer, but by the unchangeable decrees of the mere *Will*. Against such an admiration the empty sneers and malicious endeavours of men like Darwin are hurled in vain. The voice of nature is stronger than the sophistry of atheistic writers and all in it concurs to proclaim to us the existence of an All Wise and All Powerful God.

Marion A. Ducout,
Philosophy.



AN OLD FAMILIAR FIGURE.

Each morn I hobble up the stairs
With sighs and groans not few
To clean the black-boards, dust the chairs
And stores of chalk renew.

Where'er I find the dust lie deep
I scatter sawdust o'er,
Then half-a-dozen halls I sweep
And class-rooms quite a score.

At times I watch the boys at play,
And wish that I were young
To join their sports, my skill essay
The brawniest lads among.

But most of all would I desire
To have the chance that they
Have now to fan ambition's fire
And keep it bright alway.

I'd imitate the busy bee
That culls, each shining hour,
In garden, hill-side, vale and lea,
Its honey from the flower.

In every class its varied store
Of knowledge I'd acquire
So that, my well-spent school-days o'er,
To fame I might aspire.

A competence for age I'd win,
For all my ills, relief,
Nor thus be forced to work when "in
The sear and yellow leaf."

'Tis late I reach the hall below,
Though then my task's not done,
For dust will come, though dust may go
From rise to set of sun.

So must I drudge till my own clay,
To mingle with the earth
Be laid in peace, though far away
From them that gave me birth.

Content if after all my ruth—
"Life's fitful fever" past—
I yet be blessed with endless youth
In Heaven's bright home at last.

A.



[The following exercise is a specimen of work done in the English Class in connection with the *AUTHORS* which are proposed to the Students' study and imitation.]

ANALYSIS,—PART I.

POPE'S "ESSAY ON CRITICISM."

Lines 1-18.

The poet dwells upon the contrast which he institutes between *Authors*, in Poetical Composition, and *Critics*, especially *bad authors* and *bad critics*.

The latter are more numerous. In order to be a good critic, one should have also some real talent as an author.

Lines 18-45.

He satirizes very keenly those who, having some common sense, and a certain amount of judgment, foolishly imagine themselves, or establish themselves, critics. He describes the various pretexts which drive so many to indulge in criticism without a real vocation.

Lines 46-51.

He addresses himself to those who justly ambition the title and function of a critic; giving them advice to know the

extent of their talent and learning, so as not to go beyond these bounds.

Lines 52-67.

Every man has a certain talent, but must not aspire to every function, for instance, to be both a good critic and a good poet.

Just as Nature has discriminated in the development of the various faculties of a man, seldom all being equally strong, in like manner, it is impossible for a man to attain perfection in all the arts. He must confine himself to one, as a king to the strengthening of one province, more than to the gaining of more and more unlimited conquests.

Lines 68-87.

The Standard to be followed is *Nature*, which is the source, end, and test of all art. He dwells upon the necessity of having not only a natural talent, but a second talent to know *when* and *how* to employ the first talent for criticism.

Lines 92-117.

He now shows how this was observed by the ancients, who simply followed the rules of Nature herself, making hers their own.

He illustrates this by the examples of Ancient Greece, describing the encouragement she gave to her sons, and the precepts of her poetic Muse. Criticism in her days was the handmaid of Poetry. Her example has not been followed by modern critics who have so often become like the apothecaries (or pretended doctors), prescribing remedies of their own, acting the real doctors' part, and calling the latter fools, instead of trusting to the learning and directions of those whose vocation it is to prescribe. There are two kinds of these quack critics: (1), Those who pretend to correct the imaginary mistakes of ancient authors, not understanding even their meaning; (2), those who pretend to dictate how poems should be written, thus making a vain display of their own learning.

Lines 118-140.

In this passage the Poet gives advice to critics in studying the ancient authors, especially Homer, whom it should be

their delight to study, and Virgil, Homer's best Commentator, who thought to make something original both in subject matter and treatment; but who found, on closer examination, that he could not do better than follow *Homer*, as the best exponent of Nature's laws, in his material, and his method.

Lines 141-180.

There will, however, be found eventually in the works of the greatest geniuses, some unpremeditated licenses (in reality happy and spontaneous strokes of genius) that may appear to be errors and blunders, or *blots* upon their work. But true critics will easily understand that these are precisely only the *marks* of real genius, which, like rugged crags in a distant prospect, only add more real beauty and grandeur to the scene.

To appreciate these happy strokes of genius at their true worth, we must look at them in the proper light, and at the proper distance, as we look at the large master-strokes on a picture. And thus it will often come home to us, that what at first appeared to us a mistake or a blunder, is only a new beauty, of which the poet was really conscious.

Lines 181-200.

The Poet, in a beautiful descriptive vision, pays his homage to the masterpieces of the Ancient Poets whose wonderful preservation he admires. He acknowledges the universal praise bestowed upon them by mankind, in every clime, and in every tongue.

He addresses them also himself in turn, congratulating them and invoking their inspiration upon his own effort and self-imposed task in this Poem, which is:

"To teach vain wits, a science little known,
To admire superior sense, and doubt their own."

Jno. C. Larkin,
Sophomore.



Histories make men wise; poets, witty; the mathematics, subtle; natural philosophy, deep; moral, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend.

Bacon—"Studies."

Notes on various Departments and Subjects.

WEEKLY FACULTY MEETINGS.

Ever since the beginning of the present school-year the Rev. President has called special meetings of the entire faculty on Saturday mornings.

On these occasions all matters relating to studies and discipline are submitted and discussed. Within the last few weeks, after the general routine of class-matters had been disposed of, the Faculty resolved itself into a committee of the whole—or as it would be now called an Institute—to discuss the best practical methods of teaching English Composition. At the last of these meetings, various opinions were expressed both by the Rev. President and the different professors, and it was resolved to adopt a uniform method, suited, with due proportion, to the respective classes.

The subject proposed for consideration at the next meeting is "The Teaching of Latin."



THIRD TERM EXAMINATIONS.

At the end of every Term the Students have both oral and written Examinations. Those of the third Term were even more successful than the two preceding ones. This is more to be wondered at considering the difficulty of the questions set by the various Examiners. The correct answering and high percentage attained by many students in each class, show careful and thorough teaching on the part of the respective Professors and diligent and close study on the part of the students.

On Friday, April 19, the results of the third Term Examinations, held during the first part of the month, were published in presence of the faculty and students.

The following are amongst those who succeeded in obtaining the highest marks, but in most cases several of each class scored almost as high as those here mentioned in the various subjects.

In the Grammar Class, John Sackville obtained distinctions and first place in all subjects, having a total of 677 marks out of a maximum of 700.

In the Third Academic, T. Collins and J. Gruenenwald obtained first place, with distinctions in ten of the eleven subjects, having a total of 1113 marks out of a maximum of 1200.

M. McElligott obtained distinctions in all subjects.

In the Senior Business Course, P. A. Wingerter obtained first place, with distinctions in all subjects, having a total of 928 marks out of a maximum of 1000.

In the Second Academic, Thos. Wren obtained first place, with distinctions in the majority of subjects, leaving a total of 1216 marks out of a maximum of 1400.

J. Howard, distinctions in all subjects.

In the First Academic, M. McGarey, obtained first place with distinctions in all subjects except two, having a total of 1165 marks out of a maximum of 1300.

In the Freshman Class, E. McCarthy obtained first place with distinctions and first place in all subjects, having a total of 1205 marks out of a maximum of 1300.

In the Sophomore Class, Jos. Callahan obtained first place with distinctions in all subjects except one, having a total of 1188 marks out of a maximum of 1300.

In the Junior Class, Jno. J. Schroeffel obtained first place with distinctions in all subjects except one, having a total of 1246 marks out of a maximum of 1400.

After the proclamation of notes the Rev. President made a few observations. He reminded the Students of the necessity of applying themselves with more earnestness than ever to serious study during the next and last term of the Scholastic year, so as to secure for themselves honorable mention at the closing exercises in June.

During the summer season, as boys, they were allowed to indulge in good manly games, so advantageous, when properly conducted, for their physical and moral development, but these were only of secondary importance; their main work

at College, was to acquire, by good, steady application, a thorough liberal education. Their success at both the oral and written Examinations gave every guarantee that a vast majority of them possessed good talent and were capable of attaining high honors.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Compositions by the Rev. John Griffin of the Holy Ghost College, will be sent by mail, to those who may desire them, at half marked price:

VENI CREATOR. 25 cents

COME, O CREATOR.

Composed by Rev. JOHN GRIFFIN, C.S.S.

Andante.

SOPRANO: Ve - ni Cre - a - tor Spi - ri - tus, Men - tes in
Come, O Cre - a - tor Spi - ri - tus, And in ear

ALTO: p

TENOR: Ve - ni Cre - a - tor Spi - ri - tus, Men - tes in
Come, O Cre - a - tor Spi - ri - tus, And in ear

BASS: p

ORGAN: p

O rum - ti - al - ta, Im - ple an - per - na gra - ti - a,
seals take up Thy cross, Come, with Thy grace and blood in ear.

O rum - ti - al - ta, Im - ple an - per - na gra - ti - a,
seals take up Thy cross, Come, with Thy grace and blood in ear.

Copyright 1905 by Rev. John Griffin

AVE MARIA. 50 cents

HEAR US O FATHER.

Composed by Rev. JOHN GRIFFIN, C.S.S.

Andante

SOPRANO: A - ve Ma - ri - a, gra - ti - a
Great as O Pa - ter, We wor - ship

ALTO: p

TENOR: A - ve Ma - ri - a, gra - ti - a
Great as O Pa - ter, We wor - ship

BASS: p

ORGAN: p

ple - na, gra - ti - a ple - na Do - mi - nus
pleni - tudine, Sanctus es Thy fa - ther, Great art Thy bless -

ple - na, gra - ti - a ple - na Do - mi - nus
pleni - tudine, Sanctus es Thy fa - ther, Great art Thy bless -

ple - na, gra - ti - a ple - na Do - mi - nus
pleni - tudine, Sanctus es Thy fa - ther, Great art Thy bless -

Copyright 1905 by Rev. John Griffin

THE GAY OLD TIMES. 1/5 cents

BALLAD.

Words by GERALD GRIFFIN.

Music by Rev. JOHN GRIFFIN, C.S.S.

Moderato

VOICE: f

PIANO: mf

Old, old times! the gay old times! When I was young and free. And
heard the mer - ry Ban - ter chime Be - neath the sal - ly tree. My

Copyright 1905 by Rev. JOHN GRIFFIN, C.S.S.

I LOVE TO THINK OF THEE, MY NATIVE COT! 1/2 cents

Words and Music by Rev. JOHN GRIFFIN, C.S.S.

Andante Moderato

PIANO: mf

I love to think of thee, my an - cient cot, For there I sleep by night and day. My
I never shall see that treasured home a - gain, Those friends whose smiles upon me shone, Whose

O SALUTARIS HOSTIA 70 cents

REMEMBER STILL YOUR GOD IS HIGH

Opus 2

By Rev. JOHN GRIFFIN, C.S.S.

Andante

Soprano: O Sa - lu - tar - is hos - ti - a, quae coe - li pan - tis
I was care of flesh - less crash the soul, where rit - a - s - er - ty

Alto: U - ni - us tri - no que Do - mi - nus, rit - a - s - er - ty

Tenor: U - ni - us tri - no que Do - mi - nus, rit - a - s - er - ty

Bass: U - ni - us tri - no que Do - mi - nus, rit - a - s - er - ty

Organ: p

ple - na, gra - ti - a ple - na Do - mi - nus
pleni - tudine, Sanctus es Thy fa - ther, Great art Thy bless -

ple - na, gra - ti - a ple - na Do - mi - nus
pleni - tudine, Sanctus es Thy fa - ther, Great art Thy bless -

ple - na, gra - ti - a ple - na Do - mi - nus
pleni - tudine, Sanctus es Thy fa - ther, Great art Thy bless -

Tantum Ergo in D flat, Mixed Quartette, 30c.

During Holy Week the boys' choir of Holy Ghost College took a prominent part in the religious services of St. Paul's Cathedral. As in preceding years, we were invited to chant the office of tenebræ on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Under the experienced and skillful direction of Prof. Joseph Stein, our double choir of 40 singers was so perfectly trained, that they even surpassed all their former achievements, and in their rendering of the Lamentations, the Miserere, and the Benedictus, showed how truly inimitable is the beauty and excellence of real Church Music. The first and second Lamentations were sung by a single voice on each evening; the third was rendered in four parts by a select choir of 15 voices. Messrs. John Schroeffel, F. Frommherz, Jos. Danner and Bro. Titus were the soloists. The inspiring, thrilling effect of the third Lamentation was simply indescribable, and was to all who heard it, a revelation of the simplicity at once and grandeur of the Gregorian chant.

Clippings from our Sunday Evening Programmes.

Amongst the violin and piano selections performed since the opening of the academic year in our Sunday evening concerts, may be mentioned the following: Beethoven and Mozart sonatas for piano and violin, played occasionally by Fr. John Griffin and Mr. Jos. Stein; Vieuxtemps' Variations on Yankee Doodle; Variations on The Carnival of Venice; Scene de Ballet (de Beriot); Twilight, (Wallace); Funeral March (Chopin); L'Aragonesa, Waltz for piano and violin (Alard), Fantaisie sur Guillaume Tell (de Beriot). The above violin selections were played by Mr. Jos. Stein. Father John Griffin occasionally contributed a share to the programme, by playing such violin solos as Faust (Alard); Je suis le petit tambour, (David); 1st Concerto, (de Beriot); and, as well as piano solos. By far the greater part, however, of the numbers has been supplied by the pupils of the musical department, who render selections on the string or wind instruments, which they play habitually in the orchestra or military band.

The following are some of the pieces played recently, on public occasions, by the College Orchestra: "Jet Black," March (C. H. Bennet); Leona Polka, (M. Labin); "The White Queen," Overture (O. Metra); Fantasia "Mexicaine," (P. Bouillon); "Daughter of Love," Waltzes (C. H. Bennet); "Sounds From Erin," Waltzes (C. H. Bennet); "On the Veranda," Quadrille (E. Beyer); "Gems of Ireland," Quadrille (E. Boettger).

The Military Band has had occasion to give the following pieces, at some of our recent celebrations and entertainments: Quick March, "Harmon," (Pettee); Serenade, "Good Night," (Pettee); Andante and Waltz, "Daisy," (Pettee); Grand March, "Knights of Labor," (Ripley); Schottische, "Stella," (Ripley); Galop, "The Flyer," (McQuaide).

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

What an immense loss we daily incur, because we do not know what to read, or how to read, to advantage! Then again we exhibit such little perseverance, or rather patience, in reading a good book!

It is not easy to give, in few words, a definition of the art of music. But surely none could be more truthful and yet more poetically terse than the one contained in these few words of De Quincey: "Beauty born of murmuring sound."!

There is one thing which, above all others, ought to be aimed at by every ambitious boy, and that is a good training in English composition. It is not our purpose now to dwell upon the necessity of this leading branch of education whose advantages are so self-evident. We wish merely to note how sadly visible is the lack of this all-important training, even in many schools that are supposed to be of a high standard.

What wonderful influence is exercised in his class by the professor who is thoroughly earnest! With the pupils of such a class, perfect discipline is secure. But the earnestness of which we speak demands a vast amount of daily self-sacrifice, especially in the constant preparation which is needed to make the teacher full of his subject. Thus equipped, it is not difficult for him to communicate to his pupils a part of the enthusiasm which he himself necessarily feels.

It is almost impossible, to expect some boys to learn anything at home; and, strange to say, this is chiefly the fault of their parents! The latter provide no place wherein their boy may conveniently study. It even, sometimes, happens that they actually begrudge their boys the light of a lamp for this purpose. Often, too, they allow company and parties at the house, or, they permit their boy to frequent too many outside parties. All these things are evidently serious obstacles to the seclusion needed for such an im-

portant affair as the preparation of one's daily class.

There is a great danger in taking books indiscriminately, from the Public Libraries, a danger which few parents seem to realize. Many of them do not consider that a Public Library, as such, can scarcely afford, in the arrangement or distribution of its books, to draw a distinction between the younger and the older classes of its patrons. It becomes, therefore, the duty of parents to exercise a certain amount of delicate caution over the books selected by their children from these Libraries. What is harmless for older readers, or even what is harmless in itself, may often be permanently injurious to younger and more tender minds.

We hear a great deal said about self-educated men such as Abraham Lincoln who declared, one time, that he had never gone to school more than six months. But, the number of such cases, whose frequency in the past was due to the lack of opportunity, must now-a-days be extremely limited. For, certainly, the child who will not, or who cannot, profit of the educational opportunities, thrust, as it were, upon his every step, will never have sufficient energy or pluck to educate himself. Yet there are exceptions, even to-day, to this rule, as may be seen in the case of so many bright young men whose success, in the positions they have secured, has made them realize how little they know of certain branches of knowledge in comparison with what they would now wish to have attained.

Many students have long rides to make every day in the cars or on the different railroad lines, to and from their respective homes. Why not profit of such an excellent opportunity to learn by heart some passages of Shakespeare or Pope or Goldsmith, &c.? In fact it would not be a bad habit for older persons to acquire, to carry with them, on such occasions, a pocket-edition of these standard works. We are told that the great orators of modern times, such as Burke, Fox, Pitt, Wirt and Clay, owed a great deal of their

magic power to the facility with which they interspersed quotations from the classic authors in their speeches.

Burke's speeches abound in poetical gems especially from Virgil and Milton. Fox began early to steep his mind in classic literature and never ceased to linger lovingly, like the great Gladstone of to-day, over the pages of Homer, Euripides, Virgil and Ovid. He was very fond, says a well known author, of the *Odyssey*, and also of Euripides, who, among Greek dramatists, seems to have been his favorite. He declared that of all poets this most argumentative dramatist appeared to him "without exception, the most useful for a public speaker."

As a further illustration of the advantages to be secured from the practice of storing the mind with choice passages from the best prose writers and poets, we may be allowed to cite the stimulating examples of some of our greatest American speakers. Daniel Webster was a profound student of a few great poets, especially of Shakespeare and Milton; and in his famous reply to Hayne, brief passages from both are introduced with signal felicity and effect. The great forensic orator Rufus Choate, to increase his command of language, used to read aloud daily, during a large part of his life, a page or more from some Classic English author.

The following interesting incident is related of Henry Clay. Before his admission to the Kentucky Bar he joined a debating club, at a meeting of which, in his first attempt to speak, he broke down. Beginning his speech with "Gentlemen of the Jury" he was so confused by the perception of his mistake, that he could not go on. Encouraged by the members of the club, he began again with the same words; but, upon a third trial, he was more successful, and, gaining confidence as he proceeded, he burst the trammels of his youthful diffidence, and, clothing his thoughts in appropriate language, was loudly and warmly cheered.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

WHAT OUR OLD COMRADES ARE DOING.

MR. JOHN A. KRAMER, '82, since the death of his father, has been one of the prime factors of the leading firm of Merchant Tailors on Liberty street. Many are his friends among the old boys, and they will be glad to meet him and to hear his pleasant voice again.

* * *

THE Johnston brothers, from Green Tree, will be remembered with pleasure by all those who know them. Both Joseph and Bernard are doing very well, one as Civil Engineer and the other in the offices of the Clinton Iron Works. Their quiet, unassuming but energetic characters have won them hosts of friends.

* * *

THE real estate business has had peculiar charms for some of our boys of speculative turn of mind. Mr. Henry A. Schaub has a business of his own in the East End, and Messrs. Marcus Eichenlaub '84, and his brother William '94, are actively aiding their father with their counsels in the same line at 93 Fourth avenue.

* * *

WILLIAM and Max McCafferty, of the classes of '84 and '87 respectively, are also on the top of the wave. They both occupy important positions in the counting rooms of the Pittsburgh Transfer Company, at Walls.

* * *

MR. FRANK A. KEATING, '86, has given evidence of his taste for the artistic and beautiful by choosing the jewelry trade as his calling in life. His genial smile at Grogan's will more than half persuade you into buying of the treasures displayed in lavish profusion before your gaze.

* * *

HIS brother, Edw. H., had also made a decided hit in business life. Besides having occupied a very important position in the custom house under Cleveland's first administration, to the satisfaction of everybody, he now successfully represents some Eastern Manufacturing firms in these regions. His known business tact and talent will certainly pave his way to further honors and emoluments.

* * *

NONE of those who were at College in '85, '86, '87, can have forgotten bright, irrepressible Leo Vilsack, Jr. They will all be very glad to learn that he is now a thorough, staid young business man, being junior partner of the firm of Corcoran

& Vilsack, Manufacturing Jewelers, 101 Fifth avenue. Quite a number of the boys have already found their way to his wigwam, and none have left him without feeling that success is sure to crown his efforts

* * *

TWO other boys equally interested in the jewelry business and deservedly popular among their old classmates, are Messrs. Charles and William Terheyden, of Smithfield street. Charles, we understand, has been married for several years, and is now the happy father and head of a good Christian family.

* * *

MR. JOS. H. REIMAN, '85, has been for years prominently identified with the Central administration of the League of German Catholic Young Men's Societies, for whom he has done herculean work. The brilliant abilities he displayed at College have been used to good advantage both at this work and in his position in the offices of Atwood & McCaffrey.

* * *

QUITE a number of the older boys are identified with some of our most prominent banking institutions. Thus Mr. Edw. Seibert, '84, is one of the Tellers of the M. & M Bank on Fourth Ave., Mr. Edw. B. Coll occupies a similar position in the Farmers' Deposit National bank, and Mr. Clarence Seibert is very closely connected with the management of the Bank of Secured Savings on Grant Street, whilst Mr. Jno. Kumer, '91, a brother of a member of the Board of Directors is doing very well at the desks of the Metropolitan. We heartily wish them all success and speedy advancement.

* * *

DURING these days of excitement on the Oil Exchange there should have been at least one of the old 'uns happy, and that is Mr. Wm. Guckert, Jr., of the class of '86; for, as we understand, he is deeply interested in oil producing and refining. It is quite a number of years already that he has been associated with his father in this business, and from all reports he is doing quite well. It is our earnest wish that he may follow the road to prosperity unscathed either by the paws of the "bears" or the sharp horns of the "bulls."

* * *

THE Allegheny County Bar has already admitted two of the boys to practice. They are Messrs. John F. Miller and Edw. G. Coll. The latter gentleman studied law at Ann Arbor, and was received at the bar but a few months ago. Mr. Miller, however, has been practising for a number of years already, and has obtained considerable distinction. It is not for us to discern to him honors unlimited, but we may safely venture to say that both at the bar and in the political arena the highest honors await him, and he

need but put forth his hand to pluck them to him. Who knows but that the spotless ermine shall yet grace his honor-laden shoulders. Still, not being endowed with the gift of prophecy, — — — !



ANOTHER of the old timers has fallen a victim to the charms of literature. We speak of Mr. Frank E. Arthur, of the class of '81. For some time under the present administration he held a position in the Pittsburg Postoffice; but, yielding to those visions of glory, fame and honor obtainable only in the realm of letters, he forsook the parental roof of dear old Uncle Sam, to join the army of those who think the pen mightier than the sword. The field he has chosen is indeed one of vast importance, viz: that of education; for the publication of which he is the editor-in-chief, and in which, we understand, he is financially interested, is called the "School Herald," issued monthly at 115 Diamond street. Knowing, as we do, the energy of his character, we do not doubt but that he will make a success of his self-imposed task. Our earnest well-wishes are his, and we hope that he will wield a marked influence in the right direction and in the cause of true Christian education. Ad multos annos !



AROUND A GREAT CITY.

I.

Visit to a Flour Mill.

Introduction.

Observation, as we have been taught in our Logic Class, is the great instrument of Natural Science, as it enables man not only to discover the laws which preside over the works of the visible creation, but also to apply to new objects and new fields of labor the results and conclusions of previously acquired knowledge. It is in this manner that science has been enriched and progress has been made. A gift so fruitful and so precious should, therefore, naturally be fostered and cultivated by everyone, but especially by the student, whose judgment is beginning to mature.

Now if we look over this busy and important city of Pittsburg and its numerous suburbs, teeming with life and industry, it will be easy to understand what vast opportunities are offered to the stu-

dent for the development of his observation and the consequent increase of his personal knowledge. There is scarcely a single branch of industry that is not represented, on a large scale, within its limits. It is a perpetual Exposition of all the arts and institutions that contribute to the wealth, progress and greatness of our American Nation. What could, therefore, be imagined more interesting or valuable for a student, in the nature of a recreation and instruction, than the occasional inspection, during leisure hours, of some of those important establishments? What more efficacious means of increasing in him the love of minute observation and attention to the important details of industrial arts?

All these reasons have prompted what might be termed our crusade of study and investigation among the prominent public buildings and manufactories with which Pittsburg abounds. But while it was determined to visit the Iron Mills and Steel Furnaces, whose fame extends to all parts of the globe, it was deemed advisable, also, not to neglect those other Institutions whose existence is often lost sight of in such a large community as ours, or whose importance is not sufficiently appreciated. Among these,—to name only a few—are our Hospitals and our Flour Mills. The former are numerous, perfectly equipped, and justly renowned; the latter, though not so numerous, are the centres of an industry whose product is the most familiar, and the most necessary to every home and family in the land.

Accordingly, at the kind invitation of a devoted friend of this Institution, the undersigned members of the Junior Class ventured to visit the well-known Marshall, Kennedy Flour Mill, of Allegheny, for the purpose of unravelling the mysteries that are to be found within its walls. It would, however, be rash to suppose that this, our first, attempt should be attended with the success which is attained only after years of toil and experience. Yet we trust that the information which we have gleaned and which we now communicate, will not prove un-

interesting to the readers of our College BULLETIN.

Ch. V. Frost,
Junior.

Wheat.—Its Production and Transportation.

Before contributing my part to this essay I feel it a duty to express my gratitude to the managers of the Marshall, Kennedy Mill, to whom I am indebted for the needed information on this subject, and in whose mill I have had the opportunity of witnessing, for the first time, the complete transformation of wheat into finished flour.

The most natural care on the part of man is to eat; and it seems as if nature had intended bread to be the most common of all foods, because there is hardly any country of the world where wheat does not grow. In accordance with this demand, wheat has, at all times, been the most important product of agriculture, and its gradual transformation into bread the most necessary of all industries. As far back as history can reach, it tells us that wheat has been always cultivated, and flour produced, in some way or another: first in very rude forms, and gradually in a more improved and perfect shape as men have advanced in civilization and ingenuity. Thus it is that flour has become almost a standard whereby to judge of the civilization of a nation.

America, through her natural advantages—such as the fertility of her soil and the vast extent of her undulating fields—produces more wheat than any other country in the world. She produces not only enough for her own use but a surplus which she is enabled to sell to less fortunate countries.

Although the flour-mills of our own great city of Pittsburg are not as plentiful as her iron-mills and her blast-furnaces, yet the ones she has are of such a nature that their product has as wide a market as the Pittsburg coal and iron. Pennsylvania produces only a small percentage of the wheat that is used in Pittsburg. It comes from as far south as Texas, as far west as Dakota, and from

the neighboring states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Kentucky. The most of this wheat is bought directly from dealers in the country, who in turn buy it from farmers; thus the great flour manufacturers avoid the danger of buying mixed wheat of good and of inferior quality. Very little, if any, grain is imported, even from Canada, which latter country is in itself very productive but is probably shut out from competition with us, by the duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem* that is levied upon all imports of wheat into the United States.

We may be here permitted to communicate an interesting item of information gleaned from the genial Manager to whom we owe so much on this entire subject. It relates to the months during which the harvest takes place in the different Wheat-growing sections of the world. During our American winter, the wheat is ripening in the countries of the Southern Hemisphere, as Australia, New Zealand, Chili and Argentine Republic, where it first makes its appearance. These countries are followed, during February and March, by East India and Upper Egypt, and, during April, by Lower Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, India, Mexico and Cuba. The two earliest of our States to gather in the harvest, are Texas and Florida whose wheat-crop is, like that of Algeria, Central Asia, China and Japan, already stored up when genial May ushers in the early Summer. Then comes, in June, the turn of the Pacific and Southern States, along with most of the warm countries of Europe, such as Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal and the south of France. July has the broadest harvest of all—including in its calendar the remaining States of the Union, together with Upper Canada, as well as all the central portion of Europe. Lower Canada, Columbia and Manitoba, with Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Poland gather in their harvest during the month of August. The more northern portions of Europe come next in September and October, while the cycle of the harvest period closes with

Peru and South Africa, in November, and Burmah, in December. What a remarkable picture is thus presented to our view, in the spectacle of the scythe traversing, in turn, every single section of the habitable world! and how clearly we see verified, the old proverb:

"God never sends the mouth,
But He sends the meat!"

It will also be found interesting to study briefly a summarized comparison between the production and consumption of the chief nations, so as to have an idea of the corresponding ratio of imports and exports. In the United States the average annual crop is about 495 million bushels, while the consumption averages only 370 millions, thus enabling us to export 125 millions. A great deal of this surplus product goes to Great Britain, France, Germany, Spain or Italy, in which nations, especially the two former, the consumption is much greater than the production. France, for instance, comes next after the United States in the size of its wheat crop, producing 300 million bushels, but it uses nearly as much as we do, its annual consumption being over 350 million. Great Britain produces only 64 million bushels, while it needs over 240 millions—thus having to call upon the United States and its dependencies such as Canada and India—especially the latter country, where the consumption surpasses the production by over 40 millions. From this we may easily see how beautifully and providentially the balance is kept all over the world between the production and consumption—the world's entire crop being 2,390 million bushels, and the world's entire consumption being 2,380 millions.

Great Britain, therefore, is our best customer for wheat and flour; while France, Germany and South America levy a duty on all cereal imports, whether in the grain or in flour, when it comes from the United States.

Outside of Pittsburg, the leading milling centres for Spring Wheat (sown in Spring and reaped in Autumn) are Minneapolis, Duluth, Buffalo and New York. The rare facilities of transporta-

tion of the two latter cities make it possible for them to compete successfully with Minneapolis.

The city of St. Louis, Mo., is the principal milling centre for Winter Wheat (sown in Autumn and reaped the following year) although there are many larger, individual, winter wheat mills scattered throughout the United States, than St. Louis can boast of.

Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and California are the principal winter wheat States. Ohio leads with a crop of forty-eight million bushels; while Pennsylvania yields about eighteen million bushels. The total Winter Wheat crop of the United States is about 350,000,000 bushels, and its Spring Wheat crop is about 140,000,000 bushels. Pennsylvania is retrograding in her wheat production; probably it has been disturbed by the growing of adjacent cities, and on that account dairies, garden products and fruit growing, are becoming more profitable.

South America, especially Argentine Republic, is making quick strides to compete with, or perhaps to surpass, the United States in the wheat trade. Her total export in five years has increased fivefold; besides, she has 495,000,000 acres of land fit for raising wheat and she utilizes only about five million acres. 490,000,000 acres lie in reserve and it is only a question of time, when a great part of this immense area will be converted into wheat fields. Its commercial advantages are remarkable. It is almost surrounded by the ocean and its largest cities are situated on or near the banks of commercial rivers. These advantages together with the cheapness of labor, tend to claim, and bring about, for the South, the superiority of the world in the wheat market.

Wheat is shipped into the large cities either by rail or by water. Where it is possible, preference is naturally given to vessels, since the water route is the cheaper. It is an interesting sight to behold a large cargo of grain unloaded from the lowest hold of the ship to the upper-

most bin of the elevator. The grain is raised by a belt with cups attached to it. This lifts the grain from the vessel hold and dumps it into hopper scales. After it is weighed it is run either by spouts or belts, or by both, into the elevator bins.

When the mill can not be reached by vessels, the grain is conveyed by rail in tight box-cars, and is shoveled out at its destination into hopper bins, and is raised into the elevator, as from the vessels, and dumped into the bins.

The elevators are large, substantial buildings, generally made of timber and often covered on the outside by plates of sheet-iron. They have the appearance of being very weak structures, and one would naturally wonder (without knowing of what material the inside walls are made) how it is that the walls are not forced out by the lateral pressure of the grain. This difficulty was removed from our minds by the visit to the Marshall, Kennedy Mill, where we found that there was an inner wall of plank boards powerfully spiked together, and where we beheld posts of enormous size supporting the various bins. Their capacity is generally in proportion to the mill for which the wheat is intended; for example Marshall, Kennedy Mill has a capacity of 150,000 bushels. The elevators are built, for convenience, near the mill, so that the grain may, at will, be let flow from the bins into the cleaning machines, in the smut or cleaning house, after which it is spouted to the grinding rolls.

J. Meyer,
Junior.

(To be continued in our next Number.)

II.

[The following account of a visit to one of our great Blast Furnaces, was given, at a recent entertainment, by a member of the Chemistry Class.]

IRON AND STEEL.

Visit to Laughlin's Blast Furnace, Second Avenue,
Pittsburg.

During the course of our chemical studies, we meet various kinds of elements and compounds, the study of which is of great interest. To describe or even to

enumerate the most important ones would exhaust more time than is allotted to me on this occasion. From this vast store, however, I have selected one, which, I trust, will prove most interesting. I shall, with your permission, describe briefly the various steps required in the manufacture of Iron and Steel.

There are various kinds of iron ores; viz.: Hematite, Fe. 2 O. 3; Limonite, 2 Fe. 2 O. 3 and 6 H. 2 O; Magnetite, Fe. 3 O. 4; Siderite, Fe. C. O. 3; and Clay iron stone, Fe. C. O. 3. The siderite and clay iron stone are prepared for smelting by the process of roasting, which consists in heating them while exposed to the action of the air; thus driving off the C. O. 2 and changing them to an oxide of iron. It is well to remark that this step is necessary only in the direct process of refining iron. Furthermore, it is necessary in as far as it renders the Fe. more porous and consequently better for fusing. This oxide of iron, which we have just prepared, is heated with Carbon in a hot-air blast. The ore is thus deoxidized and collects at the bottom of the furnace, while the slag remains on top. The metal is then drawn off and hammered. Thus a good quality of wrought iron is produced. This process is quick, but expensive, owing to the fuel consumed and the iron lost in the slag.

In order to study more thoroughly the practical application of Chemical principles to this important and well known substance, I resolved, after securing the necessary permission, to make a brief visit to one of our Blast Furnaces in the neighborhood of the College, on Second Ave. I cannot refrain, on this occasion, from expressing my deep gratitude to the owners of the Mill for the permit so readily granted, as well as to the foreman of the works who so kindly guided my inexperienced steps, making this visit one of the most instructive and interesting experiments of my College career.

On entering, the first thing to be observed is the manner in which the materials are prepared. The Carbon is sifted, and the coarser part taken to the furnace. The ores are reduced to a fine powder.

Generally two or more are mixed in order to obtain a better quality of iron, which depends on the percentage of Sulphur. The less Sulphur, the better the iron; the more there is, the poorer the quality. In examining the ore as it goes through the blast furnace, you will notice that it passes through four distinct stages: first, it is changed to an oxide; secondly, the oxide is reduced to the metallic state by means of the Carbon monoxide; thirdly, it is fused with a so-called flux, which takes away almost all the foreign substances, leaving the metallic iron; lastly, the iron is recarbonized and completely melted. After this final process, it is drawn off and run into moulds.

If you go to the top of the furnace, you will find that it is closed with a cup and cone arrangement, through which the coke, carbon, flux, and ore are introduced. Generally 395,000 lbs. at a time, and twenty-five such loads constitute a cast; while five such casts go to make up the twenty-four hours' work. Above the cone you will observe, at times, a magnificent display of fire, at other times a display of gases. The Hydrocarbons thus produced are conducted off to adjoining tanks, where they are burnt and serve to heat the air-blast used in the *tuyeres*. The hot air blast, thus prepared, is brought around the bottom of the furnace and introduced by various openings. This it is that gives the combustion to the materials. A cold spray of water is constantly playing upon the lower part of the furnace. You will easily notice that if this did not take place, the pipes and brick work around the furnace would be quickly burnt up. Examining the ore as it leaves the furnace, you will find that the exposed molecules will quickly become oxidized, forming a beautiful display of Ferrous-oxide sparks. It is run into moulds and sand is thrown over it, to prevent it from settling too hard. After it is cooled, it is taken from the moulds and shipped to market.

Many chemical changes take place in the blast furnace. In the lower part of the furnace, where the temperature is greatest, the fuel burns to Carbon-di-

oxide. As it ascends it is reduced by the glowing Carbon to Carbon-mon-oxide. Higher still, where the temperature is from 600°-900° C., the Carbon-mon-oxide reduces the ore to a spongy mass of metallic iron. When the iron thus reduced falls to the center of the furnace, where the temperature is 1,000°-1,400° C., it again takes up Carbon, becomes more fusible, melts completely and flows to the crucible below.

There are many varieties of Pig-iron; such as gray cast iron, which is principally used in foundry work owing to the fact that it expands when solidified; again we have Spiegeleisen, which is a variety of white cast iron, very rich in Carbon, on which account it is used in the manufacture of Steel.

It is needless for me to describe the process of manufacturing wrought iron, since it is so well known to all of you. The cast iron is heated, then some flux, in the nature of limestone, is introduced and this is followed by the process of stirring, which is known to you as that of puddling. This enables the iron to give up to the flux its Sulphur and Phosphorus, leaving behind the metallic iron. The latter is then removed and welded into a solid mass at a red heat by hammering and squeezing.

There are other very interesting varieties of iron, which I would like very much to describe to you; but the time is so limited and I have already detained you so long that I must now hurry to the process of manufacturing Steel.

The crude product of the blast furnace is turned into steel by the Bessemer process, which consists in the decarbonizing of the iron by a current of hot air forced through the melted metal in a pear-shaped vessel. When the process has begun, there roars alternately a ferocious geyser of saffron and sapphire flame, streaked with deeper yellow. A fountain of sparks arises, gorgeous as ten thousand rockets and falls with a beautiful curve, like the petals of some enormous flower.

The interior of the vessel is first heated to whiteness; then it is tipped sideways, melted metal is run into the converter in

such a manner as to leave the tuyers open. The hot air is turned on and the converter raised. The air thus compressed, bubbles through the iron and burns out the Carbon and Silicon. This process continues until the flame at the mouth becomes completely colorless. The vessel is then again tipped sideways and the hot air shut off. The iron is recarbonized by the addition of a carefully determined quantity of Spiegeleisen. The contents are forthwith poured out and passed through the rolling mills to reduce them to rails, bars, and plates.

It is in this manner that the Bessemer steel is prepared. I trust that the description which I have just given of this interesting process—brief as it has necessarily been—will prove sufficiently comprehensive to awaken your admiration for the genius that created such ponderous machinery, such a potent industry. It has built up cities in the desert and prairies. It has raised monuments rivalling the Pyramids of the Pharaohs. It has built the iron monsters that plough the oceans of the world. It has spanned, with massive and suspended arches, the rivers and abysses of every continent. And nowhere more palpably than in our own great city, the bee-hive of American industry, do we behold the innumerable evidences of the vast extent to which the handiwork and industry of man have utilized this product, thus making the Pittsburg of to-day, not merely, as she was styled nearly one hundred years ago, the "Birmingham of America,"—but the *Iron City of the World!*

J. P. Danner,
Philosophy.



"WHEN a traveller returneth home . . . let it appear that he doth not change his country manners for those of foreign parts; but only prick in some flowers of that he hath learned abroad, into the customs of his own country."

BACON, "*Travel*."

"BOLDNESS is ill in counsel, good in execution."

BACON, "*Boldness*."

ATHLETICS.

The baseball season of 1895 promises to be a most lively one. On every side teams are being organized, backed by popular enthusiasm. Holy Ghost College, conscious of the reputation it has gained in the past, and desirous to add new laurels to the ones already gained, will not be behind hand in the contest. The Senior team bids fair to be a strong one. The local newspapers have all encouragingly spoken of its good outlook; nor is this a mere conjecture. The material is abundant and the quality by no means inferior. The greater part of last year's players are back, but their number has been increased by most valuable acquisitions.

Dan. Barr, last season's popular captain, is again at the head of the team. We need not here dwell upon the qualities which make of him the most fitting man for the place; suffice it to say that there is not one player in the team who does not implicitly trust in him to lead the H. G. C. teams to success.

Hesson, our veteran pitcher,—though he is a very young veteran, indeed,—will be in the box, together with McKenna, Kraus and Garvey. The latter pitched last year for the Blumenthals', and will no doubt more than realize the high expectations founded on him for the coming season. Besides being a good pitcher, he is an excellent fielder, covering second base admirably, and is one of the hardest hitters on the team. Woodcock, also a new figure, is a brilliant and reliable player. He has already won the admiration of all the students by his play and also by his quiet, unpretending behavior. He will likely play at short, whilst Wall, Capt. Barr and McKenna will occupy the other positions in the infield. Behind the bat Murray or Brislin will figure successfully. The first is, besides being a good catcher, a heavy batter, whilst the second is a promising player. In the outfield A. Walsh, Dunn and F. McKenna will, no doubt, distinguish themselves.

The following games have been scheduled so far: April 20th Steubenville, at Steubenville; April 27th, Shadyside Athletic Club, on the home grounds; May 3d, The Murray Hill, Champions of New York, on the home grounds; May 11th, New Brighton, at New Brighton; May 17th, Allegheny College of Meadville, on the home grounds; May 18th, P. A. C., at P. A. C. Park; May 26th, Oakmont, at Oakmont; May 28th, J. C. Smiths', at home; May 30th, University of W. Virginia, at Uniontown; June 1st, Carnegie Club, at Braddock; June 3rd, Western University, at home; June 15th, Bethany College, at home; June 29th, P. A. C., at P. A. C. Park; July 4th, Johnstown, at Johnstown—2 games.

SECOND TEAM.

Though, as they say, the first team representative of a college, is the cynosure of all eyes, we cannot omit to mention, with honor, the players

who are expected in the coming years to make the college name respected, as their predecessors have done. Up to this, the second team has shown up remarkably well in practice, and if appearances do not deceive, can boast of some members, whose playing equals that of some of the candidates for the first team. For instance, there is Ed. Vetter behind the bat,—the equal of any catcher in the College, and were it not that he is still somewhat light he might be of great service to the College's crack team. Another star in the second team is the pitcher, Howard, who has good speed, effective curves, and a peculiar half-shoulder throw, which opponents will find hard to hit. The weakest spot of this team is by no means at short. In fact, McGarey who holds the position, and who has done much good work last year, will do justice to it and will even increase the fame he has already acquired in that position. As for Keally, T. Dunn, Layton, Farnan and Barth, they are certain to take good care of the positions assigned to them.

The Third team also bids fair to do good work, judging at least by the abilities of such little men as Hanlon, Dillon, Kane, McBride, Larkin, McTighe, McKinney, Stock and Knorr.

The greatest enthusiasm, however, exists among the three little teams composing the Junior league, and the fight for the pennant promises to be very lively.

❖ ❖ ❖

There weren't any bats broken at Steubenville by either team.

❖ ❖ ❖

Maybe Dick Wall isn't watching bag No. 1. There are few that will steal it from him. And he isn't complaining of a glass arm either.

❖ ❖ ❖

Murray holds his own behind the bat, and the ball too. He can swing the club and run. Who knows but that bears' grease may take the kinks out of his arm?

❖ ❖ ❖

The left corner lot is confided to willing and able hands; and what work they will have to do there must be "Dunn." Now for the old time singles and doubles.

❖ ❖ ❖

We have a couple of wooden arms that our Captain would gladly dispose of at very fair rates. So now here's a chance for you, gentlemen, and don't all speak at once.

❖ ❖ ❖

We have no clover sown in right field but Frank McKenna is there all the same. Sky scrapers aren't always plenty, but they're taken as they come, hot or muffed.

❖ ❖ ❖

Between Dan Barr and Woodcock second base isn't likely to go astray. Dan has already made

some very brilliant plays since practice began, and this isn't the end of it yet, either.

❖ ❖ ❖

Arthur Walsh has got his eye on the ball: he's after it for keeps and he'll murder it as sure as fate. What with stealing bases and killing the balls, he is the most consummate villain on the team.

❖ ❖ ❖

Jim McKenna is feeling as lively as a spring chicken on third base, notwithstanding the fact that he is said to have voted some years ago. And can't he throw! whew! there are no puny muscles in that sturdy arm.

❖ ❖ ❖

Oh my! but how things hum when Garvey is in the box! Peas are balloons when compared with the balls he sends over the plate. It has been voted necessary to furnish opposing teams with microscopes, so that they can solve his delivery.

❖ ❖ ❖

We have some errors in the outfield but no lack of good humor. We miss some chances, but then, you know, we might have to buy larger sized caps, if we took everything in sight. The earth is big enough for us. We'll try to be there next time anyhow.

❖ ❖ ❖

What was the matter with that first inning at Steubenville? Maybe we hadn't the stage fright. It netted the other people four runs, and made the error column a bit overloaded for some of us. But that's all right, and we'll try not to do so again—not if we can help it.

❖ ❖ ❖

Steubenville's "Louisville Slugger" bats had holes in them nine times when Joe Garvey twirled. It's very likely that Pete Lavelle can explain how it happened twice to him, and why he got that bouquet. That was cruel, Joe; but we guess it was all out of pure friendship.

❖ ❖ ❖

There is a gentleman at short who is as nimble of foot, sure of eye, and swift of arm and hand as any human shortstop need be. He's in the game from start to finish and never shirks a chance either in the field or at the bat. Besides, he's popular with the boys on and off the field. Any how "Woodey" does honor to his namesake, the woodcock.

❖ ❖ ❖

Our veteran Pat Hesson has been wearing porous plasters on his arm. This looks like business and we may count on seeing him more effective than ever. Speed there is too. So look out; there is more than one sure basebitter who will have to explain to his friends how it was all brought about.

STRAY ECHOES FROM THE CLASS-ROOMS.

"*Aul* is not gold that glitters;" he is a gem of the Second Academic.

Good is not content with being good; he is ever anxious to become better. Without the aid of the law-courts, he must remain *Good* all his life-time.

THE weather-bureau finds it difficult to account for the atmospheric variations in different class-rooms in the College building. In one we have smiling *May* all the year 'round; in another severe *Winter*; in a third, *Frost* regularly appears at 9 A. M., and stays till 3 in the afternoon.

AN ILLOGICAL DILEMMA:—A miserly doctor was once called to attend a poor old woman in a dilapidated country-house. On entering, he cast his eyes on the surroundings, and from the rickety appearance of the furniture and general air of discomfort, some misgivings arose in his mind as to the probability of his being paid for his professional services. When he approached the bedside, he saw at a glance that the aged creature's hours were numbered. Before he undertook to prescribe for her, he dropped a broad hint to the pater-familias that he would like to have some understanding with him as to the remuneration he could afford to give. He was answered in what he considered boorish style, that, whether he killed or cured her, he should receive the sum of twenty dollars. With this he went away content. The following morning, his patient died. He quickly sent in his bill and thought his money easily earned. In a couple of days, he received a visit from the countryman accompanied by a friend of his.

"Doctor," said Farmer Jones' "I was surprised to receive this bill from you. I owe you nothing."

"How so? Was not the arrangement you proposed twenty dollars, 'whether,' to use your own words, 'I killed or cured her?'"

"Did you kill her then?" said the farmer.

"Most certainly not," replied the doctor.

"Neither did you cure her, as this man is ready to testify. She is now dead and buried. As you neither killed her nor cured her, I owe you nothing. Good-day, doctor."

List of Passes, Distinctions and Honor Certificates

AT THE

THIRD TERM EXAMINATIONS

HELD IN

April, 1895.

To secure a Pass a student must get 60 per cent.: to obtain a Distinction it is necessary to get 80 per cent.

An asterisk indicates those who obtained Honor Certificates. These Certificates are given to Students who have got 80 per cent. in any subject or subjects, provided they pass, *i. e.*, obtain 60 per cent. in the other subjects of their course.

Grammar Class.

BOYLE JAS. J.—P, Geography.

*BRANDNER CHAS. A.—D, Bible History, Religion, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

*DASCHBACH RAY. J.—D, Bible History, Religion, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

*DESCALZI P. E.—P, Arithmetic.

D, Bible History, Religion, Geography, English, Penmanship.

*DWYER JAS. J.—D, Bible History, Religion, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

FAY WM. J.—P, Bible History, Religion, English, Penmanship.

FLYNN EDW. P.—Bible History, Religion, Geography, Penmanship.

JOYCE JNO. J.—P, Religion.

D, Arithmetic.

*LAMAR H. J.—P, Bible History, Geography.

D, Religion, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

MALATESTA FRANK J.—P, Arithmetic.

D, Penmanship.

MARIANA J. F.—P, Arithmetic.

D, Penmanship.

McFARLAND JOHN J.—D, Religion.

*McMAHON M. A.—P, Bible History, English, Geography, Arithmetic.

D, Religion, Penmanship.

*MILLER H. J.—D, Bible History, Religion, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

*SACKVILLE JOHN H.—D, Bible History, Religion, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

*SMITH HARRY A.—D, Bible History, Religion, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

WARD JOHN J.—D, Penmanship.

Third Academic.

DORNENBURG JAMES A.—P, Book-keeping.
D, Penmanship.

*FRANZ GILBERT J.—P, Latin, German, French, Algebra.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Zoology.

GREFENSTETTE JOS. J.—P, Book-keeping.

D, Religion, History, Geography, Zoology, Penmanship.

*HALABURDA JAS. F.—P, French.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.

HOBAN JOSEPH L.—P, Religion, Geography, History, German, Zoology, Book-keeping.

D, Penmanship.

*KEARNEY JAMES A.—P, History, Geography, German, Book-keeping.

D, Religion, English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.

KIRBY EDWARD A.—P, Religion, German.

D, History, Geography, English, Zoology.

KRUTH ALBERT J.—P, Algebra, Zoology.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Book-keeping.

MALONEY ROBERT J.—P, Book-keeping.

D, Penmanship.

MCCOY JAMES F.—P, History, Geography, Algebra, Arithmetic, Zoology, Book-keeping.

D, Religion, German, Penmanship.

MCMULLEN MUNHALL A.—P, History, Geography.

D, Arithmetic.

MCNULTY JNO. P.—P, Religion, Algebra, Zoology.

D, History, English.

MOOR ARTHUR J.—P, Religion, German, Algebra, Zoology, Book-keeping.

D, History, English, Penmanship.

*O'NEILL JNO. J.—P, Latin.

D, Religion, History, English, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.

REILAND CHAS. W.—P, History, German, Algebra.

D, Religion, English, Arithmetic, Zoology.

REILLY JNO. D.—P, German.

D, History, English, Arithmetic, Zoology.

RIDGE J. A.—P, Arithmetic.

D, History, Zoology, Penmanship.

RYAN JOHN J.—P, English, French.

D, History.

SCHWAN FR'K. J.—P, Religion, English, German, Algebra, Book-keeping.

D, History, Zoology, Penmanship.

SMITH ELMER J.—D, Penmanship.

UNGER S. E.—D, Penmanship.

*BENZ SYLVESTER L.—P, History, Geography, Latin, Algebra, Zoology.

D, English, German, Arithmetic.

*BURNS JAMES F.—P, English.

D, Religion, History, Geography, Ger-

man, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.

*COLLINS THOMAS J.—D, Religion, Geography, History, English, Latin, German, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.

*CAMPBELL JOHN M.—P, Algebra, Zoology.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Book-keeping, German, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

DASCHBACH JOHN J.—P, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-keeping, Zoology.

D, History, Geography, Penmanship.

FROST VINCENT A.—P, Latin, Zoology.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English, German.

*GARREGAN JAMES J.—D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, German, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.

GILLECE JOHN A.—D, Religion, History, Geography, Latin, English, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.

*GRUENENWALD JOHN B.—D, Religion, Geography, History, Latin, English, German, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.

*HAGAN JOSEPH L.—P, French.

D, Religion, Geography, History, English, Latin, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.

*HENNY BERNARD J.—D, Religion, Geography, History, English, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Latin.

*KEEFER LEO M.—D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.

*KANE CHARLES J.—D, Religion, History, Geography, Book-keeping, English, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.

*MCCUE WILLIAM E.—D, Religion, Geography, History, English, Latin, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.

*MCELLIGOTT MICHAEL J.—D, Religion, Geography, History, English, Latin, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.

*MCGONNEGAL B. J.—P, Latin, Arithmetic.

D, Religion, Geography, History, English, Algebra, Zoology.

MCMAHON JAMES A.—P, English, Arithmetic, Zoology.

D, Religion, History, Geography, German, French.

*MATHEWS WILFRED C.—P, Latin, Zoology.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Algebra.

LOW RICHARD J.—P, History, Geography, English, Latin, French, Arithmetic, Algebra.

D, Religion.

KRUPINSKI MICHAEL A.—P, History, Zoology, Geography.

D, Latin, German, French, Arithmetic, Algebra.

Second Academic.

AUL EDW.—P, English, Latin, Algebra.

- D, Religion, Greek, French, German,
Arithmetic, Botany, Penmanship.
- *BARTH CURTIS—P, Latin.
- D, Religion, History, Geography, English, German, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra.
- BRENT SYD.—P, Latin, Botany, Greek, Arithmetic.
- D, Religion, History, Geography, English, French.
- ENEIGHT J.—P, History, Geography.
- D, Religion, French, German, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra, Penmanship.
- FARNAN J.—P, Religion, English, Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra.
- D, French, Penmanship.
- GESSNER C.—P, History, Geography, English.
- D, Religion, Latin, Greek, French, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra, Penmanship.
- GIEL GEORGE AL.—P, Religion, English, Latin, French, Arithmetic, Botany.
- D, Greek, German, Penmanship.
- GLYNN WM.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Botany.
- D, Book-keeping, French, German, Penmanship.
- *HOWARD J.—D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Book-keeping, French, German, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra, Penmanship.
- HUCKESTEIN FR'K. J.—P, English, French, Arithmetic, Botany.
- D, German, Penmanship.
- *JASCOLSKI STAN. A.—P, Religion, Geography, History, English.
- D, Latin, French, Greek, German, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra, Penmanship.
- LITZINGER RAY. W.—P, Botany, English, German, Arithmetic.
- D, Book-keeping, Penmanship.
- MAHER PAT. E.—P, English, Latin, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra.
- D, Religion, Greek, French, German.
- MIHM EDW. W.—P, Religion, English, French.
- D, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Botany, Penmanship.
- MONAGHAN JOS. F.—P, Latin, French, Arithmetic, Botany.
- D, German, Penmanship.
- MURPHY CHAS. V.—P, English, French, German.
- D, Penmanship.
- *MCVEAN J. J.—P, Arithmetic.
- D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, Greek, German, Botany, Algebra, Penmanship.
- *QUIGLEY JOS. P.—P, History, Geography, English, Latin, Greek, French, Botany.
- D, Religion, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.
- *RIHN CHAS. W.—P, History, Geography, English, French.
- D, Religion, Latin, Greek, German, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra, Penmanship.
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- ZINDLER JOHN V. F.—P, History, Geography, English, German, Arithmetic, Botany.
- D, Religion, Latin, Greek, French, Penmanship.

First Academic.

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- D, Religion, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, German, Geology, French.
- FINNEY CHAS. D.—P, History, Geography, Arithmetic.
- D, Religion, English, Latin, Greek, German, French.
- HANLON JOHN A.—P, History, Geography, English.
- D, Religion, French.
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- D, Religion, German, Penmanship.
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- D, Penmanship.
- KANE THOS. A.—P, Latin, Greek, German, French, Geology.
- D, Religion, History, Geography, English.
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- MALONEY M. J.—P, Religion, History, English, Geography, French, Algebra.
- D, Book-keeping, German, Penmanship.
- McBRIDE THOS. C.—P, German, Religion.
- D, Book-keeping, Penmanship.
- *MCGAREY M. A.—P, French, Arithmetic.
- D, Religion, History, Geography, Eng-

- lish, Latin, Greek, German, Geology, Algebra.
- McTIGHE LEO A.—P, German.
D, Penmanship.
- MERZ ARTH. W.—P, History, Geography, English, Latin, Arithmetic, Geology.
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D, German, Penmanship.
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D, Religion, Latin.
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D, History, Geography, English, Latin, German, French.
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D, Penmanship, Book-keeping.
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D, Religion, History, Geography, German.
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D, Penmanship
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- MULLIGAN WM. A.—P, Religion, French, English, Geometry, Algebra.
D, German.
- Senior Business Course.**
- *BAUER JOS. J.—P, English.
D, Religion, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- BRADY DAN. J.—P, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Correspondence.
D, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
- *BOBBONUS JNO. L.—D, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.
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D, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
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- *FRANZ RAYMOND A.—P, Religion, English, Arithmetic.
D, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- FREUND JNO. J.—P, Religion, Commercial Law, Book-keeping.
D, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- FRIDAY JNO. A.—P, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Correspondence.
D, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
- *GAROFI CHAS. J.—P, English.
D, Religion, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- GIEL WM. J.—P, Religion, Commercial Law, Correspondence.
- *GOOD FRED. A.—P, English, Arithmetic.
D, Religion, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- KEALLY HARRY J.—P, Book-keeping.
D, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- KENNEDY JAMES P.—P, Commercial Law, English.
D, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- KNORR JOS. G.—P, Correspondence, Commercial Law.
D, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
- KRAUS CHAS. L.—P, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Correspondence.
D, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
- KRAUS WM. B.—P, English.
D, Religion, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
- MALONEY EDWARD J.—P, Religion, Book-keeping.
D, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- O'BRIEN M. T.—P, Commercial Law, Book-keeping.
D, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
- *STOCK EDW. J.—P, Religion, English, Arithmetic, Correspondence.
D, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Penmanship.
- *STRATMAN L. J.—P, English.
D, Religion, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- *WALKER GEO. S.—P, Religion, English.
D, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- *WINGERTER P. A.—D, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- RYAN THOS.—P, Religion, Commercial Law, Correspondence.
D, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

Freshman Class.

DUNN TIMOTHY F.—P, Religion, English, Latin, Physics, French.

D, Greek, German.

*HUHN CHAS.—P, Geometry.

D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Algebra, Physics.

*MCCARTHY EUGENE J.—D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Algebra, Geometry, Physics.

MEYER LEO. L.—P, Religion, English, Latin, French.

D, German.

ROSS ROBERT A.—P, Religion, Greek, French, Geometry, Physics.

D, History, English.

*WAGNER JOS. A.—P, History, Greek, German, French, Geometry.

D, Religion, English, Latin, Algebra, Physics.

WOLLNIK ADAM F.—P, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, French, Algebra.

D, German.

Sophomore Class.

BRISLIN—P, French.

D, German.

*CALLAHAN JOS. A.—P, German.

D, Religion, History, English, Greek, Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry, Physics.

GRIMALDI JOS. A.—P, Algebra, Geometry, Physics.

D, History, Religion, English, German, French.

LAMB WM. A.—P, Greek, French, Algebra, Geometry, Physics, Latin.

D, Religion, History, English.

LARKIN JNO. C.—P, Religion, History.

D, English, German, French.

LOEFFLER ALBERT J.—P, History, Greek, Geometry.

D, Religion, English, German, French, Algebra.

MANIECKI THEO. J.—P, Religion, Greek, Algebra, Physics.

D, History, English, German, French.

NEUROTH F.—P, Religion, English.

D, German.

O'NEILL JAS. F.—P, Religion, English, French, Algebra, Physics.

D, German.

*RETKA FR'K. A.—D, Religion, History, Latin, Greek, English, German, French, Algebra, Geometry, Physics.

*WIETRZINSKI JOHN N.—P, Physics.

D, Religion, History, Latin, Greek, English, German, French, Algebra, Geometry.

Junior Class.

*COLLINS HUGH A.—P, Religion.

D, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, Philosophy, Geometry, Algebra, Physics.

DIEBOLD FRANK X.—P, Religion, History, English, Philosophy.

D, German, Algebra.

*FROST CHAS. V.—P, Philosophy, Algebra, Geometry, Physics, French.

D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German.

HESSON PATRICK J.—P, French, Physics.

D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, Philosophy.

KELLY JNO. J.—P, Physics.

D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Philosophy.

MCCABE JAS. J.—P, Religion, History, English, Philosophy, Physics.

MCCLAFFERTY JAS. A.—P, Latin, Greek, English, Philosophy.

D, Religion, History, German, French.

MEYER JOS. J.—P, History, English, Latin, Greek, German.

D, Religion, German.

MILLER FR'K. S.—P, Physics.

D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, Philosophy.

O'NEIL HUGH M.—P, History, Latin, Physics.

D, Philosophy, Religion, English, German.

QUINN JNO. M.—P, Religion, History, Philosophy, English, Latin.

D, German, French, Geometry, Physics.

*SCHROEFFEL JOHN J.—P, French.

D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, Philosophy, Geometry, Algebra, Physics.

SMITH GEORGE J.—P, Philosophy.

D, Religion, History, English, German.

SONNEFELD MICH. S.—P, History Latin, English, Greek.

D, Religion, German, Philosophy.

WALSH ARTHUR F.—P, Latin, Physics.

D, Religion, History, English, Philosophy.

*FARRELL L. E.—P, French, Geometry, Algebra.

D, Philosophy, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, Physics.



WHAT a simple instrument the lawn-sprinkler is! But what causes it to turn? Experience will show us that the pressure on all points having the same weight of water above them is the same. If we take away at one point the support against which the pressure is exerted, the pressure on the point directly opposite being no longer counter-balanced will cause the instrument to move that way.

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THE WILL.

Man's Noblest Faculty.

AMONGST the gifts which God has so abundantly lavished on us, none is more precious than our immortal soul. Yet, though its action is continuous, without a moment's interruption, it performs its allotted functions so noiselessly and imperceptibly, that, did we not bring our consciousness to reflect upon its wonderful operations, we should pass our lives without perhaps being aware of its existence. All of us, no doubt, when free from labor and undisturbed by any distracting influence, have passed moments, when we cast a glance at the mainsprings of our actions, the dignity of our being and the ultimate source of that dignity. It is in these moments, which most men so rarely enjoy, but which are very common for the philosopher, that the existence of Reason, the distinguishing feature between us and the brute creation, strikes us most vividly. Our actions, when traced to their source, lead to the perception of this rational soul. What causes a sense of propriety in man? How is it that he can adapt means to an end? Why does he praise some actions as good and condemn others as bad? All this is the result of his soul's being not only sensitive and vegetative but also rational. Now this rational element of our soul is itself divided into two well-defined faculties, the intellect and the will, and it is of the latter that I wish to speak.

The will, as philosophers establish, belongs to the genus of appetitive faculties, of which the other immediate species is the sensitive appetite, called by some the instinct. The sensitive appetite, common

to both man and animals is a purely animal faculty. Its object relates chiefly to things that act directly on the senses, and, according as these things produce an agreeable or disagreeable impression, animals are borne towards, or seek to avoid them.

Elevated far above this sensitive appetite is the human will, so wonderful in its nature, and so absolute in its operation. True it is directed by various motives, and must always be preceded by the light of the Intelligence; yet it acts with such entire independence, that it disregards everything to have its own way. Now in what consists the essence of the will? It consists in a tendency towards an object perceived by the intellect as suitable to man. It holds the rank of chief among the faculties; it is the sovereign of our existence and the princess of our soul. Reason is her minister and counsellor. She must be enlightened by thought and deliberation, but to her belongs the final decision.

In the child the will as well as the intellect is in a dormant state. Instinct is in power. Gradually, as the organism becomes developed, it rises from this torpor. Its action, vague and undetermined, by degrees unfolds itself. In proportion as the communication with surrounding objects becomes more close, so the will becomes more decided, till at last in the man it receives its fullest development.

In every voluntary act there is a twofold principle; a subjective principle by which the faculties of the soul and the functions of the body are held in subjection, which is no other than the will, and an objective principle which is a good desired by the will and which determines

the manner of action. It is in this that the immense difference between the will of God and our will consists, as His will is absolutely independent, and determined by no outward object. To assert the contrary would be to maintain that a huge magnet could be attracted by a small pin. On the other hand, the assertion that man is absolutely independent is a chimera, a delirium too unworthy to be noticed by a refutation, since no man would affirm that he could live independent of this world, of food, of air or of innumerable other necessities. Hence it remains an unquestioned truth, that man is dependent on objects perceived outside of the will for his volitions.

This perception of the object is the work of the intellect which is objectively dependent on sensation. When, then, objects have been presented to us by the senses, the intellect dwells on them, observes connections which spring from their nature, sees the relation of one object to the other, but always keeps in view its real end, truth. When this is attained the task of the intellect is done. The will now acts upon this truth, not inasmuch as true, but as good, for, as we learn in Metaphysics, the true and the good are convertible terms. Unless this is the perfect Good, namely God Himself, absolutely speaking, our will is not necessarily drawn to it, but relatively speaking, it follows the impulse of its nature and strives to acquire even the finite good.

This naturally leads to the all-important question regarding the freedom of the will, or human liberty. Liberty is not, as some would have it, the power of choosing between good or evil, but rather a faculty by which man directs himself, in accordance with his own proper choice, towards secondary goods, known by the intelligence as means to arrive at perfect happiness. The intrinsic basis of liberty rests on a remote and proximate principle. The remote principle consists in the fact of the soul's being a spiritual substance, otherwise we could only regard individual good objects, to which, like the brute creation, we should be irresistibly

drawn. The proximate principle is founded on the nature of our desire, which corresponds to our intellectual cognition. As I have already said, our Will like our intellect, regards Universals, and has therefore an infinite capacity. From this we can infer that it enjoys election with regard to particular finite goods. The fact that we often hesitate between a Yes and a No, that we find it difficult to make our choice, the common consent of men and our consciousness strongly urge this truth upon us. Let us take a few illustrations. A young man has a certain task confronting him, which must be completed in a week, otherwise he will fail in attaining his object. To finish it at the stated time will tax all his strength. But, unfortunately for him he meets an old friend, who proposes a three days' tour. The weather, company and other conditions are most inviting. "Come," says the friend, "we shall enjoy ourselves thoroughly." "But what of my task?" "Oh! there will be enough of time for that." The young man is now placed in the dilemma of choosing between duty and pleasure. Is he not free to choose either? And should he prefer pleasure and thus be unable to perform his task, would not the regret that follows be a new proof that the act was free, and that he was not impelled by a blind fatality?

But to take a more practical example. There may be no pleasure in stamping with the foot, except the pleasure of illustrating the freedom of my will, other than the pleasure we derive from an example to illustrate that we enjoy liberty. The muscles of my body are, I know, at my command. My will is determined. I stamp with my foot. Who is there that will deny that the act was free? If anyone, he is either a fatalist, a sceptic, or an idealist. The strongest refutation against such is a practical one. The idealist, for instance, who finds himself on the street, will hastily avoid the coming carriage, through fear, no doubt, of being ideally run over by an ideal carriage. We all, however, know from our experience that there is no absolute constraint upon our volitions, and that we

are not bound as by a spell with reference to our actions. The conviction of the contrary would paralyze all efforts at excellence. Upon this fact rests our conduct throughout life, our moral responsibility. Without it we should act in no manner different from beasts. If men are not free, what need is there of laws and precepts? What the necessity of religion or personal dignity?

But why prove a self-evident fact? Because this fact, though self-evident, has nevertheless led to innumerable disputes, and numberless volumes of abstract matter, both against and in defense of it. The great argument of what really is the case has been disregarded. Still a fact remains a fact, no matter what specious arguments be adduced to prove the contrary.

Opposed to free-will is necessity, which bears a two-fold character. It either follows free-will, which is then its cause, or it precedes free-will and is the cause of the latter. The former is by no means destructive of free-will, as free-will does not regard what is past; the latter is subdivided into natural necessity and necessity of coercion. As the necessity of nature is imposed by God, it cannot, as nature, escape necessity, since all nature, as nature, tends to its greatest possible perfection and consequently does not collide with liberty. With regard to the necessity of coercion, our consciousness attests that no outward violence can make no wish contrary to our inclination. In its elicited acts, that is, in its own proper acts, the will is free. But in the acts in which it commands our outward actions, the execution of these commands may be hindered by physical inability or outward force. Amongst the many instances of this co-action that may be cited, some of the most notable are those which the Catholic Martyrology offers us. When, for instance, the Christians refused to offer incense to the false gods, the pagan executioners forced the censor into their hands, and compelled them to go through the outward forms of idolatrous worship. Whatever satisfaction the pagans derived from this compulsory adora-

tion, I do not know. The Christians, on account of the proffered violence, outwardly performed the actions used in adoration, but in their hearts they loathed those idols, and not unfrequently by their prayers caused them to be miraculously overturned. It was not the will that dictated the movements of the martyrs and consequently they could not be held responsible for their actions. Before God they not only stand acquitted of all guilt, but, as their will resisted, they have received their reward for their constancy in God's service and for having endured violence for His sake.

Thus far, however, we have been occupied with a world of abstraction, in making distinctions and sub-distinctions. Let us now take a view that is more practical and show how the will is influenced by various causes and what constitutes habit. That the will is guided by influences is evident. These influences, whether external or internal are as varied as they are numerous and act so imperceptibly, that, unless we directly turn our attention to them, they come and go unnoticed. They have their rise either from nature, from the perception of some want, from the mastery a virtue or passion has gained over us, or from other sources too numerous to mention. Besides these exterior influences, we are often swayed by an influence from on high, which springs from the action of God on the soul of man, and enlightens it by an abundance of divine illumination, or strengthens the will by a superior power, and this we call grace. These influences may be called secondary causes of our moral actions. Examples are numerous, but I shall adduce only two. A man may naturally be afflicted with ennui and cause the same feeling to creep upon all who approach him. He hates to take an active part in this world of strife. His thoughts and wishes are never known to others for the simple reason, that they are not known to himself. He but regards the dark side of life. The will of such a man is evidently influenced by a melancholy temperament. Such and other disagreeable characters are but too frequently

met with. Occasionally, however, (and as the case is rare, it draws our attention more strongly), occasionally, I say, we see a man who wisely controls his actions by bringing solid principles to bear on them. These principles, which have cost many a hard struggle to acquire and a long period of time to mature, which moreover build up a true character of courage, moderation and prudence, gather themselves around the standard of the will. They are her forces. With these she can effect her purposes, confident, that her mandates, which have been wisely formed with the aid of reason, will be punctually carried out. This proves the truth of the saying of an old writer, that character is a perfectly educated will.

The uniformity of action, of which I have just spoken, naturally leads to the question, what constitutes habit. When we reflect upon the actions of the will and intellect, we notice with what readiness, frequency and pleasure we perform most of them. This disposition or inclination, which is acquired by the repetition of the same act and renders these actions easy, is called habit. Habit, as the saying is becomes a second nature. It is as it were, a groove in which our actions naturally move, and it would require violence, passion or another powerful agent to give the actions a different or opposite direction. Now the fact that man performs his actions mostly through habit, should urge him on to direct his will to cultivate only habits of justice, probity and manliness. Shakespeare has beautifully expressed himself on this subject. "Our bodies," says he, "are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; so if we will plant nettles, or sow lettuce, set hyssop and weed up thyme, supply it with one gender of herbs or distract it with many, either to have it sterile with idleness or mannered with industry, why, the power and incorrigible authority of this lies in our wills." When the seeds of this garden of our life, are those of a good home training and have been sown in the soul by the careful and loving mother; when these seeds

have been fostered amongst companions whose ways are those of uprightness and prudence; when these seeds have grown up vigorously without being frozen by the icy blast of sin or parched by the heat of the passions, then we behold a character to be prized. That man may have had temptations (for who is without them?) but his habit of adhering to right, and his indomitable determination to continue to do so have always given him the victory. His will, free as he knows it to be, but with a freedom which alone deserves the name, is strong in right, determined to what is just, and in this way alone capable of giving him that legitimate enjoyment of the soul, which is man's highest transitory attainment and happiness.

A. Fromherz.



THE MISSIONER.

From the father that loved him, the mother that wept

And clung to her son like the ivy that crept
'Long the walls of their cottage, he tore him away—

Though his heart was nigh broken—God's call to obey.

In preaching, in prayer, in toil, the days passed.

He looked upon each as if it were his last,
Till the angel of death laid his hand on his heart
And bade him in peace to his God to depart
His body now lies in its last earthly home,
Above it erected no pillar nor dome.

No stone marks the spot, no tree's planted there
'Neath whose branches the pilgrim may breathe
a soft prayer;

But little he recked how his relics may lie,
For the angels have borne his spirit on high.

A.



Notes on Various Departments and Subjects.

MODERN LANGUAGE CLASSES.

FRENCH.

For the past few years the teaching of Modern Languages has been taken from the list of extra subjects, and not only,

therefore, is it open to all without additional charge, but every student is earnestly encouraged to profit of the exceptional opportunities offered in the College for the acquisition of these important Languages.

In the higher classes of French, no language is spoken by professor and pupils but the French itself. The Professor has made it a point not even to answer questions unless they be clothed in the language of the Class. This excellent practice, though apparently severe and necessarily difficult for a certain time, has been found extremely efficacious and even pleasant to the ordinary student.

In the post-graduate Class the work placed in the hands of the Students during the past term, was one which combined great sources of information with perfect models for imitation and a thorough familiarity with the best idiomatic style. It was "*L'Eloquence de la Chaire et de la Tribune Francaises.*" Before the close of the year, they read choice extracts from the best funeral orations and sermons of the great pulpit orators. In the first regular class the work studied was that beautiful masterpiece of Emile Souvestre, "*Un Philosophe sous le Toit.*" In another place within this BULLETIN will be found some extracts from one of its interesting chapters, translated by one of the members of the class for the recent examination. In addition to this interesting reading matter there is of course a constant drilling in higher Syntax and Composition.



Second and Third French Classes.

Besides reviewing the Grammar and devoting careful attention to French Composition, the Second and Third French Classes read during the past term "*La Jeune Sibérienne,*" by Xavier de Maistre.

This touching narrative of actual facts, written in his usual elegant style, so full of pathos and delicacy of feeling, showing, at the same time, a perfect knowledge of human nature, proved highly interesting and instructive to the Students of these Classes.

What is being done in the German Courses.

The movement of progress has carried along with it our German Course, and, as a result, a marked impetus has been given to the various branches taught in it. The standard has been raised considerably above what it was in the past, and an interest has been awakened in the study of the language that bids fair to produce some excellent results.

From the very beginning of the school year it was found necessary to increase the number of classes to six. The strict grading of these classes, owing to attending circumstances, presented a problem of some difficulty to the Management of the Department of Modern Languages. Still the difficulty was overcome, and even at the beginning of the year, after the first term examinations, something tangible was obtained whereon they could base their arrangements.

It has always been the opinion of the Faculty that no language can be taught successfully, unless it be used as a medium of transmitting instruction to the class, and the pupils be obliged to use it as a means of conveying their thoughts. In accordance with this view, the two higher classes were taught entirely in German, and the boys were obliged to use the same language during the hours devoted to its study. Thus far the efforts in this direction have been fairly successful, and it is confidently hoped, by all those concerned in the matter, that the improvement will go on accentuating itself in future years.

Judging, therefore, from the general activity and the results so far obtained, everything tends to prove that a new era has begun for our German classes, and a wide field for good, earnest work and honest ambition has been opened.



SENIOR GERMAN CLASS.

The Senior German Class being larger than that of any previous year, it was thought necessary in the beginning of the year, to divide the class into two divisions: the first, for the German speaking

pupils and the second for those who were sufficiently advanced, but who, as yet, were not able to speak the language fluently.

The pupils of both divisions reviewed the German Grammar, and, in Literature, took up the history of German poetry during the three great periods, from the 6th to the 12th century, from the 12th to the 16th and from the 16th century to the present day. During the last three terms particularly, they have seen these periods, and passed in review not only the development of the Literature, but also the more important poems and songs written during this time.

For reading, they had that noble drama of Schiller's, "The Maid of Orleans."



SECOND GERMAN CLASS.

The members of this class were, with one or two exceptions, non German-speaking; the class was, however, conducted in German.

The programme was mainly the same as that of the First German Class: Brentano's 'Goekel, Hinkel, Gackelaia,' which was completed during the first and second terms. The work was enjoyed immensely, being of a humorous nature. One of Chamisso's works was read during the last quarter. Sach's German Grammar, Reuter's German Literature were also studied.

Compositions in German were an important feature of the class.

There were four other classes: the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth, of which we do not now intend to speak in detail. It will suffice to say that during the last three terms, these classes were engaged chiefly in a practical study of the idioms of the language. It was for this purpose that the professors aimed at getting the students of these classes to speak German with a certain degree of facility, so as to enable them to overcome, little by little, that timidity which is so great an obstacle for beginners.

THE CLASS OF SCRIPTURE.

In our days no branch of Study is more needed, even for the student who proposes to follow a secular profession, than the study of the Holy Scriptures. The introductory part of this important branch was seen in a thorough and satisfactory manner, in the Junior Class, during the School session just closed. The two questions which occupied the greater share of attention during the last term of the session, were: the "Canon" or Authentic Collection of Inspired Books, including that other debated point—the Apocryphal works of the Old and New Testament; and, secondly, the Versions or Texts of the Holy Scriptures. One of the first things that strike a student interested in these all-absorbing subjects, is the woful lack of the proper Manuals treating thereof in our own language. In this, as in so many other kindred respects, the French and the Germans have surpassed their English-speaking brethren. In our Junior Class, during this last year, the lectures given on all those points were based on the most modern and extensive sources, as well as the most recent Biblical researches.



THE SHAKESPEARE CLASS.

(HAMLET.)

The "Juniors" have studied Bacon's "Essays," and Shakespeare's "Hamlet" during the last session of School, and, to judge of their sentiments by the interest which they evinced, it must be said that the latter work was, by long odds, the favorite. It is not our purpose, now, to show how natural and well-founded is the judgment which places "Hamlet" in the front rank of favorite works to be studied by the more serious and advanced class of students. Everybody is aware that there is no author in any language, or of any period of Literature, so frequently quoted as our immortal Shakespeare, and, among all his works, there is probably none which affords more material for quotation and application to the various conditions and circumstances

of our daily life, than his great tragedy of "Hamlet."

It will, therefore, be interesting to note a few of these unexpected circumstances picked out at random, in the course of a day's reading, in which we find a quotation from this ever prolific work.

It is more than ten years ago that a well-known writer, in a sketch of Count Von Moltke, spoke of him, even before his death, in the following complimentary strain: "Of him, when Nature shall claim her dues, Germany may well say, in the words of Hamlet, 'He was a man, take him for all in all, I shall not look upon his like again'."

And even just recently in one of our Daily Papers (*The Pittsburg Times*), there was a Serial Story, entitled, "This Was a Man" or "Through Golden Fire," by Henry Herman.

The same passage was fittingly made use of by a celebrated author in his remarks about the departure of Lafayette, after his visit to this country in 1826. He said: "He embarked in the Brandywine, named in compliment to him and peculiarly fitted for his accomodation—her 'giddy masts' bearing the stripes and the stars, her bosom to contain the person of our guest: a man of whom it may be said, 'Take him all in all, we ne'er shall look upon his like again'."

Here is another instance. In the early part of 1884, a certain clergyman wrote an open letter to one of our great magazines, criticising the deliberations of the general Synod of the Protestant Denomination to which he belonged. Speaking about the Organ which this Convention had condemned in churches, he says: "It would seem as if an instrument which, if properly managed, could prove itself capable for good, ought to receive a brighter welcome and a more charitable judgment than is implied in those closing resolutions of the Convention to which we have referred so pleasantly: 'According to the standards of our Church the use of instrumental music is unlawful'."

"'Tis true, 'tis pity;
And pity 'tis, 'tis true;"

concludes the writer, quoting the words of Polonius in his speech to the King and Queen about the madness of Hamlet.

"Frailty thy name is woman!" is another passage from Hamlet that has had a wide experience in the matter of quotation. But we doubt if it ever found itself in as novel a situation as in the head lines of an article of one of our daily papers, announcing recently that a bill had been finally passed in the South Australia Legislature, giving women the right to vote on the same terms as men, and with no barrier to a seat in Parliament. The title ran thus:

"Frailty thy name is woman" "to be henceforth reversed"!

We could go on enumerating similar occasions in which Hamlet is quoted—but space would not allow us to give, as we had intended, a few of the most *beautiful passages*, the *most energetic expressions* and *most frequently selected lines for quotation*, to be found in Hamlet. This was given as an exercise to the class during the last term of the session and we shall content ourselves with picking out only the more striking examples chosen by the majority of the class.

BEAUTIFUL PASSAGES.

The following words are those of Horatio to his fellow-watchers after the disappearance of the ghost:

"But, look, the morn. in russet mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastern hill:"

I—1—165-166.

What word-painting can equal the description with which Hamlet reminds the guilty Queen of the noble qualities of her former lord and husband, Hamlet's father?

"Look here upon this picture and on this;—
The counterfeit presentment of two brothers.
See what a grace was seated on this brow: .
Hyperion's curls; the front of Jove himself;
An eye like Mars, to threaten or command;
A station like the herald Mercury,
New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill;
A combination and a form, indeed,
Where every god did seem to set his seal
To give the world assurance of a man:
This was your husband.—Look you now, what follows:

Here is your husband; like a mildew'd ear,
Blasting his wholesome brother.—Have you eyes?

Could you on this fair mountain leave to feed,
And batten on this moor?"

III—4—54-68.

Who is not affected by that beautiful passage in which the Queen describes the tragic end of the unfortunate Ophelia?

"There is a willow grows aslant a brook,
That shows his hoar leaves in the glassy stream;
There with fantastic garlands did she come
Of crow-flowers, nettles, daisies, and long purples,
That liberal shepherds give a grosser name,
But our cold maids do dead men's fingers call them:

There, on the pendent bows her coronet weeds
Clambering to hang, an envious sliver broke;
When down her weedy trophies and herself
Fell in the weeping brook. Her clothes spread wide;

And mermaid-like awhile they bore her up:
Which time she chanted snatches of old tunes;
As one incapable of her own distress,
Or like a creature native and indued
Unto that element: but long it could not be,
Till that her garments, heavy with their drink,
Pull'd the poor wretch from her melodious lay
To muddy death."

IV—7—164-182.

Here is another passage which shows Shakespeare's inimitable and wonderful power of personal description—Ophelia is mourning the loss of Hamlet's mind, and her own loss of a noble lover!

"O, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!
The courtier's, scholar's, soldier's, eye, tongue,
sword:

The expectancy and rose of the fair state,
The glass of fashion and the mould of form.
The observed of all observers! quite, quite, down!
And I, of ladies most deject and wretched,
That suck'd the honey of his music vows,
Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh;
That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth
Blasted with ecstasy: O, woe is me,
To have seen what I have seen, see what I see!"

III—1—145-156.

ENERGETIC EXPRESSIONS

What could be stronger and more daring as expression of ones thought than this well-known and oft-quoted sentence:

"Our indiscretion sometimes serves us well,
When our deep plots do pall; and that should teach us

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will!"—

and again, when Hamlet continues the description of his escape from the treach-

ery of two former school-companions, Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, he says:

"Being thus benetted round with villainies
Ere I could make a prologue to my brains,
They had begun the play——"

To Osric, who has called Laertes the "card or calendar of gentry," and for whom Hamlet entertains a real admiration in spite of their differences at the grave of Ophelia, he answers: "To divide him inventorially would dizzy the arithmetic of memory, &c." When at length Hamlet dies, Horatio pays his last respects to his royal and brave friend by saying:

"Now cracks a noble heart. Good night, sweet prince;
And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest!"

SHORT PASSAGES ADAPTED FOR QUOTATION.

"Virtue itself 'scapes not calumnious strokes."
I—3—37.

"A double blessing is a double grace."
I—3—52.

"Do not believe his vows; for they are brokers."
I—3—126.

"But to my mind, though I am native here
And to the manner born, it is a custom
More honor'd in the breach than the observance."
I—4—14.

"There are more things in heaven and earth,
Horatio,
Than are dreamt of in your philosophy."
I—5—150.

"The time is out of joint. . ."
I—5—174.

"Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice."
I—3—67.

"Therefore, since brevity is the soul of wit,
And tediousness the limbs and outward flourishes,
I will be brief."
II—2—90.

"There is nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so."
II—2—236.



WHAT I LEARNED BY LOOKING OUT OF MY WINDOW.

(EMIL SOUVESTRE.)

3 March.—A poet has said that life is a shadowy dream; he had done better to have compared it to a feverish night! What alternatives of agitation and rest! what uneasiness, what starts, what reviv-

ing thirsts! what a share of sorrowful or confused images! Always between rest and watching, man seeks calm in vain, he stops on the verge of activity. Two-thirds of human existence are wasted away in hesitation, and the remaining third in repenting thereof.

When I say human existence, my own is meant! We are so constituted, that each one of us looks upon himself as the mirror of society; whatever transpires in our own heart infallibly appears to us as the history of the Universe. All men resemble a drunkard, who says that the earth is shaking because he feels himself staggering.

And why am I uncertain and restless, I, a poor journey-man of the world, who perform my humble role in an obscure corner, and whose work people make use of without taking notice of the workman? I shall confide it to thee, invisible friend, for whom these lines are written; unknown brother upon whom solitaries call in their anguish, ideal confidant to whom they address their soliloquies, and who art but the phantom of our own conscience.

A great event has happened in my life! In the midst of the monotonous course I quietly traversing, a cross-road has suddenly opened out. Two roads, between which I must choose, present themselves: the first is merely the continuation of the one which I have followed to this day; the second is broader and presents a marvellous perspective. On the first, there is nothing to fear, but also little to hope for: on the other, the great dangers and brilliant successes! In a word, the question is whether I should abandon the modest bureau in which I was destined to die, for one of those hazardous enterprises where chance alone is the paymaster.

Since yesterday I have been deliberating and examining both sides of the question, but I still remain undecided. From whence shall I receive light? who will advise me?

Sunday, March 4.—Here comes the sun from beneath the mists of winter; spring announces his approach; a gentle breeze

glides over the roofs, and my wall-flower begins to blossom.

We are near that sweet season of rebudding nature, so celebrated by the poets of earlier centuries, somewhat after this strain:

May! queen of blossoms,
And fulfilling flowers,
With what pretty music
Shall we charm the hours?
Wilt thou have pipe and reed,
Blown in the open mead?
Or to the lute give heed
In the green bowers?

The chirping of the sparrows attracts my attention; they are calling for the crumbs which I am wont to scatter for them each morning. I open my window and the extended prospect of house tops presents itself to me in all its splendor.

He who lives only on the lower floors has no idea of the picturesque variety of such a horizon as this. He has never contemplated this entanglement of roofs colored by the tiling; his glance has never followed those valleys of gutters down to which the fresh gardens of the garret are sloping, nor those great shadows that the dusk of evening spreads over the slated slopes, nor that glittering of the window-panes illumined by the setting sun. He has never studied the flora of these Alps of civilization which are carpeted with lichens and mosses; he knows nothing of the thousand inhabitants that dwell there, from the microscopic insect to the domestic cat, that wily fox of the house tops, always in search of, or lying in ambush for, his prey; in a word, he has never witnessed those thousand aspects of the sky, clouded or serene; those thousand effects of light, which make the higher regions a theatre of ever-changing decorations. How many times have my days of rest glided away in contemplating this marvellous spectacle, in discovering its charming or sombre episodes, or in seeking, in this unknown world, the impressions which the wealthier tourists seek lower down!

Ten o'clock.—I cannot leave my window; the rain and cold have kept it shut for so long a time, that I must needs take a more extensive view of all the sur-

rounding scenery, as if to take possession of it all once more. My glance successively searches into all the points of this confused horizon, gliding along or stopping according to what it meets.

Ah! there are the windows upon which it loved formerly to rest; they are those of two distant neighbors, whose different habits had struck me long ago.

One is a poor workwoman who rises before daybreak, and the outlines of whose figure are seen, late in the evening, behind her small muslin curtain; the other is a young singer, the capricious sounds of whose voice, at times, reach even to my attic. When their windows are open, that of the workwoman discloses to the view only a modest household, whilst that of the other shows an elegant interior; but to-day a crowd of merchants have gathered there; they take down the silk draperies, they carry away the furniture, and now I remember that the young singer, completely veiled, passed under my window, this morning, with that hasty step which betrays some mental anxiety. Ah! I can guess the whole thing! her resources have been exhausted by costly fancies, or by some unexpected disaster, and now she has fallen from luxury to indigence. Whilst the little room of the workwoman, maintained by order and work, is modestly embellished, that of the singer has become the prey of brokers. The one has glittered for instant, borne up by the tide of prosperity; the other keeps gliding along, slowly but surely, in her laborious mediocrity.

Alas! Is there not a lesson here for all of us? Is it really in those risky attempts, which end only in opulence or ruin, that the wise man ought to spend the years of his strength and of his will? Must he consider life as a continuous task that brings every day its own wages, or as a game that determines our future lot in a few throws of the dice? Why should we expose ourselves to the danger of those extreme chances? why run after riches by perilous routes? Is it certain that happiness will be the price of brilliant success, rather than of poverty

wisely accepted. Ah! if men but knew in what a little space true happiness can dwell and how little it costs to furnish its lodging!

Jos. Callahan,
Sof homore.



VACATION.

Away with our books, boys! Away, fast, away!
Written work and hard lessons are things of the past;
The penance hall drear, the short hours of play,
And long hours of study are over at last.
Vacation has come to free us from rule
And restraint within the narrow bounds of a school.

Away to our homes, boys! Away, fast, away!
Where loved ones impatient await our caress.
To them and to sport we'll devote every day,
With no sorrows to cloud, no cares to depress
Our bright buoyant spirits, each joy shall we know
That home, love and kindred on us can bestow.

M.



ANALYSIS,—PART II.

POPE'S "ESSAY ON CRITICISM."

Lines 201-215.

The object of the poet is to discuss the
"causes which conspire to blind
Man's erring judgment and misguide his mind,"
of which he finds *Pride* to be the first.
He describes *Pride* and its effects upon the mind.

Lines 215-532.

The author, after showing the evil of a superficial learning, describes the *degrees* by which a man of talent ascends from the study or pursuit of ordinary and simple works to that of more difficult works of art and genius.

Lines 233-253.

He describes the rules and spirit with which a perfect critic ought to read and judge a literary work; he should not expect to find every detail perfect. The author then declares in what consists true beauty of things of nature as well as of things of wit:—

"In wit as nature, what affects our hearts
Is not the exactness of peculiar parts:

"Tis not a lip, or eye, we beauty call.
But the joint force and full result of all."

Lines 253-288.

He now begins to enumerate the mistakes and erroneous judgments of those critics who expect to find every detail perfect. So punctilious are some that they even go to the extreme of making the whole subservient to a part, which practice or custom he stigmatizes and shows to be ridiculous by the story of Don Quixote's criticism of a punctilious and scrupulous author's play.

Lines 288-304.

He points out another very serious defect in Criticism, namely, of those who admire only the conceited or fanciful thoughts of composition; and from this he finds occasion to say in what true *wit* or genius consists:

"True wit is nature to advantage dressed:
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well expressed.
Something whose truth convinced at sight we find,
That gives us back the image of our mind."

Lines 305-336.

He next draws our attention to the third defect which consists in ascribing the chief and even sole importance to language, while the sense is taken merely, as it were, on trust. He compares false eloquence to the prismatic glass, with which

"The face of nature we no more survey:
All glares alike, without distinction gay."

while true expression is compared to the unchanging Sun, which

"Clears and improves whate'er it shines upon:
It gilds all objects but it alters none."

This entire paragraph is rich in the number and variety of well-known similes which only the master of English Satire could have so well brought out. It is here, for instance, that we find "Expression is the dress of thought," and the "labored nothings," of which he had previously said:

"A vile conceit, in pompous words expressed,
Is like a clown in regal purple dressed."

Lines 336-360.

Other Critics (whom the author calls "tuneful fools"), fall into a defect just as flagrant and senseless, in admiring only the voice of the bright muse and judging a poet by the roughness or smoothness of his verses. He takes oc-

casion in an admirably satirical manner to condemn the wordy versifiers of all times who make us feel tired with

"... the same unvaried chimes,
With sure returns of still expected rhymes."

What playful sarcasm not only upon the "dull rhymes" of his own time, but also upon many a would-be poet of our own century, is contained in these two lines:

"If crystal streams 'with pleasing murmurs creep',
The reader's threatened (not in vain) with 'sleep'!"

Lines 361-383.

Although he has hitherto been severe upon the verses and rhymes of those whose works are obviously artificial, he is, nevertheless careful to give its proper share of importance to Art, which is responsible for "true ease in writing." In this paragraph he has himself made a partially successful attempt to illustrate the instructions he gives on the rule or maxim:

"The sound must seem an echo to the sense."

by giving several such couplets, of which we here give the two best. The first expresses the dash and roar of the waves, thus:

"But when loud surges lash the sounding shore,
The hoarse, rough verse should like the torrent roar."

The second one expresses the skimming, continuous motion of Camilla, Queen of the Volsci, who was brought up in the woods, and, according to Virgil, was swifter than the winds:

"Not so, when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er the unbending corn and skims along the main."

Lines 383-405.

After having described the various defects of Authors—in thoughts, language and verse, he lays down the law of *fair* and impartial criticism, which is to avoid extremes: neither to be continually finding fault (in small things), nor to be in constant admiration of what is not worthy of it, thus magnifying small excellencies and exhibiting our own dullness, nor showing unfair discrimination to writers because of their *age*, *nationality*, or *climate*, and concludes thus:

"Regard not then if wit be old or new,
But blame the false, and value still the true."

Jos. A. Grimaldi,
Sophomore.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

FIRST ANNUAL BANQUET.

The Associates are congratulating themselves over the success of their first annual banquet. And well they may, for it was an epoch-maker in the history of the Association, and a most enjoyable affair. Quite a large number responded to the Committee's call, and, as a consequence, the gathering was replete with that genial youthfulness, which lends a zest to all the meetings of old classmates. Nothing was wanting to make of the evening one for ever to be remembered. The oldest of the old, already fathers of families, were there to regale the younger element with the reminiscences of the past. Names well respected in the business community were there in company with those whose ambition it is to make a mark for themselves in the world. Stories and fun there were in plenty, as well as joyful encounters of classmates who had not met for the last twelve years. All this, with the splendid menu that was served, was sufficient to put everybody in the best of good humor, and to make them regret the necessity of their leaving.

It will not be amiss, we think, to rehearse briefly the history of this our first social gathering. At the regular meeting of the Association held in the College parlors, on the first Monday of February, the question was asked whether it would be advisable to hold a banquet or not. The idea of an annual banquet was accepted without the slightest hesitation, and the only point left to the discussion of the assembly was in regard to the details of the arrangement. After some debate, the chair, by resolution, was instructed to appoint a committee of seven, to be known as the Banquet Committee, and to whom the whole matter would be entrusted, with full power to act. Accordingly, Mr. D. C. Cawley, President of the Association, appointed Messrs. Edw. G. O'Connor, L. M. Heyl, Jno. F. Miller, Jas. P. Kelly, H. A. Friday, S. A. Limpert and Father Grunenwald, to serve on said committee, and instructed them in the sense expressed by the assembly. Each one of the gentlemen named notified the chair of his willingness to do the best he could towards making the banquet a success. Shortly after the general meeting, the Committee assembled and determined, in general, upon its line of conduct. Then followed closely on one another meetings held at the business offices either of Attorney Jno. F. Miller or Mr. L. M. Heyl, of Martin Heyl & Sons. As a result, Father Grunenwald, our Corresponding Secretary, sent out the first circular calling our attention to the proposed banquet. The answers received were so encouraging and so numerous, that the committee continued to work with increased energy. No one can form an adequate idea of how much

labor and anxiety was expended until the various details were arranged to the satisfaction of the committee. We deem it our duty here to express to the gentlemen composing the Banquet Committee, on behalf of the Association, our sincerest thanks, for the self-sacrificing manner in which they undertook their work, and congratulate them on the success they scored. And it is our conviction that as long as we have such whole-souled, public-spirited men in our midst, we may rest assured that our Association will daily grow more perfect, and will gradually fulfil the end, which the organizers had in view, viz.: the social advancement, etc., of ourselves and of those, who, like ourselves, attended the classes of our Alma Mater. At the same time we profit of this occasion to express our warmest thanks to the Faculty for the interest that they took in the success of the affair from the moment of its inception. This interest they showed practically by their tendering us the use of the College Hall for the banquet, as well as the services of good brothers of the house. When the different details were being discussed in committee, the advisability of our holding the banquet at one of the leading hotels was thoroughly ventilated; but finally, after all information was taken, the conclusion was reached, that the safest and most satisfactory mode would be to hold it at the College, provided the College authorities would raise no objections. When the question was proposed to Rev. Father Murphy, the esteemed President of the College, he immediately consented, offering at the same time any other help that lay in his power. We can not, therefore, but congratulate ourselves upon the harmony, and good feeling that exists between our Association and our erstwhile professors.

But, "*revenons à nos moutons.*" At last the long expected day arrived. Already, two days before, the immediate preparations were well under way. The hall was beautifully decorated with the College colors, and a wealth of rare plants adorned the tables and made the platform look like a large garden-bed of the tropics. Not the least remarkable thing of the evening was the beautiful Menu card, gotten up by the well-known printers, Fahey & Co. Mr. S. A. Limpert undertook to complete it by attaching the College colors.

When the hour arrived, ninety Associates filed two by two into the hall and assumed the places assigned them, Mr. Daniel C. Cawley presiding. Grace was said by the Very Rev. Father Provincial, Jos. Oster, who was one of the honorary guests. The other invited guests present, were the Rev. Carmelite Fathers Louis and Angelus and the Rev. Faculty. It would be impossible for us to describe the courses, etc.; suffice it to say that everybody found everything most satisfactory. The best of it all was that, notwithstanding that the heat outside was very great, not the slightest inconvenience was felt by the

guests. The merry jest and laughter were uninterrupted until the speechmaking was announced. Jno. F. Miller, Esq. was the first to answer the toast of "The Faculty" and he acquitted himself in the most brilliant manner. Mr. Frk. Miller '95, spoke on the boys of the class of '95, and Father P. A. McDermott made a neat speech on "Athletics." Messrs. Jno. L. Benitz and Jas. Dardis were the gems of the evening by the way they spoke of the "Press." Needless for us to say that Father Murphy's speech was greeted with the greatest applause and made a lasting impression on all.

Various other speakers contributed something from their stock of knowledge, and Mr. L. M. Heyl entranced us with some fine melodies, well adapted to his baritone voice.

It was late in the evening when we disbanded, and every one went home delighted with the agreeable evening he had spent with his old chums. Not a single one present but determined that he would be sure not to miss the next banquet. And thus, we of the Alumni Association, can shake hands with ourselves over the success of our "First Annual." May we all live to enjoy a great many returns!

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WHAT OUR OLD COMRADES ARE DOING.

WE are astonished, as we go along, to see how many of the old boys occupy positions of trust and confidence in most of our leading business enterprises. This of itself should speak very favorably both of their own talents, energy and integrity, as well as of the sound Christian training imparted to them by our Alma Mater. One thing is especially remarkable, viz.: that only those who profited of the lessons and opportunities afforded them whilst they were at College, are the ones who have made a mark for themselves in the world. All of us, whether Alumni or College authorities, are pleased to notice this steady movement forward. There is one thing that will help along immensely in bringing us into closer touch one with the other, and that is the Alumni Association. The majority of the pioneer students of the College have felt the necessity of such an association, for better than all they have felt the truth of the maxim: "United we stand, divided we fall." All who have thus far been enrolled as members are convinced that it is to their advantage, perhaps not immediately apparent, but certain. Any thinking man, by giving the subject but one moment's serious consideration, will understand how important the result can become for us. The future belongs to us, and we can become important factors in shaping this future if we but know how to make use of the opportunities that lie within our reach and if we are but willing to work towards a common end. In thus bending our ef-

forts to one thing we will have two things to take care of, and they are: underrating the importance of our power as a factor in the whole, and overrating our own individual strength. It should therefore be the endeavor of every member to bring as many of the "old uns" within the fold, as their influence can encompass.

❖ ❖ ❖

MR. JNO. HERMES has found profitable employment in the offices of his father, who owns and controls the Ohio & Pittsburg Milk Co. and P. Hermes Artificial Ice Co. The road to success lies wide open for him.

❖ ❖ ❖

MR. JNO. MCTIERNAN, our splendid Tenor, has lately obtained promotion in Jones & Laughlin's offices. We congratulate him as he is in every way deserving of the esteem bestowed upon him by his employers.

❖ ❖ ❖

MR. WM. McCORMICK is proving himself an efficient aid to his father, Mr. J. McCormick, the steamship agent on Smithfield street. He brings to his work the same ardor that characterized him in his youthful days at College.

❖ ❖ ❖

MR. CHAS. J. HOOK is, we understand, considered invaluable by his father in their wholesale liquor business. Mr. Regis Helbling occupies the responsible position of bond clerk in the employ of Jos. Fuhrer & Son on Butler street.

❖ ❖ ❖

MR. CLEMENT NIGGEL is following in the footsteps of his worthy father by taking up the business of general stone contractor. We are certain that he will enjoy the esteem and confidence of all those who bestowed it so liberally on the old firm.

❖ ❖ ❖

THE Western Union Telegraph Co. claims Mr. Frank E. Sullivan as one of its most reliable clerks. He has been connected with the Company ever since he left College, and his steady advancement tells the story of the esteem in which he is held.

❖ ❖ ❖

QUITE a time has elapsed since Mr. Jno. T. Ferrick has taken up his position at a desk in the offices of the Cashier of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad on the South Side. We understand that he is doing quite well and thinks that he is just in the line of promotion.

❖ ❖ ❖

FOR a number of years Mr. Fred. A. Schaub, one of the "oldest of the old" has been prominently identified with the success of the wholesale leaf tobacco business of his father on Liberty street. His well-known tact and energy are a

guarantee that the future holds something in store for him yet.



THE printing business had some special attractions for Mr. Mich. J. Crowe. He is a member of the firm of Jones & Crowe, who try to increase the literary treasures of the world as fast as their presses can turn out the matter. Success has attended their efforts so far, and we hope that they will go on "crescendo."



FOR a good many years Mr. Ad. E. Hufnagel, '84, has been a clerk in the employ of good old Uncle Sam, first at station B in Lawrenceville and now at the East Liberty station. From all appearances, he is perfectly satisfied with the protection the wings of the American eagle afford him.



MR. ALEXANDER KUENZLER, so well liked by all who know him, has found profitable employment in the offices of Hogan, Evans & Co. the glass manufacturers. We understand that he is married, and has a family that claims all his attention. We tender him our best wishes for his and their welfare.



FOR quite a number of years, Mr. Jno. F. McCambridge has been a trusted employe of Dunlevy Bros., the prominent pork packers of this city. As time rolls by, the esteem in which he was ever held, is on the increase, a fact that shows the gentlemen who employ him, appreciate, at their full value, those sterling qualities of earnestness and conscientiousness which he brings to his work.



VERY few of the boys can have forgotten the pleasant features of genial Mr. Jas. P. Wall. He has grown very prominent in business circles as the manager of the P. Wall Manufacturing Company. Consequently he has assumed a certain dignity that becomes him very well. He has, however, lost nothing of those agreeable qualities that made him so well liked in his old College days. We wish him all success and that "his shadow may never grow less."



FEW members have in such a short time made for themselves a position as enviable as Mr. Jno. E. Kane has done for himself in the employ of the Pittsburg branch of the Adams' Express Co. His rapid advancement is due to no outside influence, but has depended solely on his own earnest endeavors to make his services valuable to his employers. And now he sees himself in the proud position of being one of their most trusted agents with a good prospect of more rapid advancement. All wish him God-speed and the best of success.

SEVERAL others have enjoyed, or do still enjoy the amenities peculiar to the U. S. postal service. Thus Mr. Wm. Swift was a clerk in the main office, until his retirement, within the last few weeks, in order to take up a share in his father's business. Of those whose services are still considered valuable to the Civil Service, Mr. David F. Page is one of the Stamp Clerks, Mr. Chas. Boyle is attached to the Railway Mail service at Union Station, and Mr. Wm. F. Grogan handles a typewriter in the main offices.



MR. FRK. TOOHILL, JR. of the class of '94, is making his way in the world with rapid strides. He already occupies the important post of Teller in the Braddock National Bank of Braddock. If the old maxim that "the boy is father to the man" retains all the pithiness of its truth, we scarcely need be much of a prophet to be able to predict to him a brilliant future. He certainly deserves the success that has fallen to his share, since, at College, he always proved himself to be a perfect gentleman and a hard, earnest worker.



AROUND A GREAT CITY.

II.

Visit to a Flour Mill.

Continued.

To one making a critical survey and investigation of a flour mill, the most striking and at the same time the most remarkable thought that would arise in his mind is the almost entire absence of man. As one winds his way through the vast mill and beholds such an immense amount of machinery in operation, without any visible aid from man, he is unable to analyse the sentiments which he feels. This self-operation, so to speak, can be compared to the operation of a clock. Those who are employed in the mill, bear the relation to the machinery (in the Mill), that the person who winds the clock bears to the wonderful regulator and recorder of time, —they must keep it in order.

The first item of information which was very graciously offered by the kind Miller, was the manner in which the wheat is reduced, a process known as the "Five Reductions." To the untrained

eye, the wheat which is placed in the receiver to undergo the "first reduction" and that which issues forth from the fifth reduction, appear to be exactly the same. But if the opinion of the Miller were asked, it would be found to be contradictory to theirs. He would say that after each reduction, a great number of impurities have been removed.

There is scarcely any place where the presence of that most animate of inanimate bodies,—Machinery—is more felt than in the place which is the subject of this essay. You cannot go into any of the apartments of the mill without hearing that ominous whirl, which is like the murmuring of muffled thunder. A peculiarity that demonstrates the perfect order in which the mill is regulated is, that, although the noise is continual, yet no particular instrument makes itself evident more than another,—thus resembling an immense choir of human beings who, with their voices, form one grand harmonical unity and to which each singer may contribute as much as another,—and all will be heard as one.

Another point of interest which the Miller indicates with pride, is the number of elevators which the mill contains. The Marshall-Kennedy Mill contains fifty-four of these indispensable adjuncts. One who has never been in a flour mill cannot possibly conceive the utility of these elevators. They may be compared to the arteries of the human body. Without the assistance of these elevators, it is safe to say, that no flour establishment could merit any degree of importance.

Closely allied to the elevators in regard to their usefulness, are the instruments employed to detect all foreign substances. These instruments are being improved upon every year. Many are the productions in this line of inventions that annually creep out from the fertile brains of some of the foremost inventors of the day. The science of flour making, we can readily see, is not a stationary one. The proof of this can easily be had by an inspection of any prominent flour mill. If, while doing this, a comparison could be made with the establishment of

a half century ago, the evidence of this fact would be paramount. The battles of competition in which many of the pioneers of this gigantic industry, such as the late Governor of Minnesota, participated, conferred immense benefits upon posterity.

The emulation which exists at the present day is even more remarkable. It can justly be compared to the rivalry, which existed between the contestants in the Olympic games of antiquity. Their ardor and fertility of resource are also displayed in the intellectual struggle for supremacy between the leaders of the flour industry. Anyone who has acquired a smattering of the science and who has made a careful examination of the leading flour mills west of the Mississippi, could not but feel that this industry must be in the first ranks of the onward wave of Progress.

As a description of Machinery, at the best, is tedious and inspires langour, it is my intention to make brevity the "soul" of this attempt. Electricity, with its fathomless utility, is, as one would naturally surmise, the power used for propelling purposes. The great revolving wheels set the whole structure in continual motion. When anyone of the employes arrives at the mill and does not see these familiar wheels in motion, he knows at once that no flour will issue forth from the mill during that day.

When a person examines closely a handful of flour, he is astonished to see how free from impurities it is. His astonishment would greatly be diminished, if he knew how many wonderful devices have aided in purifying that flour. The first purifying machine was invented by an ingenious Frenchman. He, it seems, was employed in an office. One day, whilst musing and gazing idly out of the window, he noticed that particles of dust settled in every possible nook on his desk. The investigation of the causes of these phenomena, afforded him labor and toil, but finally ended in his astonishing the world with his wonderful discovery, known as the "Dust collector." This device accomplishes its work so well, that

it is safe to say, that the "hair of a cummin's seed" would be rejected by it. All dust particles and other stray matter are collected by it. Although it is being improved upon every year, still the fundamental idea is the same.

But perhaps the most striking illustration of modern ingenuity, is the manner in which the wheat or any other substance is conveyed from one end of a department to another. In the years, when the flour industry was in infancy, the Miller was obliged to carry it himself. Immense belts which are made to move at the rate of twenty miles an hour are the instruments used. The employes can, by means of these, remove a carload of grain during the space of twelve minutes.

Several grades of flour are produced by most flour mills. By a mixture of these the Miller can determine what price to set on each brand. Each grade can be distinguished by its color. The more of the highest grade that is applied to any of the others, the richer they become, just as the more cream there is in the milk, the richer it is. In conclusion, therefore, it is only necessary for me to say that a visit to a flour mill would be beneficial to any student, furnishing, as it does, the proper matter on which to build one of the pillars of practical and useful knowledge.

The writer of this brief and necessarily disconnected sketch, cannot bid adieu to the subject without expressing his deep appreciation of the kindness of Mr. F. J. Weixel, the energetic Manager of this important mill. Everybody knows how active and helpful this gentleman is in connection with the various charitable organizations of the Catholic Church within the Diocese of Pittsburgh. His solicitude has especially manifested itself for the comfort and improvement of the orphans, and for the establishment of St. Joseph's Protectory for boys. There is no movement of this kind set on foot, in which he has not taken a prominent and disinterested part. Few business men of our two cities have made as large a sacrifice of their spare time in such a sphere

of devotedness—and yet the genial Manager is at his post without fail, from 7 in the morning till 5 in the afternoon. When not at the mill or at a "meeting," he is to be found at his beautiful home on Wilkins Avenue, in the loveliest and most picturesque residence district of Pittsburgh, just on the outskirts of Schenley Park. Here he spends his Sundays and whatever vacation he can snatch from the monotonous wear and tear of a business life, content to enjoy the happiness to be found in a thorough but simple home life, in the midst of a cheerful family and surrounded, as he usually is, by the congenial members of a musical club, to which his own talents have given a successful existence. Another circumstance which we must not omit to mention, and which, in our humble opinion, contributes a great deal to the happy relations noticeable between the employes and the management of the Marshall-Kennedy Mill, is their Annual Banquet, which takes place on New Year's Day, and at which they all meet under the presidency of Mr. Weixel.

The senior member of this successful and representative firm is Mr. A. M. Marshall, of whom, if space permitted, much also could be said. Though now advanced in years, he is still almost a daily visitor to the big mill, and is as hale and hearty as many that are twenty or thirty years his juniors. He, too, has been a life-long worker among the poor and abandoned waifs of Allegheny City, of which the entire firm is an important business factor and of which the junior member of the firm, Mr. W. Kennedy is, at present, the popular and respected Mayor.

(END.)

Ch. B. Frost,
Junior.



Life in One of Our Hospitals.

A practice prevails among certain ingenious traders in some of our large cities, of presenting to their trade and visitors a card or pamphlet describing the

character and location of their establishments.

On the reverse side of this card, or further on in the pamphlet, such local objects are mentioned as may naturally be thought interesting to strangers. Public statues and monuments, public parks and driveways, the handsomest districts of the city; such buildings as the Colleges, Postoffice, City Hall, Theatres, or Art Galleries are among the places thus usually named.

I have always observed that among the marked omissions are those buildings in which is led that sombre existence which I am about to describe. Nor is this surprising, as places of reception for the sick are generally associated in the public minds with scenes of constant suffering and almost hopeless disease.

The stranger who stops a passer-by to ask after the huge edifice, with none or a scanty grass plot in front, situated in one of the suffocating localities of a crowded city, rarely exhibits any further curiosity upon hearing that it is a hospital. Even city people themselves, familiar, from childhood, with the figures of sickly men crawling about on crutches, or with pale faces inside sedan-chairs borne to the wards, may pity, but have no great desire to become acquainted with, the existence that is led within those walls.

I should probably err in ascribing this lack of sympathy more to indifference than to the want of proper and correct information. People are not to be judged too harshly if they fail to show much eagerness in acquainting themselves with distress which they believe they are powerless to remedy. Some, perhaps, may urge their pecuniary contributions to the hospital funds as affording exemption from anything additional, while others may justly plead their aptness to be misled by the indiscriminate application of the term hospital.

Instead, however, of further discussion of such causes, I will content myself with stating that a little more active sympathy in behalf of our hospitals is urgently called for, and, as I do not know a better way of promoting so desirable an

end, I shall offer to our readers, a plain uncolored account of the mode of life, which hospital patients usually lead within those comfortable and really cheerful walls. Indeed the lot of such persons is not so hopeless as it is often represented, nor is it at any time so agreeable as to be independent of many little comforts that ampler means could otherwise furnish.

One benefit, I trust, may result from a truthful description of hospital-life, and that is the removal of a dangerous and far too prevalent prejudice entertained by those for whose relief such institutions are founded and maintained.

All hospitals are alike in the main features, but since I have enjoyed the privilege of access to the Mercy Hospital of this City, and since it is one of the best Hospitals wherewith to illustrate the life of which I have spoken, I shall begin my brief sketch of 'Hospital Life' by setting out to describe my visit to this institution.

The situation of the Mercy Hospital is one of the most desirable for such an establishment that could be found, in this, our great and glorious city—Pittsburg. Though near the center and business portion of the city, it enjoys the benefit of a quiet neighborhood and is built on a spot so elevated as to gain that much sought for purity of atmosphere, which is so conducive to good health.

At the door of the Hospital, I was accosted by one of the kind Sisters, whose smiling countenance and good natured appearance gave me the assurance that I could feel perfectly at ease. She soon became a firm supporter of my mission by helping me to cultivate the acquaintance of Dr. Abbaticchio, one of the resident physicians, to whose kindness I am much indebted for this article, as it was under his guidance and with the help of his patient disposition that I was enabled to acquire whatever information this brief article may embody.

In looking around the hall, my attention was attracted by a number of doors, alternating on each side of the corridor leading from the left of the entrance. These

doors lead to the apartments and different offices of the establishment, such as the Parlor, the Physicians' and Surgeons' room, the Library and the Linen room. To the right is the Laboratory where the prescriptions are filled, and where the visitor may encounter a good and faithful Sister that has been compounding drugs, in this one place, for a great many years and for the benefit of numberless patients. These medicines are given free to every patient. As we pass through the different wards later on, we shall find, besides this large pharmacy, other smaller ones connected with each ward, so as to avoid delay in cases of emergency.

Thus far we have not seen much that would indicate the peculiar character of the institution, but, presently, my guide, the Doctor, ushers me into an apartment directly in front of the main entrance, where I am confronted with a ward full of patients. The *coup-d'œil*, on entering, is really striking. A large lofty room with plain undecorated ceiling and pure white bare walls and an uncarpeted floor. Against the walls instead of chairs or couches, are arranged the clean looking black iron beds, which are occupied by the patients. At the foot of each is attached a slab or slate on which is inscribed the temperature or condition of the patient that occupies the corresponding bed. On further inquiry, I learn that I am in the women's ward for those afflicted with fever; but this reply necessitates some explanation.

In most institutions, and especially this, there are three departments viz.: the Medical, Surgical and Gynecological. Now in each one of these departments there are several wards and private rooms, all of which are occupied by patients afflicted with those peculiar diseases and accidents that pertain to that special department. Here also, I may be allowed to explain briefly the management of these departments, *i. e.* inasmuch as it is related to the medical men, and how in turn they are repaid. The resident physicians are divided up into classes. One takes charge of the Medical, another that of the Surgical department, &c., for the

limited time of three months, at the expiration of which time they are again interchanged to other different departments. This together with their practical work, in my mind, is that which is so needed to the completion of a medical course,—a practical and universal as well as a theoretical education.

G. J. Smith,
Junior.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



OUR EXCHANGES.

Being still in our infancy, we have not yet had much occasion to pay our respects to the Journals representative of our sister Colleges and Institutions. It is only fitting however, that we should acknowledge, though in a general manner, the receipt of many such College Journals, both of our own city and state as well as of more distant localities. We promise that in the near future we will take more than a passing notice of the courtesy extended to us. That the literary intercourse thus commenced will be of great service to us can not be doubted, and it shall be our most earnest endeavor not to be ungrateful for benefits conferred. We further hope that at no time shall we be considered unworthy of our sisters, whom we most cordially welcome to our literary sanctum.



SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Rev. President of the College, wishing to stimulate the ambition of worthy and talented boys who might otherwise not be in a position to follow the full Academic course, has determined to offer two scholarships for competition. The examinations for these Scholarships will take place on Monday and Tuesday, September 2nd and 3rd, in the College Hall. Already numerous applications and inquiries have been made by candidates who hail from such extreme points as Cleveland and Altoona.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

The seventeenth annual Commencement of the Holy Ghost College took place in the Grand Opera House, on the evening of Thursday, June 20th, in the midst of an immense and fashionable audience. To say that the spacious theatre was crowded to its utmost capacity is but a mild expression of the reality. For, literally speaking, not a seat could be had after 8 P. M. and, for the remainder of the evening, standing room was at a premium.

The exercises were presided over by the Right Rev. Bishop Phelan, who had come that same evening all the way from St. Xavier's, where he had assisted at the Jubilee Festival of that Institution on the same afternoon. Surrounding the Right Rev. Pastor of the Diocese, were the Very Rev. Jos. Oster, Provincial of the Holy Ghost Order, the members of the Faculty, and a large number of the Rev. Clergy, both Secular and Regular.

The orations were received with marked attention and liberal applause, especially that of Mr. Paul Wingerter and the Valedictory of Mr. P. J. Hesson. The references made by the Rev. President to the Gold Medalists, in his address, were warmly received by the audience and by the students, as all were fully persuaded that his respective commendations were well deserved.

The proceedings were brought to a close by the Right Rev. Bishop, who, in his kindly and paternal tone, addressed himself especially to the youthful graduates, warning them of the labor that now awaited them on the threshold of their career in the busy world, and encouraging them to practise the lessons of industry and energy that had been instilled into them during their College life.

We regret that space does not allow us to give a more extended account of the various orations and addresses, or of the vocal and instrumental portions of the programme. We shall therefore, content ourselves with giving the programme as well as the list of Graduates and Gold

Medallists, which will speak for themselves sufficiently.

Overture,—“Hail Columbia,”.....
Holy Ghost College Military Band and
Vocal Class.

Latin Salutatory,.....
Hugh A. Collins.

German Chorus,—“Die Ehre Gottes aus der
Natur,”.....Beethoven

Oration,—“Need of Young Men of Principle,”
Paul A. Wingerter.

Pianoforte Duet,—“Mazeppa,”—Galop de
Concert,.....Guidant
(With Orchestra Accompaniment Composed by
Prof. J. Stein)

Oration,—“Historical Retrospect,”.....
Francis S. Miller.

Violin Solo,—“Fantasia on Scotch Airs,”
.....Swinton
Prof. J. Stein.

Post-graduate Oration,—“The Will,”.....
Frederick Frommherz, B. A.

Pianoforte Duet,—“Les Courriers,”.....
Wm. and Albert Loeffler.

PROCLAMATION OF DISTINCTIONS IN NON-GRADUATING CLASSES.

Violin Solo,—“Air Varie,”.....Danela
John J. McVean.

Chorus,—“Always Come Back with a Smile,”
J. P. Skelly.

CONFERRING OF DIPLOMAS AND MEDALS.

Gavotte,—“Bewitching,”.....Bogett
Valedictory,.....

Patrick Joseph Hesson.

Vacation Ode,.....
Words by Rev. P. A. McDermott, C. S. Sp Music by
Rev. John Griffin, C. S. Sp. Orchestra Accompaniment
by Prof. J. Stein

Closing Address,.....

Finale,—Grand March, “Knights of Labor,”
.....Ripley
Holy Ghost College Military Band.

GRADUATES AND GOLD MEDALISTS, 1895.

(a) BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The Diploma of Master of Accounts has been awarded to:

Joseph J. Bauer,	John L. Borbonus,
Raymond A. Franz,	William B. Krauss,
Frederick A. Good,	John J. Freund,
Edward J. Maloney,	George S. Walker,
Paul A. Wingerter,	Edward J. Stock,
Daniel A. Doherty.	

(b) CLASSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

Special Certificates have been awarded to:

Arthur F. Walsh,	George J. Smith,
John Quinn.	

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts has been conferred on:

Hugh A. Collins, Francis S. Miller,
Patrick Joseph Hesson.

Gold Medals have been awarded to Graduates as follows:

Class Medal in Business Department, to
Paul A. Wingerter.

Class Medal for Book-keeping, to
John L. Borbonus.

Class Medal for History, to
Arthur F. Walsh.

Class Medal for Mathematics and Science, to
Hugh A. Collins.

Class Medal for Classics and English, to
Francis S. Miller.

Bishop Phelan Medal for Excellence, to
Patrick Joseph Hesson.

Faculty Gold Medal for Excellence, to
John J. McVean,

Donors of Gold Medals: Rev. Francis Keane, Rector, Sacred Heart Church, East End; Rev. J. B. Duffner, Rector, Holy Name Church, Troy Hill; Rev. O. P. Gallagher, Rector, St. John's Church, South Side.



ATHLETICS.

HOLY GHOST COLLEGE TEAM.

The Crack Nine Played Out Its Full Schedule and Closed a Successful Season.—Something About the Members of the Team.

Perhaps no team in this end of the state attracted more attention or better deserved the success it met with than that of the Holy Ghost College. Its schedule was about the hardest ever gone through with by any local amateur organization, commencing with Steubenville's crack professional Interstate league team on April 20, and winding up July 4th with Johnstown. It tackled such clubs as the P. A. C., Braddock, Uniontown, Bethany College, University of West Virginia and many others of note. A remarkable feature of the schedule was that the team played almost two-thirds of its games away from home, and while it did not win all, still it took a majority of games played, and on only two occasions was it decisively beaten. The example the collegians set by keeping in the game hard and never letting go of it until the last man was out, might be followed with profit by many of our national league clubs. They never seemed to know when they were beaten, and fought hard all the time.

The individual work of the boys was very good, but it was as a team that they showed to the best advantage. Murray, who did the catching the early portion of the season, was a fearless, hard-working player, a good hitter and a fair backstop. Lavelle, who did most of the catching, is too well-known to need much mention. He has always been an aggressive player, and his knowledge of all the tricks of the game, together with his ability to size up the weak points of a batter, was of great service to the College team. Garvey, the team's crack pitcher, deserves more than a passing notice. His work was of the very highest order, and, with the exception of possibly Jimmy Gardner, the best of any of our local men. He stepped on the field this spring in magnificent condition, and was always ready and willing to work. Besides being a first-class pitcher he is an excellent batter, and can play an in- or outfield position with the best of them.

Jim McKenna, who helped do the pitching, is one of last year's team. While he was not as successful as last season, it was not altogether his fault, the team not playing near so well back of him as they did behind Garvey. He also played several games at third base, and made quite a reputation as a hitter by knocking out a home run and three singles out of five times at the bat in Johnstown on the Fourth.

Wall, who covered first base, is a young player of much promise. He is tall and very strong, and no matter how close the runner was, never seemed to give it a thought, and took many a hard knock without a murmur. He played his best games against P. A. C. and Johnstown, accepting 30 chances clean in the two games on July 4.

Dan Barr, our veteran coach and captain, covered second base in a style seldom met with. Many a hard hit ball that seemed to insure first base to the batter was neatly fielded, thus ending the runner's career. Besides his ordinary, steady work, he made some of the most brilliant one-handed stops and catches that can be seen on a baseball field. At the bat he could always be relied upon to make a hit, having struck out only once during the season. But his presence was worth everything to the boys, who trusted him implicitly and followed wherever he led. His slightest word was sufficient to calm and encourage the players, when they seemed to grow nervous or lose heart. To him, in fact, our success is mostly due.

Third base was looked after by Charles Cargo, who comes of a family of ball players, having a brother on the diamond. Chic, as he is called, is rather small, but as quick as lightning, a fine thrower, very cool-headed and an excellent batsman.

Woodcock, who covered short, won the hearts of all the friends of the College from the very opening of the season by his wonderful work at short. He is especially good on hard hit balls,

and is a strong thrower. His only fault is that he takes an error too much to heart, which, however, is much better than being careless.

Dunn, the youngest member of the team, covered left field and put up a clever game. He is sure on fly balls, has a good arm and can line them out in good style. His weakness is on the bases, his judgment being faulty, and he cannot or will not learn to slide. However, he may overcome these faults with a little more experience.

Walsh, in middle, showed the most improvement of any over last year's form. He not only covered plenty of ground in the outfield, but he batted and ran bases splendidly.

Hesson, who did such clever work in the box last year, covered right field. Pat was about the fastest man on the team; his judgment was of the best, and he took advantage of all chances. At

the bat he had a good eye and seldom hit at wide ones.

Frank McKenna was general utility man, and covered first and second bases, middle and right fields on different occasions, and was almost too good a man not to use every day.

Kraus, a strapping big left-hander, was a substitute pitcher, and, although he did not get a chance in any regular game, gave promise of developing into quite a fair pitcher.

McLaughlin, a good backstop and an accurate thrower, would likely have done some of the catching, had not a badly sprained ankle kept him out of the game until very late in the season.

While making no claim to championship honors, the boys themselves are proud of their team.

The appended score will show that they have the best of reasons to feel proud:

OPPONENTS.	SCORE.	PITCHERS.
April 20...Steubenville.....	2-10	Garvey, Gray, Jeffries.....
April 27...Shady Side A. C.....	14-6	Garvey, Hammer.....
May 3...Oakleaf A. C.....	9-8	McKenna, Garvey, Craig.....
May 4...P. A. C.....	18-27	Garvey, Gumbert, Thompson.....
May 11...New Brighton.....	9-8	Garvey, Gilleland.....
May 18...P. A. C. (11 innings).....	9-10	Garvey, Thompson, Gardner.....
May 14...New Kensington.....	25-6	McKenna, Kennedy.....
May 25...Oakmont.....	17-9	Garvey, Hammer, Ritchey.....
May 28...J. G. Smiths.....	9-10	McKenna, Graver.....
May 30...U. W. Va.....	5-6	Garvey, Hewitt.....
June 1...Carnegie A. C.....	12-7	Garvey, Franks, Graham.....
June 8...New Kensington.....	23-8	Garvey, Erb.....
June 11...J. G. Smiths.....	17-8	Garvey, Graver, Harkins.....
June 13...Bethany College.....	11-7	Garvey, Scott.....
June 15...Freeport.....	11-10	McKenna, Miller.....
June 27...California.....	5-6	Garvey, Altman.....
June 29...Uniontown.....	1-15	Garvey, Wilhelm.....
July 4...Johnstown (11 innings).....	19-20	Hesson, McKenna, Sperlein.....
July 4...Johnstown.....	6-5	Garvey, Zang.....

GOOD SEASON'S RECORD.

Holy Ghost College Reserves Lost but One Game Out of Nineteen Played. — Strong Little Players. Record of the Season.

The record the Holy Ghost College Reserves have made this year is one of which they can justly feel proud. Considering that they are all still very young—the average age of the team being only 16 years—they have shown that boys can play ball as well as men. The Reserves have gone against the strongest local teams and against men, almost twice their size. But they never failed to show what was in them, and always made sure of victory. They have played 19 games this season, and have come out victors in 18.

The good work of the Reserves is chiefly due to the earnest and excellent coaching of their brave little captain, Michael A. McGarey. Although the latter is about the smallest man on the team, he was recognized as superior by all, and all of the Reserves obeyed his orders implicitly.

Captain McGarey's position on the team was at

short, where he proved to be one of the best players in that position of any amateur team in the vicinity. He has played his position in 11 out of 18 games without an error. At the bat he has a total of 41 hits, which include 10 two-base hits, the greatest number made by any player on the team.

In the line of pitchers the Reserves have been very strong this year. The records of Campbell, Howard and Vetter speak for themselves. In six games pitched, Campbell struck out 54 men, Howard 48, and in five games Vetter has 50 strikeouts to his credit. Besides being good pitchers, all three have done some excellent stick work, especially Campbell, who kept the opposing fielders busy in every game chasing safe hits.

As a backstop there was no better man to be found than Polumski. He was quick in finding out a batter's weak spot, and took advantage of this to retire the batsmen in one, two, three order. His throws to second very seldom passed their mark, and were generally sure to retire the runner. Polumski was also strong at the bat. Howard and Vetter were also excellent catchers, and occasionally took their turn behind the bat.

At first, Giel and Brislin did great work. At

second, Farnan was another "Louie," and at third Howard and Campbell put up a magnificent game.

As outfielder, none could excel Dillon. His home was in left field, and he took good care of it. In 17 games he has made but two errors. Brislin and Harkins as center, and Layton and O'Neill as right fielders, did all that could be expected of them.

In general, the fielding of the whole team was of the highest order, and the batting was something extraordinary for boys of their size. In 19 games the Reserves scored 249 runs, and made

255 hits, to their opponents 103 runs and 110 hits.

Among their many victories they have two shut-outs to their credit. Vetter shut out the Shadyside A. C. Reserves with only two hits, and Howard shut out the Nonpareil Reserves with three hits.

The only defeat recorded against the Reserves was due to the fact, that the four strongest men on the team did not appear in the game when the Reserves lost to the Oakmont Reserves.

The following is a complete list of the games played and the pitchers of each game:

OPPONENTS.	SCORE.	PITCHERS.
April 25...Shadyside A. C. Reserves.	12-11	Howard, Jobe
May 8...Rohrkastes	24-8	Howard, Gitzen, McGowan
May 11...White Rocks	3-2	Vetter, McFadden
May 13...S. S. P. Y. F. L.	23-11	Vetter, Pheil, Laysman
May 18...Ed Lewises	7-4	Howard, Pastorius, Shucker
May 23...St. Francis de Sales	15-12	Vetter, Quirk
May 25...Our Boys of Allentown	10-5	Campbell, Ensell
May 30...Nonpareil Reserves	16-0	Howard, McCarthy
May 30...S. S. P. Y. F. L.	26-6	Campbell, Wainer, Verner
June 6...Hastings	14-3	Vetter, Edwards
June 8...Our Boys of Sharpsburg	12-5	Campbell, Brooker
June 15...Oakmont Reserves	6-11	Campbell, Morrissey
June 22...F Larkins	8-3	Campbell, Jordan
June 22...Dauntless B. B. C.	9-7	Harkins, Beck, Harper
June 24...Allegheny High School	8-3	Howard, Woodward
June 26...Shadyside A. C. Reserves	17-0	Vetter Cunningham
June 27...Braddock Athletics	12-5	Campbell, McKim
June 28...Junction Reserves	11-5	Howard, Fillingier
June 29...Boquets	16-2	Harkins, John Hardie

OUR season's over and we have come off with flying colors. We have lost a few games, but then you see, we had to be generous and give the other fellows a chance also; it wouldn't have been fair on our part to win them all; we feel perfectly contented with the majority of them.



SOME people are still wondering where Arthur Walsh was for the Johnstown games. We missed you badly Arthur, though Frank McKenna played as well as you could.



WE played two eleven inning games this season and lost them both by one run: the P. A. C. game, and the morning game at Johnstown.



WE were too anxious to hit in the morning game at Johnstown. We had six runs to make in the ninth to tie, and seven to win. SIX were driven in, one man out, two men on bases, and, oh torture! we couldn't score that winning run.



THE afternoon game was won by five hits and six runs. Garvey showed what he was made of by keeping the other fellows down to five runs.



TALKING about generosity to other teams, we made a regular present to the Smiths of our first game with them. Maybe some of us don't feel sore! Oh no!

WE'LL never go there any more! That's what everybody on the team says about Freeport.



OH Kensington, Kensington Oh! Infallible hitters, star fielders, fence or no fence, how they were brought down, when we commenced to hit and run. The wonder is we ever finished.



WE measured Hammer twice this season and gave him quite a drubbing on each occasion.



WE had our satisfaction out of the Oakmonts this year and no mistake about it.



THE finest team we met this year is certainly Bethany College. We shall consider it a pleasure to meet them again next season.



CARNEGIE still feels sore at the drubbing we gave them on June 1. We tender them our sincerest sympathies; but we could not help it; it had to be done.



BUT what do you think of our schedule? Hard, wasn't it? 'deed it was and we had to play fast and hard ball from start to finish. One consolation is, we always let the other fellows know that they had been in a ball game.



JOE GARVEY had a sore arm, we couldn't hit

the ball, our Captain was absent, the manager was out of sight and there was no ginger in the boys, that's why we lost the game at Uniontown.



ANY person desirous of finding out how many games we lost, by what score, who pitching etc., etc., and especially the reasons why, need not apply at the Manager's office. He's out, dead and buried. But, oh my, information is volunteered by the bushel without the asking if there's a question of the games won. Such is life.



IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE BALL TEAM:

1. The score book will be leather-bound and carefully preserved in lavender, just as a mere object of curiosity.

2. No record of a player shall be changed unless he so desire, and this desire be upheld by an intimate friend or another member of his family.

3. The scorer was infallible in all he did and said appertaining to the score, nobody else's word counts.

N. B. Further rules will be published if the necessities of the times demand such a step.



HERE's a little peep behind the scenes, but on your promise of not carrying it any further I will let you see. You must know that I am the bosom friend of the official scorer, and as the story concerns him, I would not for the world that you told him I told you. Seen and heard in the dressing room after the game. "Chic, how many runs did you make?" "I aint sure whether it's seven or eight, but I'm rather inclined to think its nine. Yes, I guess you better put it down as nine." "How many put-outs had you?" "I'm pretty nearly certain it was six, and I ain't quite sure whether it was seventeen or eighteen assists; but I s'pose you better put it down as eighteen." "Did you have any errors?" "No, I guess not, though Dick says I had six in one inning. But no matter, put me down for one, otherwise I'll be asked to join the league, and my father objects to my playing professional ball." And thus the scorer goes from one to another. Maybe he isn't a jim dandy. The best in the league I guess.



DICK WALL always has that tired feeling, but it never prevents him from putting up a hard stiff game. Thirty chances and no error in two games is enough to make any man forget how to tie his neckkerchief.



WHO's the boy on third? It's Chic. Can he play ball? Well I should think so; just a little bit.



WELL I guess, boys, there's no use talking about that Reserve team of ours any more, otherwise the youngsters'll think that they can play ball, and there'll be no hats in the market to fit them.

Still, taking it all in all, they really did put up a first class article of ball, and their record of eighteen victories out of nineteen encounters is one that we all feel proud of. The best of it is they deserved to win on account of the hard, faithful work that both the players and their manager did.



HERE's three cheers and a tiger for our star right fielder, Patrick Joseph Hesson! He once again demonstrated to the satisfaction of everybody, that there's nothing like a sound mind in a sound body, and that studying hard and faithfully for honors is not incompatible with playing a superb game of ball. His record as a member of the crack nine is second only to his class record. The Bishop Phelan medal, the highest College honor, was his reward for the high average he scored at all the examinations. His classmates and the ball team wish him God-speed in the pursuance of the higher studies in the Catholic University at Washington.



WE have heard other people talk about their stone wall infield. We have never put forth a claim like that, but we had an infield that was a great deal better than a stone wall. It was nimble, cool-headed, sure on grounders and flies, and could send the ball around the diamond like a streak of lightning. Bad throws were as rare as sunflowers at Christmas.



THERE is no man that labored more faithfully for the success of the team than our genial Captain, Dan Barr. His work at the bat and at second helped to win the game many a time, and his earnest words brought courage and confidence back to the hearts of his players when these qualities were most needed. It is no wonder therefore, that each and everyone trusted him implicitly. In him also they respected the model Christian gentleman, and loved him as their friend.



ANOTHER gentleman, dear to the heart of every College boy, is our brilliant shortstop, Murray Woodcock. On and off the field he had grown to be their idol, and the youngsters thought that praise could go no further than to be called "Young Woodcock." Boys seldom go far wrong in their likes or dislikes, and certainly in this case they hit the nail on the head. Woodcock's game at short, was undoubtedly of the very highest order, surpassing anything that could be seen in this part of the world outside of the National League. As this was the first season he covered this position, his playing next year will simply border on the phenomenal.



IF our infield was great, what will we say of our fleetfooted outfield? Arthur Walsh carried off the honors by the way he took care of his territory, and if he got handily under those long

flies he certainly had no flies on him. The popular belief among the boys is that their pet centre fielder bought or borrowed a pair of eagle's eyes. Be that as it may, he evidently knew where to feel for the ball, and two-baggers and three-baggers were things of ordinary occurrence with him. Enough purloined bases are scored up against him to insure him a life sentence from the mildest judge. Fortunately no law has yet been framed to make of these larcenies acts of highway robbery. That's the reason he is still in the full enjoyment of the liberties that the Constitution secures to every citizen of these great and glorious United States.



It happened on several occasions when we played away from home, that the grass was in a very flourishing condition out in left field, and consequently nothing could be seen of B. P. Dunn, to whose especial care this particular spot was allotted, but his red cap. He let people know, however, that he was all there by the way he made sure hits become dead outs. Besides his eye and arm co-operated wonderfully in straightening out indescribable curves into singles, doubles and others of the genus hits. Verily, verily, a lad of promise!



JOE GARVEY fully demonstrated on many a hard fought field this year that he was a pitcher and a great one at that. He never lost his head and knew how to pull himself out of a hole when the game looked shaky. There are very few teams that have a license to beat us with Joe in the box. More power to his sturdy arm.



A LESSON IN BASE BALL CATECHISM.

Q. Why did the H. G. C. win so many games and make the others so close?

A. 1. Because they knew how to use a bat and put this knowledge into use.

2. Because they remained in the game from start to finish.

Q. What reason can you assign for their confidence and staying powers?

A. They were perfect in their team work.

Q. What was it that gave them this perfection of team work?

A. Their constant unswerving attendance at practice.



THE old war horse, Pete Lavelle, did heroic work for the boys. His presence behind the bat was sufficient to make the wildest twirler come to time. Besides there are few tricks that anybody can teach him about baseball.



JIM McKENNA not only pitched good ball, but developed a pronounced taste for the bat. A homer and a single in one inning should be enough to tickle anybody. We, ourselves, feel mighty big over this, as we were the first and only ones, who discovered that young blood still

coursed in his veins, and that he had a violent attack of liveliness.



MAYBE Frank McKenna can't play ball! He occupied more positions than any man on the team, and played them well too.



THE days of the triumvirates have come again. Witness the Reserve's pitchers Campbell, Howard, Vetter, crack-a-jacks all, who held dictatorial sway over the diamond when they graced the rubber. Marc Antony & Co. weren't in it with them.



FOR a great many days it was a question widely discussed whether it was a cannon that acted as the receiver at the other end of the battery or a boy. It was finally decided that it was a boy, sporting the euphonious name of Polumski. If he did not invent the powder he at least possessed part of its power, judging by the force that lay in his throwing and batting arm.



TALK of a short stop! Mike McGarey's your boy. He was voracious to a nicety. There's nothing came his way that he did not eat up. Well he was Captain of the team and had to give the other boys a good example. Good boy, Mike!



WHAT was the matter with our third team? They were pretty nearly all right. Jack Hanlon and Tommy Kane made a nice pair, while daddy Larkin was proud to be called "Jake Beckly." Jimmy McKinney tried to rival Woodcock, while Tommy McBride judged that he was in Garvey's class. Right so boys, you'll get there in time if you try hard enough.



DON'T blame the umpire, boys. He's "der boss."



THE BOARDING DEPARTMENT.

Everything is being done, in and around the College, during the vacation time, in anticipation of a large increase in the number of boarders. Last year was the first during which the College Faculty opened a boarding department in the full sense of the word, and it must be said that it was attended with the most signal success. They have had particular cause for congratulation in the excellent conduct and application of the students in this department, who reciprocated, in their attention to studies and in their discipline, the paternal treatment which they received in their Academic Home, during the Scholastic year.

List of Passes, Distinctions and Honor Certificates,

AT THE

FOURTH TERM EXAMINATIONS,

HELD IN

June, 1895.

To secure a Pass a Student must get 60 per cent. : to obtain a Distinction it is necessary to get 80 per cent.

An asterisk indicates those who obtained Honor Certificates. These Certificates are given to Students who have got 80 per cent. in any subject or subjects, provided they pass, *i. e.* obtain 60 per cent. in the other subjects of their course.

GRAMMAR CLASS.

BOYLE J. P.—P. Bible History.

D, Religion.

DAY W. J.—D, Religion.

*DASCHBACH RAYMOND J.—P, Arithmetic.

D, Religion, Bible History, English, Geography, Penmanship.

*DONALDSON WILLIAM C.—P, Geography, English.

D, Religion, Bible History, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

*DWYER JAS. P.—P, Arithmetic, English.

D, Religion, Bible History, Geography, Penmanship.

LAMAR H.—P, English.

D, Religion, Penmanship.

McMAHON M.—D, Religion, Penmanship.

*McFARLAND JOHN J.—P, Arithmetic.

D, Religion, Bible History, English, Geography, Penmanship.

*MAYBOLD RAYMOND C.—P, Arithmetic.

D, Religion, Bible History, English, Geography, Penmanship.

MARIANI J. F.—P, Geography.

D, Religion, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

*MILLER HARRY J.—D, Religion, Bible History, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

POLLARD RICHARD J.—P, Arithmetic.

*SACKVILLE JOHN H.—D, Religion, Geography, Bible History, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

*SMITH HARRY A.—P, Arithmetic.

D, Religion, Bible History, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

THIRD ACADEMIC.—II. DIVISION.

BYRNE J.—P, Religion, English, German, Arithmetic.

DORNENBURG J.—P, English, German.

D, Religion, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

*GREFFENSTETTE JOS. J.—History, Arithmetic, German.

D, Religion, English, Book-keeping,

Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.

HALABURDA JOS. F.—P, History.

D, Religion, English, Latin, Polish, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.

HOBAN JAS.—P, Religion, English, Arithmetic, Algebra.

D, History, German, Book-keeping, Zoology, Penmanship.

KEARNEY JAS. A.—P, History, German.

D, Religion, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship.

KIRBY EDW.—P, Religion, Latin, Arithmetic, Book-keeping.

D, History, English, German, Zoology.

KRUTH A. J.—D, Religion, History, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.

MALONEY R.—P, Book-keeping.

MCCOY JAS. F.—P, Religion, Zoology.

D, Book-keeping, Penmanship.

McNULTY J. P.—P, Latin, Algebra, Book-keeping.

D, Arithmetic.

MOOR A.—P, Arithmetic.

D, History, English, Book-keeping, Zoology, Penmanship.

*O'NEILL J. J.—P, English, Latin, German.

D, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.

REILAND C.—D, Religion, History, English, German, Arithmetic, Zoology.

RYAN J. J.—P, Religion, History, Latin, English, German.

D, Arithmetic, Book-keeping.

SCHWAN FRANK—P, Religion.

D, History, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.

SMITH E. J.—P, Arithmetic, Zoology.

D, Book-keeping, Penmanship.

STORCK DARWIN—P, English.

D, Book-keeping, Algebra, Zoology.

UNGER S. E.—P, English, Arithmetic.

D, Book-keeping, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.

THIRD ACADEMIC.—I. DIVISION.

*BENZ S. L.—P, Latin.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Book-keeping.

*BONISTALLI F. J.—P, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English, German, Book-keeping.

*BURNS JAS.—P, French.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, German, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.

*CAMPBELL JNO. M.—P, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English, German, Book-keeping, Penmanship.

*COLLINS THOS. J.—P, French, Book-keeping.

- D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.
- DASCHBACH JNO. J.—P, History, Arithmetic, Zoology.
- D, English, Penmanship.
- ENDERLIN L.—P, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.
- D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Book-keeping.
- FROST VINCENT A.—P, Religion, English, Latin, Zoology.
- D, History, Geography.
- *GARREGAN JAS. J.—P, Latin, Book-keeping.
- D, Religion, History, Geography, English, German, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.
- *GILLECE JOHN R.—P, French.
- D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, German, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.
- *GRUNENWALD J. B.—D, Religion, Geography, History, English, Latin, German, French, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.
- HAGAN JOS.—P, Latin, Algebra.
- D, Religion, History, Geography, German, Arithmetic, Zoology, Book-keeping.
- *HENNEY BERNARD J.—D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, German, French, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.
- *KANE CHAS. J.—D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, German, French, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.
- KANE LEO—P, English.
- D, History, Geography.
- *KEEFER LEO M.—D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, German, French, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.
- *KRUPINSKI MICHAEL—P, Latin.
- D, Religion, History, Geography, English, German, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Book-keeping.
- *McCUE WM. E.—P, Latin.
- D, Religion, History, Geography, English, German, French, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.
- *McELLIOTT M.—P, Religion, Latin.
- D, History, Geography, English, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Book-keeping.
- McELLIOTT WM. J.—P, Religion.
- D, History, Geography, English, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Book-keeping.
- *McMAHON JAS.—P, Religion, English, Latin, German, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.
- D, History, Geography, Book-keeping.
- MATTHEWS WILLIAM C.—P, English, Zoology.
- *SKARRY JOHN L.—P, French.
- D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Book-keeping.
- SMITH ARTHUR P.—P, Religion, English, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.
- D, History, Geography, Book-keeping.
- TRAMBLEY HERBERT J.—P, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra.
- D, Religion, History, Geography, English, German, Zoology, Book-keeping.
- CHALMERS C.—D, Religion, History, English, Geography, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

SECOND ACADEMIC.

- AUL E. J.—P, Religion, History, English, Greek, Arithmetic.
- D, Latin, French, Botany, Algebra, Penmanship.
- *BRENT S. A.—P, Religion, History, English, German, Arithmetic, Algebra.
- D, Latin, Greek, French, Botany, Penmanship.
- *BARTH C. R.—D, Religion, History, English, Latin, German, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra, Penmanship.
- *ENRIGHT J. A.—P, History, Algebra.
- D, Religion, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Arithmetic, Botany, Penmanship.
- FARNAN J. L.—P, History, English, German, Greek.
- D, Religion, Latin, French, Botany, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.
- *GESSNER C. A.—P, History, English, German, Botany.
- D, Religion, Latin, Greek, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.
- GIEL G. J.—P, History, English, Greek, Botany, Algebra.
- D, Religion, Latin, French, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
- HUCKENSTEIN FRANK A.—P, English, Botany, Arithmetic, Algebra.
- D, Religion, Latin, Greek, German, French, Penmanship.
- *JASKOLSKI STANISLAS A.—P, Religion, English, History, Arithmetic.
- D, Latin, Greek, French, Algebra, Botany, Penmanship.
- *MAHER PATRICK E.—P, History, Botany, English.
- D, Religion, Latin, Greek, German, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.
- MONAGHAN JOSEPH F.—P, Religion, History, English, Latin, French, Botany, Algebra.
- D, Greek, German, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
- *QUIGLEY JOSEPH J.—P, History, Geography, English, Botany, Algebra.
- D, Religion, Latin, Greek, German, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
- RIHN CHARLES W.—P, History, English, Geography, Greek, Algebra.

D, Religion, Latin, German, Botany, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

WINTER FRANK M.—P, Greek, German, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra.

D, Religion, Latin, French, Penmanship.

*WINTER FRANK W.—P, History, Geography, English, Greek, German, Botany, Algebra.

D, Religion, Latin, French, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

*WREN THOMAS A.—P, History, Geography, English, French.

D, Religion, Latin, Greek, German, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra, Penmanship.

*ZINDLER JOHN V.—P, History, Geography, English, German, Arithmetic, Botany.

D, Religion, Latin, Greek, French, Algebra, Penmanship.

*MCVEAN JOHN J.—P, History, Botany, Geography.

D, Religion, English, Latin, Greek, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.

MURPHY CHARLES V.—P, Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra, Religion.

D, French, Penmanship.

*HOWARD JOHN—P, English, French.

D, Religion, History, Book-keeping, Geography, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Botany, Penmanship.

LITZINGER RAYMOND W.—P, Religion, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra.

D, Penmanship.

MIHM EDWARD W.—P, Arithmetic.

RYAN JOHN P.—P, History, Geography, Botany, Algebra.

D, Book-keeping, German, French, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

STONE EDWARD D.—P, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra.

D, Religion, Penmanship.

WISEMAN GEORGE A.—P, Religion, German, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra.

D, Penmanship.

O'CONNOR CHARLES—P, Arithmetic, Algebra.

D, Religion, Penmanship.

FIRST ACADEMIC.

BRYSON THOS. H.—P, Latin, French.

D, Religion, History, English, Arithmetic, German, Greek.

*FINNEY CHAS. D.—P, French, Geology.

D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, Arithmetic, Algebra.

CARR GEORGE—D, Penmanship.

GREG ALBERT—P, English, German, Book-keeping.

P, Penmanship.

HANLON JNO. A.—P, History, Greek, German, D, Religion, English.

KANE THOS.—P, English, Latin, French, German, Arithmetic.

D, Religion.

KOSMALEWICZ JOS.—P, German.

D, Religion, Penmanship.

*MERZ ARTHUR W.—P, German, Latin, Algebra.

D, Religion, History, English, Greek, Arithmetic, Geology.

MEYER CHAS. L.—D, Book-keeping, German, Penmanship.

MALONEY MAURICE—P, Religion, German.

D, History, English.

NOWAK JOS. V.—P, English, Algebra, Arithmetic.

D, Religion, German, Geology.

MULLIGAN WM. A.—P, History, French, English.

D, Religion.

*MCGAREY M. A.—P, Greek, German, French, Arithmetic, Geology, Algebra.

D, Religion, History, English, Latin.

MCBRIDE THOS.—P, Geology, English.

D, Religion, Penmanship.

MCTIGHE LEO.—P, Religion, English, Geology.

D, Book-keeping, German, Penmanship.

*OPPICCI ANGELO—P, English, French, Arithmetic, Geology, Algebra, Latin, Greek.

D, Religion, History.

*RICE EDW.—P, Geology, Algebra, Arithmetic.

D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, French.

TURNBLACER CHAS.—P, History, English.

D, Religion, Book-keeping, Penmanship.

VETTER EDW.—P, Latin.

WALSH RICH.—P, History, English, German, Latin, Greek, Geology, Algebra.

D, Religion, Arithmetic.

WILT THOS.—P, History, English, Latin, Greek, Arithmetic.

D, Religion, German.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

DUNN TIMOTHY F.—P, Religion, History, English, French, Algebra.

D, Latin, Greek, German.

*HUHN CHAS.—P, Geometry, Physics.

D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Algebra.

*MCCARTHY EUGENE J.—D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Algebra, Geometry, Physics.

MEYER LEO—P, History, English.

D, Religion, German.

ROSS R.—P, History, Latin, German, French, Physics.

D, Religion, English.

WAGNER JOS. A.—P, History, Latin, Greek.

D, Religion, English, French, Algebra, Physics.

WOLLNIK A.—P, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Algebra, Physics.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

CALLAHAN JOS. A.—P, Latin, French.

D, Religion, History, English, Algebra, Geometry, Physics.

GRIMALDI JOS. A.—P, Algebra, Physics, Geometry.

D, Religion, History, English, French, German.

LAMB WM. A.—P, Algebra, Physics, History.

D, Religion, English, Latin, Greek.

LARKIN JOHN C.—P, Religion, History, French.

D, English, German.

LOEFFLER ALBERT J.—P, French, History, Religion.

D, Algebra, Latin, Greek, English.

MANIECKI THEODORE J.—P, Latin, German, French, Algebra, Physics.

D, Religion, History, English.

NEUROTH FRED. W.—P, Religion, History, English, Algebra, Physics.

D, German.

O'NEILL JAS. F.—P, Religion, History, French, Algebra.

D, English.

RETKA FRANK A.—P, Physics.

D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, Algebra, Geometry.

*WIETRZINSKI JOHN N.—D, Religion, History, English, Greek, Latin, German, French, Algebra, Geometry, Physics.

JUNIOR CLASS.

*FARRELL L. E.—P, Greek, Algebra, Physics.

D, Religion, History, English, Latin, German, Philosophy, Geometry.

*FROST CHAS. V.—P, Philosophy, Algebra, Geometry, Physics.

D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, French.

*KELLY JNO. J.—P, German, Greek, French, Algebra, Physics.

D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Philosophy, Geometry.

LOEFFLER WM. C.—P, Latin, Greek, German, Geometry, Algebra, Physics.

D, Religion, History, English, Philosophy.

MCCABE JAS. J.—P, Religion, History, English, Physics.

MCCLAFFERTY JAS. A.—P, Latin, Greek, Philosophy.

D, Religion, History, English, German, French.

MEYER JOS. J.—P, Religion, History, English, Latin, Philosophy.

D, German.

O'NEILL HUGH M.—P, History, Latin,

D, Religion, English, Philosophy.

SONNEFELD MICH. J.—P, Latin, Greek, Polish, English, French.

D, Religion, History, Philosophy.

*SCHROEFFEL JNO.—D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, Philosophy, Geometry, Algebra, Physics.

JUNIOR BUSINESS COURSE.

First Academic.

CARR G.—D, Penmanship.

GREFE A.—P, English, German.

D, Penmanship.

KOSMALEWICZ J.—P, German.

D, Penmanship.

MCBRIDE T.—P, English, Geology.

D, Religion, Penmanship.

McTIGHE L.—P, Religion, English, Geology.

D, Book-keeping, German, Penmanship.

MEYERS C.—D, Book-keeping, German, Penmanship.

TURNBLACER C.—P, History, English, Book-keeping.

D, Penmanship.

MALONEY M.—P, Religion, English.

D, History.

MULLIGAN W. A.—P, History, English, French, D, Religion.

Second Academic.

HOWARD JNO. J.—P, English, French.

D, Religion, History, Book-keeping, Geography, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Botany, Penmanship.

LITZINGER R. W.—P, Religion, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra.

D, Penmanship.

MIHM E. W.—P, Arithmetic.

RYAN J. P.—P, History, Geography, Algebra, Book-keeping, Botany.

D, German, French, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

STONE E. D.—P, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra.

D, Religion, Penmanship.

WISEMAN G. A.—P, Religion, German, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra.

D, Penmanship.

O'CONNOR C.—P, Arithmetic, Algebra.

D, Religion. Penmanship.

Third Academic.

CAMPBELL J. M.—P, Algebra, Zoology, Arithmetic.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English, German, Book-keeping, Penmanship.

DASCHBACH J. J.—P, History, Arithmetic, Zoology, Geography.

D, English, Book-keeping, Penmanship.

KANE C.—D, Religion, History, Geography, English, German, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.

CHALMERS C.—D, Religion, History, English, Geography, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship.

DORNENBURG J.—P, Religion, English, German, Arithmetic.

D, Book-keeping, Penmanship.

GREFFENSTETTE J. P.—P, History, Geography, German, Arithmetic.

D, English, Book-keeping, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.

HOBAN J.—P, English.

D, History, Geography, Book-keeping, German, Zoology, Penmanship.

KEARNEY J.—P, Religion, History, Geography, German.

D, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship.

KRUTH A. J.—D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.

McCoy C.—P, Religion, Zoology.

D, Book-keeping, Penmanship.

MOOR A.—P, Arithmetic.

D, History, Geography, Book-keeping, English, Zoology, Penmanship.

SCHWAN F.—P, Religion, Algebra, Zoology.

D, History, Geography, Book-keeping, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

SMITH E. J.—P, Book-keeping, Zoology.

D, Penmanship.

STORK D.—P, English, Zoology.

D, Book-keeping, Arithmetic.

UNGER S.—P, English, Arithmetic.

D, Book-keeping, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.

SENIOR BUSINESS COURSE.

The following students passed in all the subjects of the course:

A. DILLON,

CHAS. GAROVI,

LOUIS STRATMAN.

The remaining members of the Class are among the Graduates whose names are to be found elsewhere.



TO OUR FRIENDS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

We would beg leave to remind you that the amount of your first yearly subscription to the BULLETIN is now due and you are kindly requested to forward the same as soon as convenient to the

Business Manager of the

Holy Ghost College BULLETIN.



STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

Oh, say can you see by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars,
through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

SIGNUM STELLIFERUM!

Proh! signum fluitans ^{da} ~~die~~ videasne adhuc
Aurorae rutilae luce novâ, decus
Quod ^{intum} ~~non~~ placuit ^fam modo, vespere
Summo, cernere plausibus!
Quod latè varium, stelligerum quoque,
Per Martis dubium ac triste pèriculum,
Sic, lustrata oculis moenia desuper,
Audacter volitaverit?
Tum fulgore nitens ignea fistula,
Tum ruptum in vacuum fulmen
aheneum,
Ostendunt, tenebris, usque ^{videri} ~~parere~~ ibi
Auris signa volantia.
Dic nûm stelligerens hactenus aethere
Stet, natale solum Numine protegens
Claris, ingenuis, et patrios lares
Servans Marte valentibus?

Robert McGraw,

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VOL. II.

PITTSBURG, PA., NOVEMBER, 1895.

No. 1.

Baptismal Pure.

Gold, gentle gold it gleams.

That new-launched living ark,

—Though wild the sea and dark—

Basking in Heaven's beams;

It has God within, it knows not sin:

O Snowy Bark!

Calm, no more calm its course,

The winds, the waves in fight,

The day as thick as night;

Rough, without ruth, the force,

That, in wanton play, ploughs up thy way,

O Skiff so light!

Steady the helm and strong

The sail be full and free,

The mast a rooted tree;

Stormy the stretch and long

Of engulfing foam, between thee and home,

O Boat at sea!

Bravely it breasts the surge,

Its wings with hope equips,

To greet the shore it dips,

Escaping the squalls that urge

With insidious shock on the hidden rock,

O best of Ships!

Gallantly gained the port,

Now past each sandy shoal,

Now reached the glad some goal;

Hail! hail, the Master's court!

Thou hast fought the fight, thy crown is bright,

O anchored Soul!

N.



Mgr. Dupanloup.

His Views on the National Character of Education.

FEW men have exercised such an influence upon the educational systems of their country, as the late eminent French Prelate, Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans. The surroundings of his youth and the functions confided to

him in early manhood contributed greatly to bring forth his peculiar talents in this direction. Although, immediately after his ordination to the priesthood in 1825, he was attached to the large parish of the Assumption, in the City of Paris, nevertheless he devoted his efforts and his zeal more especially to the teaching of the children. So successful was he in this respect that, shortly before the Revolution of July, 1830, he was appointed Catechist of the young Prince of the House of Orleans. In the following year he founded the Academy of St. Hyacinth, where his educational talents were brought into such relief that he was appointed Rector of the Junior Seminary of Paris—a post which he refused in favor of the more humble but more congenial position of Prefect of Studies. Finally, after repeatedly refusing more honorable offices, such as the pastorate of the largest Congregation in Paris, he was again appointed Superior of the Petit Séminaire and named Vicar General, in 1837, which position he accepted and maintained until a short time previous to his consecration as Bishop of Orleans, in 1849.

In this new and important capacity he found ample means to exhibit (and develop) his remarkable talents and zeal in the cause of education. Not content with an active and scrupulous solicitude for the teaching in the religious schools and seminaries within the limits of his new field of labor, he established a school in his own Episcopal palace, and mingled by his public writings, in all the questions touching upon public education.

It would be beyond the sphere of this brief notice to dwell upon the details of the famous controversy which arose be-

tween Mgr. Dupanloup and the well-known Louis Veuillot, Editor of the *Univers*. Suffice it to say that it was a battle of Giants which for the time being excited universal attention, until Rome intervened and put a stop to the discussion, which had given rise to considerable bitterness. In this educational combat of the press, Mgr. Dupanloup sustained the cause of what was then called the freedom of education in the sense of admitting to the *curriculum*, even in Christian Colleges, the old pagan authors, while his opponent would have them eliminated, selecting in their place the choice and (in his opinion) equally useful works of the old Fathers of the Church, as models of Classic Literature.

After the fall of the French Empire and the establishment of the New Republic, he was the first clergyman elected to a seat in the National Assembly, and the best testimonial of the confidence which that Assembly entertained of his educational abilities, was the fact that he was made President of the Committee appointed to examine the Bills proposed for the reform of the primary and secondary systems of education. It may here be said in the way of summary that he was the uncompromising opponent of every proposition to make education compulsory. In June, 1873, he was elected member of the Superior Council of Public Instruction, in which position he successfully championed the cause of the old Classics which had been to a great extent discarded in favor of the sciences, in the public examinations for the Bachelorship and Licentiate. It was upon his report, which, however, had met with great opposition at first, that the plan was adopted whereby the Bachelorship examination was divided into two parts—the first consisting of literary subjects, the second consisting of Philosophy, Science and Modern Languages.

As a reward for his eminent public services he was elected a *life* member of the New Senate which was organized under the young Republic in 1875. The latter years of his busy life were devoted to the most strenuous efforts in advancement of

the Canonization of his favorite heroine, Joan of Arc. But alas! he was cut down in the midst of his labors, for he died suddenly at the castle of one of his admirers and friends, the Editor of one of the great Parisian Journals, on the 10th of October, 1878.

“National education,” according to Dupanloup, are words which everybody uses; yet, their meaning has not yet been clearly determined. It is for the purpose of throwing light upon them that the eminent author gives his ideas on this great question with frankness and evident satisfaction.

He regards it as the sacred duty of every teacher to impart to his pupils love for country, and respect for its laws; to inspire them with zeal for its interests, and with devotion for its glory; and he considers it a great evil not only to stifle, but even to weaken these noble passions in the hearts of our rising generation.

Such, in his opinion, is the construction which should be given to national education.

Love for country must, therefore, be deemed by us a sacred and inviolable duty. Nay, it is even a second religion: the precepts of the Gospel, and the example of our Divine Lord commanding this grave obligation. But when our native land treats us with distinction, with confidence, or, at least, with impartiality—not only then ought she to be honored and cherished; but in seasons of obscurity, or contempt, or of gross injustice, she is entitled to all the claims of a mother for having fostered our infancy, for contributing to our support and watching over our safety.

Education, in his opinion, ought not to be political. A writer of our time has observed that “politics are not mentioned to the young except for the purpose of bewildering them. Let us,” he continues, “entrust that study to the Christian religion which imparts the sole lesson in politics that is suitable to tender age by teaching love, respect, and obedience.” It is, therefore, necessary—and his con-

viction is firmly established on this point—in order to make education truly national, to conduct it in a sphere that is moral, literary, and religious, beyond the maddening echo of political contention.

Schooling is finished at an early period of life, and that epoch, as well as the very studies themselves are necessarily without the pale of political influences. And whatever a youth may have acquired in his classroom, it is not, he maintains, opinions which contribute to his social development, but habits, morals, virtues, or vices. "Maintain a good curriculum," says Plato, "and it makes happy mortals who, thanks to that education, become better citizens than those who have preceded them."

Briefly, in a child, the question is not the formation of the citizen, but that of the man, for an accomplished man should be an exemplar of civic virtue.

National in heart, education ought, also, to be, (if the expression be allowed,) national in form. Each country has its own physiognomy which should be recognizable by its educational features. To give his opinion clearness, and simplicity, he would not have a French youth be reared like a German, a Spaniard or an Italian; his education should be such as to display the noble and happy physiognomy of his native land.

National education, moreover, should not inspire youth with contempt for foreign people, nor should it be a servile reflex of the country of one's birth. He favors naught that is exclusive and circumscribed, and wants to see paideutics open to all ameliorations and progress of the future.

Nothing else is worse than an education which, aiming to be national, affects the revival of that narrow, and barbarous patriotism of ancient, petty republics. In our day, under the law of Christianity, a man wishing to be in unison with the times and with his countrymen, ought to belong to all times and all climes. "I love my native land more than my family," writes Fenelon; adding, "I love the human species more than my native

land." What did he mean by these words? Simply, that there are duties more imperative than patriotism; that Christian charity in its ardent expansion embraces all mankind; and that this virtue tends to bring—what cannot be done outside the pale of Christianity—all nations into an Utopian confederacy.

He recommends that national education should not engender contempt for foreign nations. Every country has merits and imperfections. Doubtless, we shall not imitate the latter. But why not hold the former in esteem? Why not penetrate into whatever is good, useful, grand, in character, literature, and morals of other lands? Germany sets an example of patient and indefatigable labor, England, of a character serious and resolute in all undertakings. Spain has had her grandeurs, Italy shall always have her own.

He declares that he cannot applaud a national education that, in everything, is a servile reproduction of genius peculiar to one's native land. Every country, he repeats, has its faults and defects; so education to be truly national must be vigilant both in correcting what is blamable, and in developing what is laudable in the land of one's nativity.



Politics of Old.

AMONG other excellent things to be learned from the Sophomore Greek of this Term, we may fairly count the principles of good Politics. In these Olynthiac Orations Demosthenes depicts the citizen, the patriot, the statesman. On the conduct of public affairs he is splendidly instructive, his lessons being all the more effectual from the fact that he is not professedly teaching. He is merely urging his countrymen to act worthily in a great national crisis. But as he neither hopes nor wishes to move Athenians by shallow or ignoble reasons, he goes thoroughly into the grounds of a wise and honorable policy.

With the practical utility of his proposals there and then I am not now concerned. We may believe they were the best possible, and may regret they were not more fully put in practice: but that comparatively is a small matter. What is of enduring world-wide import is his so early and so strong assertion of unselfish uprightness in citizenship and government. 'Tis inspiring for all times to find the Orator of the world insisting, twenty-two hundred years ago, that the manifest public good, determined by the "free deliberation, free speech and free action" of the people, is the only worthy aim either of voter or of legislator.

Judged by these speeches contemporary popular sentiment in Athens was nobly honest. And it seems fair to take them as a standard; for historians say of public orations what biographers say of private letters: that they are the most faithful index of the circumstances that evoked them and the sympathies to which they were addressed. That there was then some trickery, lobbying and corruption in Athenian politics is certainly made manifest; but at the same time we are let see that these practices were not normal or systematic. If they snatched anything from the public good it was by skulking: they had the countenance neither of the people nor of the people's representatives.

In their way and measure Demosthenes would have Politics religious. With manly simplicity he attributes to the kindness of Heaven all the good that his country enjoyed, while he unhesitatingly charges the evil to the negligence of the citizens and their criminal self-seeking. There is the real ring of sincerity in his references to a benign, just, all-ruling Providence. Of course for him Heaven and Providence are, in words, but Fortune and the gods; yet one cannot help regretting that he did not know more of religion, so magnificently does he build on the poor skeleton of Truth which had reached him. He affirms that in human affairs 'the favor of Heaven is not merely something: it is everything.' He even declares that unfavorably as the con-

dition of the Athenians may compare with that of Philip, he still prefers their chances, for this one reason:—"Athens has done more than Macedon to merit the good will of the gods."

There is, however, no trace of cant or fanaticism in his words. He proposes no vain celebrations or superstitious observances, but he wants past evil blotted out by present well-doing. He is eminently practical. What he finds wicked and disgraceful in the conduct of the Athenians is their wasting or losing 'heaven-given blessings. To profit by their national advantages he regards as the best proof of religious gratitude; and to act rather than to speak, the true measure of good citizenship. Indeed, he lays a heavy hand on the hypocritical ranters and spouters, who were slyly reaping their harvest at the State's expense, and who never made a more compromising address in the assembly than a prayer for the general welfare. 'Very easy,' he says, 'to sum up all our wants in a pious petition, but quite another thing to make a binding proposal'—one which they should help to carry out. He demands generous, resolute action; that the leaders of the people see what's right to do and do it; for then, he argues, "if it's the will of the gods and your determination" success is assured.

Honor, it is also maintained in these Oration, is the necessary law of both individual and corporate political action. It may be said that the Orator treats Honor sometimes as a sentiment and sometimes as an expedient. Here, as elsewhere, the plastic, incomparable Greek allows him to differentiate every shade of meaning. In his words there is frequently a flash of the old well-noticed pride which put Greece above all other lands, and refused to brook the tread of a barbarian on any foot of its soil. When he warns his countrymen of their impending losses, should they neglect to succor Olynthus and leave the audacious Macedonian unchecked till he ventured into Attica itself, he adds: "but worse than all losses is, to right-thinking men, the insult and the disgrace." Athens, the

home of 'the sole people in the world who could bequeath a renown superior to envy' to be invaded by a Northern barbarian!—for such, he holds, Philip was though always anxious to make himself out a Greek.

Throughout the three speeches there is much of the honesty-policy doctrine, but put nobly as well as sensibly. It is declared "impossible to acquire a solid power by injustice, perjury and falsehood." It is demonstrated that 'as in a ship the hull and in a house the foundation must be the strongest part of the structure, so in human conduct the grounds and principles must be absolutely just and true.' For, 'craft and cajolery come to a disastrous end when their selfish aim is exposed;' and, no lasting dependence can be placed on rapacity, artifice and pretext.' Finally, the Orator puts the case as strongly as he can for Honor, when, having proved that the unprincipled Macedonian is not to be dreaded, that he is to be contemned and resisted, he, the Athenian protagonist, adds: "I myself should fear Philip, were he honorable."

As at Athens all important measures depended on the people's vote, Demosthenes in these Orations is mainly occupied with the general public. Incidentally, however, he has much to say to individual politicians. With them he may seem exacting, even severe; but his words are trustworthy, for they militate against his own small personal interests. He was himself a politician, both by nature and choice, his great gift being eloquence and his great passion, patriotism. If he was to acquire or maintain wealth and position, it could be solely by taking part in public service; and yet he practically excluded the hope of reward for his laborious duties. He said and repeated what the self-sacrificing politician should be—knowing well that his captious and logical fellow-citizens would keep him up to his words.

On two points he strenuously insists: the politician must not enrich himself at the expense of his country, nor must he

sacrifice its interests to his own popularity.

In the first place he holds up as models of public men the earlier patriotic leaders, those who did most for Athens at home and abroad, and "whose politics," as he explicitly states it, "were not for money-making." They had not, nor should other individual politicians have, the "the disposal of emoluments." They brought millions into the national treasury, yet they and their friends remained poor; and though the State buildings they raised were of such beauty and magnificence that posterity had failed to rival them, "their own style of house was no grander than that of their neighbors." On the other hand, the thieving politicians—who, as he broadly hints, were traitors as well, being in secret connivance with the Macedonian—had 'suddenly risen from beggary to opulence, from obscurity to honor, making their private dwellings more splendid than the public edifices, and advancing their fortunes in proportion as the State declined.' How history repeats itself!

The Orator's own temperament and career might lead one to expect that he would deal gently with the lovers of popularity; and nevertheless he treats them as unsparingly as he does the public pilferers. He bravely rebukes those, who being at the moment on the wave of fickle favor, were still "haranguing for popularity." To them he deliberately attributes the unprecedentedly bad state of the country's affairs. With crushing mockery he exposes the caressing hypocrites who come before the multitude, asking: "What is your pleasure? what shall I move? how can I oblige you?" "They thrive," he adds reproachfully to his fellow-citizens, "while you are disgraced, . . . and the public good is complimented away for a moment's popularity."

His inveighing against popularity-hunting sounds most forcible to those who remember how heroically he practised what he preached. His great gifts, and the admiration they excited among such worshippers of genius as the Athen-

ians, necessarily exposed him to the temptations of vanity and love of the multitude's applause. Still, he was always ready to displease his hearers for their good. 'He did not want,' as he calmly told them, 'to give idle offence; but he begged them to consider merely whether what he spoke was true and calculated to better their affairs.' He admits the desirability of speaking agreeable things, but insists that "we must take the profitable rather than the pleasurable when the two are not compatible;" and that "every upright citizen should prefer the advancement of the commonwealth to the gratification of his audience." In any case he himself has determined "never, for safety or self-protection, to keep back what he judges of public need or utility."

If politicians seek neither unearned money nor vain popularity, they will not, he thinks, waste the time and energies of the State in accusations, recriminations and endless law proceedings. There must be no useless carping, no idle abuse—not even of Philip; and least of all must citizens be spitefully denounced when the country has no opportunity to hear proofs, "so as to punish or honor according to facts." Here is a strikingly noble approach to Christian principles in his reminder that "we are not to criticise too severely while conscious of our own imperfections." Still more admirable, and more instructive for certain moderns, is his bearing on a moral question. He wished it well understood that Philip was not a formidable foe, for this reason among others, that his court was licentious. And having most briefly mentioned an objectionable Macedonian dance, he apologises to the Assembly for risking to sully the people's ear even with the passing reference. Poor pagan that he was, it never occurred to him to go disguised, or send disguised agents to assist at the dance, and then return with unctuous descriptive denunciations of the enormities witnessed and enjoyed.

The political summaries we gather from our eloquent teacher are: that 'mountebanks, jesters and lampooners' should be

excluded from public life; that the true politician must always 'feel it his duty to exalt the commonwealth;' and that national prosperity is attained only by 'conduct honorable towards neighbors, brotherly among citizens, and dutiful to Heaven.'

N.



My Favorite Class Author.

CICERO.

Few men in the history of the world have distinguished themselves as orator, statesman and philosopher combined. Yet perusing the pages of antiquity we find Marcus Tullius Cicero to be such a person. Not satisfied with the honors that his oratory and statemanship brought upon him, his ever active mind led him into philosophical pursuits, which proves the more with what a great intellect he was endowed.

Cicero was born of poor parents in the year 106 B. C. He, therefore, earned on his own merits all the honors and all the glory that is given to him. He was truly a *novus homo*; with him rose the name of Cicero, and with him it ended.

Cicero had one child, a son, whom he tried in every way to perfect in his studies, but who, like the sons of most great men of genius, cared more for loitering around the public places of amusement than for delving into Greek philosophy in search of truth.

At the age of sixteen, Cicero, like the other youths of his age, was invested with the toga and became a Roman citizen. Two years later he connected himself with the army; he, however, displayed no marked ability in military affairs.

As an orator, Cicero has perhaps displayed his greatest genius. His speeches have been considered models of oratory by the best critics of all ages, both for the beauty of the language, and the soundness of judgment which they exhibit.

Having made himself master of the

Greek tongue, Cicero was naturally led to study the Grecian philosophers. He was a great lover of the deep but pleasing beauties of philosophy, and has, himself, left us several works on this subject.

He will chiefly be remembered, however, for the part he took in detecting and convicting the conspirator, Cataline. Yet, strange to say, it was to this patriotic act that Cicero owed the loss of his life. For he was just about to retire to his villa for rest and repose after his busy and exciting career when, suddenly, he was accused of putting the conspiring nobles to death without trial—an act which it was claimed was contrary to Roman legislation. His friends, seeing the danger, advised him to flee from the country, but a man of such an upright spirit was naturally loathe to leave his native land. Being threatened, however, he at last fled, but it was too late, and he was captured and taken prisoner when about to board a vessel for a foreign shore.

He offered no resistance, but calmly permitted himself to be assassinated by his blood-thirsty pursuers; and as a climax of their dishonorable act, the head of this man of genius, who for nineteen hundred years has been famous as orator, statesman and philosopher, was brought back and placed for public inspection and derision on the market place of Rome.

H. Collins,
Senior.



A Boat in the Mines.

Why stands the dusty miner
In rooted, staring awe?
Than this no object finer
So old a man e'er saw?

Against the wall decaying,
Its shrunken boards deep cleft,
The wreck of life portraying,
A boat had long been left.

But never till this morning
Had Ricky passed that way,
Nor got a hint or warning
That any boat there lay.

For nine years now and twenty
His car swung through the shaft;

To that all thinking lent he
Nor dreamt of other craft.

To-day he asks: "Who brought it?
How came it up at all?
—But here not surely ought it
Decay against the wall!"

"Far down the shining waters!
—How far I 'most forget—
Where Valetton's sons and daughters
Their oars in row-locks set."

Some settler may have carried
The roof-like skiff along,
And in the hills then tarried
These wasting years and long.

But Rick such thoughts are shaking
He strains his arms to row:
On ear the waves are breaking,
To eye the ripples glow.

He feels the river's plashing
Against the reedy bank.
His boyhood's paddle crashing
The flag-leaves green and dank.

He lifts the boat and hurries—
He'll freely float again;
No more the dust that worries:
"Old mine, good-bye! Amen."



My Biography.

[It is not through arrogance or vanity that I have decided to write my biography, but because we have been requested to do so, and because, in this way, I shall, myself, have an opportunity of enjoying once more the pleasure derived in the past from the more important events of my life which I intend to record.]

MY birth took place at Ravenswood on the hill, near Radnor, a place highly honored by the fact that Longfellow wrote a poem on "The Old Church at Radnor." The church, which is of stone, and completely covered with ivy, still stands, after a lapse of over a hundred years.

Though passing my childhood in Radnor for a part of each year I grew up under the shadow of Philadelphia Cathedral. I remember little of the city of Brotherly love except that, at Christmas, I was taken with the other children to see the crib. At the age of four I went with my family to New Mexico, the land of sunshine. The greater part of my first four years was spent on burros. We

had two, Ben Hur and Don Juan. Each of them could carry at least three of us children, and, thus, many a ride we enjoyed over the prairies during the long sunny days. But the school bells rang all around us, and I had soon to get a satchel and begin school with the other boys. We went to a Jesuit college where most of the pupils were Spaniards and Mexicans.

The building was of adobe *i. e.*, bricks made of mud dried in the sun, but it had shingles for a roof instead of adobe. The Mexican houses are built very low to protect them from the spring winds which blow so violently, that only low and solid roofs can withstand them. We had a beautiful garden and playground. The garden was very attractive and was a real oasis, since it is very hard to have flowers grow in New Mexico, owing to the coldness of the nights. But the good Italian brothers of the community, by care and patience, succeeded in protecting their flowers. Our chapel was a real gem. The Mexicans are in many respects like the Indians. They admire brilliant decorations and as they donated many pictures and statues, the Fathers placed them in and around the church. On Christmas eve we had a small roadway from the top of the church and the Magi were represented coming to the crib dressed in Mexican style. On the whole, the simple devotion of the people is very touching.

The summer holidays in New Mexico are generally spent camping out on the mountains. The men fish and hunt and, though I was yet but a mere boy, I was often enabled to spend whole months with them amid the hunting camps. Old Baldy (named from a hermit who spent his life on the mountain,) stands ten thousand feet above the sea level and on the way up, the tired and weary traveller steps aside from the path and gathers snow in the gulches where it remains the entire summer.

I often heard wonderful stories about the Cinnamon and Grizzly bear, but was too young to be one of the hunters. One summer we went to Taos, about one

hundred and fifty miles beyond a range of mountains, known as having the most perfect Pueblo on the continent. This building or Pueblo is of adobe and is about fifty feet wide by one hundred and fifty feet long. It has three stories, each of which recedes on all sides about ten feet. The top story is not more than twenty feet wide by fifty feet long, divided into small apartments reserved for the young members. There are no entrances on the ground floor; hence it is necessary to go to the second story to get into the house. This you do by means of ladders which are then drawn up after you. We went all through the house and found that when going from one floor to another, instead of having a stairway inside you had to go up by a ladder on the outside. When at the top, the chief who was taking us around, showed us an enclosed ladder going straight down through all the stories to the *Estufa* or council chamber, in the middle of the first story. To this no one is admitted.

These Indians are not like the savage hordes that are now held on reservations by the government, but are quite civilized. They live mostly by agriculture, and, until very recently, made everything they wear, and every article they use in work. They also make jars, vases and various kinds of pottery, not only for their own use but also for sale. While in Taos we were the guests of an old Mexican who was an Alcade or magistrate. The reception which he gave us on our arrival was in the true Spanish style. He placed his household and everything he had at our disposal. If we had accepted literally, we would not have been very well off, for although the house was spacious and built around a Placita or square in the centre, yet the furnishings, all told, would not have filled up more than one room in an American house. We had to supply his table with tin cups, plates, knives and forks, from our camp outfit. I remember well an incident that occurred one evening at supper to one of our party. The appetites of all were sharp and the above named personage was helped plen-

tifully from the dish of picked beef that was steaming on the middle of the table. But the first taste satisfied him. Nor was he better pleased when in answer to his question, "what is it?" he was told that it was a mummy and that he was now eating *Tomes the Second*.

Near Taos is the old town of Fernando de Taos. Next to Santa Fé, it was once the most noted place in the territory but is now of little importance. It contains, however, a fine church and the French priest who is pastor gave us some glowing accounts of many things of historic interest. There is a stone monument erected to the memory of "Kit Carson" who lived and died there. You can still see the residence of Padre Gallegos, a Mexican priest who had the honor of being a delegate to Congress for several terms.

Both going and coming from Taos we passed through many small villages of Mexicans and could then get a tolerably fair idea of their interesting mode of living. Their herds of goats browse on the mountain side, constantly attended by shepherds, whose life is not altogether monotonous, for they have to defend their flocks against the night attacks of the fierce mountain lions. We bought several skins of these animals and had them tanned for rugs when we reached home. Near these villages we saw piles of stones along the roadside surmounted by a cross, and we learned that each of the piles was the resting place of a funeral procession and was made by the mourners, each placing a stone after having said a prayer for the departed soul.

The chief industry in New Mexico is ranching. This is conducted on a larger scale in the valley of the Red River and extending to the Stake plains in Texas, for the mountains are too cold for the cattle. I had the opportunity of spending some time on a ranch. The cattle all roam together over miles of country and each owner knows his own cattle by the brand which is placed on their sides with a hot iron. This branding is usually done in the spring and fall, at which times the various owners, with their cowboys

scour the country in bands of forty and fifty. Their object is to drive the cattle to a certain place each day, and this collecting is called "a roundup." The branding appears cruel to one not accustomed to, it but it is an exciting scene for all, each calf having to be lassoed and dragged up to the fire where the irons are heated. The horsemanship and throwing of the lariat by the cowboys are feats as wonderful as those seen in a circus. One of those "roundups" will last for a month, during which time the cowboys travel hundreds of miles with all their horses. They sleep of course in the open air, without tents and with nothing under or over them but the saddle blankets.

Yet life cannot be one long pleasant day without change, and therefore, from Las Vegas our family moved to Denver, Colorado. That beautiful city is located on the foothills of the Rockies. It has the Platt River running on the South side, which is, indeed, a great attraction, as few of the western cities have any running water near them. Pikes Peak is always in view, looking like a Cathedral dome on a sunny day, its summit covered with everlasting snow. Denver is divided into four sections—East, West, North and South Denver. East Denver is the business and principal portion of the city. The homes, there, are beautiful garden spots and have spacious grounds kept in exquisite order, showing that flowers, grass and vegetables will thrive in Colorado with care. The climate is delightful, the days always sunny and warm, the nights pleasantly cool. It has the finest churches and school houses west of Chicago. The Jesuit college of the Sacred Heart is as fine as any in the east, while the Sisters of Loretto have a fine convent in North Denver. Bishop Marchboef was the first bishop of Denver. He did much for the spread of religion during his long life. I have heard him describe how he was obliged many a night to lie on the ground rolled up in his buffalo robe, while out on the long visitations through his Diocese.

During my sojourn in Denver, I went to school to the Sisters of Charity and

made my First Holy Communion on Ascension Thursday, 1890, in the Sacred Heart Church. After two years we came to Pittsburgh, and I think you all know enough of my life since I came to the Holy Ghost College, not to require any further details. I sincerely hope that my life will not be marred by any unfortunate or untoward event, but that it will continue in the same happy course which a good and bountiful Providence has hitherto very manifestly blessed.

G. O'Byrne.

1st Academic.



Oxygen.

THE human mind is of such a nature that it instinctively seeks after knowledge. Especially interesting, however, is that knowledge which makes us familiar with the reason why things are what they are, and with the principles that constitute their essence. Besides this personal satisfaction, there is moreover, a universal benefit conferred on mankind by science. It has the power of changing the entire face of the earth. Physics, or Natural Philosophy, as well as Chemistry and all other sciences, have made wonderful improvements during the nineteenth century. Physics, by its discoveries in electricity, is enabled to give us both light and motion, and Chemistry has been, to a certain extent, the origin of all our industries.

The only ideas which the ancients had about elements, were those developed by Aristotle. According to the Hindoos, earth, air, fire, water and ether were the the only known elements, and even so late as the middle ages, only four elements, namely, earth, air, fire and water were known. The first mention of Chemistry proper is found in the dictionary of Swidas, who flourished in the eleventh century. He defines it as a preparation of silver and gold. In the sixteenth century, new chemists arose, not to search for the Philosopher's stone, but

to discover remedies for diseases. "The true use of Chemistry," says Paracelsus, (1493-1541) who is also considered the father of medicine, "is not to make gold, but to prepare medicines." From this time down to the present day, Chemistry has been of incalculable value to the medical science. Even the farmer has been, from time to time, interested in this subject, and his labor of investigation has not been in vain. Thus the soil is made fertile and easily produces fruit which it brings to maturity, through the experienced hand of Chemistry. Chemistry also purifies our metals by separating them from the Oxygen with which they are combined in nature, and this Oxygen again is of most valuable importance to the Chemical science.

Oxygen, one of the sixty-eight, or more elements which are known at present, is the subject which I wish to treat of in the present article. This element, though the most abundant of all elements, is perhaps totally unknown to many. It is an essential constituent of water. Two volumes of Hydrogen, united by electricity to one volume of Oxygen, form water, from which, again, by decomposition, Oxygen may be obtained. The most practical way, however, of preparing Oxygen is by decomposing Potassium Chlorate. Again, a very neat and easy way of preparing it is from the red Oxide of Mercury, or Quicksilver, as it is more commonly called, which, when heated in an open tube, gradually becomes red. This is owing to the fact that the Oxygen of the air unites, chemically, with the mercury. This Oxide, heated again in a closed tube, provided with a delivery tube, yields up its Oxygen, which may be collected.

Oxygen is a gas without color, odor or taste. It was discovered almost simultaneously in 1774 by Priestly and Schule, the English chemist having the precedence by a few weeks. Priestly gave it the name Dephlogisticated air, Schule termed it Empyrean air. Condurut shortly afterward suggested Vital Air as its most appropriate name, and in 1789 Lavoisier, by a series of complicated and

well-contrived experiments, proved that the combustion of bodies in air is but a chemical combination with Oxygen. This proved that the gas is not a modification of air as was supposed, but a distinct element. The name Oxygen is derived from two Greek words, and was given to this gas in consequence of an erroneous belief that it possessed certain properties which rendered it a necessary constituent of acids. The name is no longer correct, for Hydrogen has been proved to be the true acid former.

Oxygen is, first, the most important, and secondly, the most necessary element. It is of importance as an element. Oxygen when burned in Hydrogen, gives a very hot flame, and if Calcium is brought into this flame, it assumes a bright and brilliant hue and gives "a most transparent light" known as the "Calcium light," which is used in theatres to produce various colors on the stage, and which has been used also for photographing when the sunlight was absent. Ozone, an allotropic modification of Oxygen, was discovered in 1840 by Schönbein; he gave it the name of Ozone. This is the gas that gives the pleasing and agreeable odor to the country atmosphere; this is what makes country life so healthful. Ozone may be produced in small quantities by electric machines, and it also forms part of the combustion of Phosphorus in air. In most abundant quantities, however, Ozone is found on the mountain tops and on the ocean.

Oxygen is of importance, again, in its compounds. It is a necessary constituent of most of our ordinary necessities for life; since it forms compounds with all the other elements, except Flourine. Without Oxygen there would be no atmosphere, and consequently no life on the earth, and if there were not water, the earth would be a mere barren waste, such as the moon is supposed to be. But as it is, the sun acts upon the water in the ocean or the rivers, draws it up to a certain height, where it condenses again to water and forms clouds. These clouds are driven by the wind to all parts of the earth and in due time fall in the form of

delightful rains, so refreshing both to animal and vegetable life.

Oxygen is the most necessary element, first, as a life-giving principle; all vegetable as well as animal life requires it. All life, in a word, is but a chemical combustion. Man needs air, a mixture of Nitrogen and Oxygen, to support the combustion of his body, and he exhales Carbon united with Oxygen, as Carbonic Acid Gas, which is taken up by the plants and vegetables and decomposed, the Carbon uniting with the plant and giving it growth, while the Oxygen comes forth again pure and ready for man.

Besides the necessity of Oxygen for life, it is essential as a supporter of combustion. Oxygen has its appointed function in the world, as has everything created. Every leaf that falls from the tree in Autumn is immediately attached by Oxygen and soon it will have entirely disappeared from the earth. A house that is left to decay and rot away for fifty years, will, during that time, give off as much heat as if it were burned in an hour. Again, the human body is like a stove in which the fuel or food is burned, and the chemical action is precisely the same as in any other stove. "A man that weighs one hundred and sixty pounds has sixty pounds of muscle. This will be burned in about eighty days of ordinary labor; as the heart works day and night, it burns out in about a month. So that we have a literal new heart every thirty days." Thus this destructive function of Oxygen is, nevertheless, essential to life. Here is the glorious paradox of life: "We live only as we die; the moment we cease dying, we cease living."

In conclusion a remark of Paraday's concerning the amount of Oxygen used, will, no doubt, prove interesting. "Each adult uses daily one and a half pound of Oxygen, so that the ship which burns one thousand tons of coal in crossing the ocean, takes out of the air 2,666 tons of Oxygen. Suppose the population of the earth to be two hundred million, and each person to consume one pound of Oxygen, adding as much more to sustain fires, twice as much for the wants of ani-

mals and four times as much for the various processes of decay, the daily consumption of Oxygen reaches the enormous sum of four million and eight hundred thousand tons. Yet the atmosphere contains one quadrillion tons, and this is a mere fraction of what is locked in the ocean and the rock."

T. D.



Around a Great City.

MERCY HOSPITAL.

(Continued.)

As we pass through the broad and well-lighted corridors of the Old Building, we notice that the walls are handsomely decorated with paintings and statuary that give to the very atmosphere a tinge of cheerfulness. On our way we find the private rooms, which vary in price according to the personal needs or circumstances of the patients. There are about 30 of these private rooms altogether, while in the men's wards the average number of patients is 90, with 30 patients in each of the two wards for women. If to these we add the 14 lady nurses, and the 15 male nurses, we can form a correct idea of the population of the Mercy Hospital. Besides all these, there are of course in attendance throughout the Hospital, a corps of sisters of whom 34 are almost constantly on duty—a duty that implies perpetual and unwearying sacrifice. Nor must we omit the resident Physicians, whose duty it is to be within the Hospital all the time, and who, to the number of 4, are under the careful and experienced supervision of the staff or visiting Physicians. Thus, including the sisters themselves, together with the Physicians, the patients, and the nurses, there may be said to be an average population of over 220 souls.

Before we leave the old Building we must visit the beautiful Chapel, which is situated on the fourth floor. What peace and happy repose for the soul especially, is to be found in this heavenly spot!

There, near the altar is the poor worn-out sister, who has, perhaps, been up all night—now resting in silent prayer before the tabernacle! Here, near the door, is the wearied and suffering patient or the hopeful convalescent—the one asking for consolation, for strength—the other giving thanks perhaps for the blessings of a providential illness, that brought him the health of the soul, while he was at first solicitous only for the wounds of the body! How many, indeed, have found a double cure within those blessed walls! How many even have had a chance to be prepared for the death which an untoward accident rendered inevitable! For alongside the Chapel, there resides a zealous and tender-hearted priest whose ministrations are always extended and, though never urged upon unwilling patients, are never refused nor inefficacious.

On the third floor of the old Building is the Workmen's dining room, while, further on, is encountered a large and comfortable smoking room for the male patients, who are chiefly convalescent. In speaking of the comfort and general welfare of the patients, we must allude to a most excellent and charitable feature noticeable in the Hospital, especially on certain days. We mean the distribution of little delicacies made by the Flower and Fruit Mission. This donation is made once a week by the members of this benevolent organization, who leave to the discretion of the sisters the individual distributions of their agreeable gifts. What varied scenes can be witnessed on these occasions! sometimes pathetic! at times amusing! What memories of home are brought to that poor patient's mind by the possession of a blooming rose, or a fresh chrysanthemum! Perhaps it was only last week that this little girl had been to visit the Conservatory at Schenley Park—and now she is laid up in a cot in the Surgical Ward, unable to move her bandaged limbs! But the aroma of that budding flower, with the sight of that fresh-looking vase, makes her experience once more the glee and the joy and the sunshine of that happy Sunday afternoon, amid the ferns

and palms and plants of the Conservatory.

Another important feature, essential to the comfort of the patients, is the heating of the entire Hospital, which is effected by means of a vacuum pump. There are two boilers, each of one hundred horse power, tubular in construction, built by the Monroe Boiler Works and placed by the Iron City Heating Co. In summer only about 50 bushels of coal make up the daily consumption, while in winter about 200 bushels are used each day. There is a very ingenious automatic pump for regulating the heat and keeping a medium temperature throughout the entire house, which is known as the Johnson Automatic Regulating system. In connection with the ordinary thermometer, there is an instrument called the thermostat, which works by expansion and contraction in such a way, that when the thermometer registers 70°, the steam is shut off in the heaters, thus retaining the temperature of the building within moderate limits. The whole apparatus is connected with the wards and private rooms of the Hospital above, by means of an electric wire.

Within the last two years a spacious and handsome Annex has been added to the north side of the Hospital. This is one of the most interesting portions of the entire Hospital for an ordinary visitor, since it is here that are to be found the chief wards and the principal of the two operating rooms. Over in the old Building is the operating room of the Gynecological Department, while, in this new wing of which we speak, is situated in a most favorable and advantageous corner the beautiful new operating room of the general Surgical Department. It is unquestionably the finest of its kind in the city and even in the Western part of the State. A flow of abundant light is furnished through the panels of the huge glass dome or ceiling. Formerly this accessory of a hospital was never entered or thought of without a shudder. But now its name inspires quite a different feeling—while its entire aspect, furniture and apparatus are such as to induce a hope-

ful feeling of ultimate relief and comfort. In this room is to be found everything that modern science has invented for the perfection and success of surgical operations—and for everything there is suitable and convenient place.

In the list of Wards, comes first the chief medical ward, which is more or less a Charity ward, in the sense that the patients admitted thereto are not asked, if they are unable to pay the moderate fee of \$5 a week, for attendance and medicine. Then come the two Surgical Wards, which are beautiful, long compartments filled with double lines of neat and comfortable beds.

In Ward B are usually to be found the Marine patients, maintained by the U. S. Government for the benefit of sailors or other government employees.

Ward C is called the Eye Ward, and is occupied by patients suffering from diseases of that delicate organ. The room adjoining it, which is called the Oculists' room, is beautifully situated and furnished.

Ward E is the one occupied by patients that have been burnt in some way or another. It is, alas! a painful sight to witness the bandages that cover the features and wrap up the limbs of these poor sufferers! Shortly before we arrived there, in the course of our visit, a poor fellow had been brought in from Laughlin's Furnace, where he had been horribly burned about the face and chest by an explosion of hot metal and sand.

The last and, indeed, the most interesting room which we had the privilege of visiting was the new Laboratory. It is only recently that it has been fitted out. In fact, the apparatus, still partially unpacked, had just been brought thither, the very day of our tour. But in the general arrangement which had already been made, we could see abundant evidence of the utility and vast importance of such a department. There was provision made, and apparatus secured, for every species of test and every process of examination.

Here we must bring our visit to a close, and sincerest thanks must be rendered to

the kind sisters, who granted the privilege of this instructive visit, and from whose noble example the writer has been able to gather that most necessary and most valuable of lessons—self-sacrifice for the weak and distressed.

G. J. Smith,
Junior, '95.



How to Make a Speech.

MAN'S ideas may be communicated to his fellowman by means of spoken or written language. Of these two, the former is the more important, as by it we are enabled to express our thoughts more forcibly than we could otherwise do by the indirect means of written language. Hence it is that every orator deserving of the name has acquired such influence over his audience as to lead them to adopt his own opinions, even though the latter be contrary to theirs. This power of persuading others, is, to a certain extent, a gratuitous gift of nature; yet it is left, in a great part, to be perfected by art. The conception of ideas is more or less natural in the orator, but to arrange them properly and clothe them in suitable language is to be acquired by study and practice alone.

The first end which art enables us to attain is a logical arrangement of our thoughts, and this is acquired by making beforehand a plan of the subject upon which we are to speak. The necessity of this is very apparent. A man wishing to write a speech without a plan would not fare better than a mason who would attempt to build a wall by throwing together at random a pile of stones, instead of carefully arranging them in layers and joining them together by cement. The ideas of such a man, like the stones, might be of the best quality but they would avail him nothing, unless properly arranged and knit together.

The first thing, in the plan, to occupy the attention is the exordium. This may be considered as the most important part of the whole speech, for on it all depends. Here the first impression is made on the

minds of the auditors; if it be favorable, it will last throughout; but if it be adverse, all the eloquence and reasoning of the speaker will not be able to counteract it afterwards. Great care then should be taken to secure the good will and attention of our audience at the outset, for if we fail in this, it will be well-nigh impossible to impress them favorably further on. To attain this, the exordium should be brief, so as not to wear out the patience of our hearers, while at the same time it should be modest, that is, we should avoid all pretence of imparting instruction and thereby gratify their self-love.

After the introduction comes the proposition or the laying down of the subject upon which we are to speak in its several parts. This should be very concise and contain nothing foreign to the subject, yet it is necessary that all our arguments be embraced therein.

Next comes the body or the principal part of the speech. The object of this is to convince those whom we address. The proposition which has been already laid down should be proved by means of arguments, as effectively set forth as possible. These arguments should be strong and clear, but above all properly arranged. The best mode of disposing them is to have the strongest arguments at the beginning and at the end of the speech, while the weaker ones should occupy the middle. Even here, it is better not to have too many weak arguments coming together, but they should be interspersed with stronger ones, that their weakness may not be noticed.

The last part of the plan is the peroration, which is also very important. In it we should briefly resume all our arguments and end by an appeal to the feelings or passions of those addressed. This should be concise and forcible, so as to leave a strong impression upon the hearer's mind and rouse his enthusiasm before the closing of the speech.

Having now sufficient matter upon which to speak, and having it carefully arranged, the next step which art enables us to reach, is to clothe it in good language. Although there can be no arbitrary

laws laid down for the manner in which a person should express his thoughts, still there are certain characteristics which all good style should have. It should be clear so as to leave no doubt in the hearer's mind as to the orator's meaning, and at the same time it should be varied and flowing so as not to weary him. But the most important point of all is that it should be adapted to the condition of those whom we address. All persons will not be suited by the same speech; what would be highly pleasing to an enlightened audience would be unintelligible to an uneducated one; and people in one circumstance would not be persuaded by an address suited to people in another. The greatest orations of Demosthenes and Cicero, if made nowadays, would produce no effect upon a common audience, and it is only by entering into the feelings of the ancient Greeks and Romans that we are able to comprehend the immense influence which these orators had over those who listened to them.

But it is not only the acquirements of our audience that we must consult in writing a speech, we should also take care that the subject chosen be in accordance with our own abilities, and never attempt anything which nature has not given us the power to accomplish.

If this and all the other principles laid down be observed, we may be confident that we shall succeed in all our speeches, even though nature has not gifted us with extraordinary talents.

Jos. Callahan,

Junior.



Around a Neighboring State.

[From The Rambler's Note-Book.]

What a quaint and old-fashioned town is Wellsburg! I loved to wander thro' the quiet streets where everything looks so neat and trim! How beautifully it rests upon the bank of the Ohio River! and what an interesting neighborhood surrounds it on every side! No wonder the gypsies had pitched their camp in one

of the cosy nooks of its peaceful suburbs! But if you want to spend a most enjoyable day, I would advise you to take a drive along the old pike road leading to Bethany College. It is one of the finest roads in the country, west of the Allegheny Mountains, and is bordered by most picturesque scenery. At one time it winds along the brow of an overhanging hill, while, at another, it passes right through the heart of a seemingly impassable mountain, by means of an unexpected tunnel that ushers in the unsuspecting traveler to a new panorama of hill and dale and stream, stretching away on the other side. You have to go to the South-East of France and climb the mountains of Grenoble surrounding the famous *Chartreuse* Monastery, to find a parallel to this West Virginia pike, tunneled through the solid rock. The Rev. Pastor of Wellsburg is the Rev. Father Duffy, who, as the recent celebration of his silver Jubilee abundantly proved, is most sincerely esteemed and cordially loved by both Catholics and non-Catholics.

Bethany College is beautifully located in the very centre and stronghold of the peaceful Campbellites. But the building itself shows, here and there, signs of the lengthy period during which it has withstood the severe climate of this Mountain district. The cottages, occupied by the various members of the Faculty, are scattered, on different sides, along the margin of the College grounds. In the direction of the Chapel there is a long pillared cloister which strikingly reminds the visitor of the cloisters which he may have seen among the old abbeys of England or Ireland, and through which the monks passed in long procession from their cells to the sanctuary. In the absence of the President, we were most hospitably entertained by the Director of Music, Professor Fuhrtinger.

From Wellsburg to Wheeling, and, across the river and island, to Martin's Ferry, is only a short ride. The latter city is for all practical purposes—as far as residence and business are concerned—almost a part of Wheeling. Both places

are just about as neighborly, in every respect, as Pittsburg and Allegheny with us. On the outskirts of the city there is a famous old graveyard which derives its claims to veneration, from the fact that it contains the tombstones of the founders of Martin's Ferry and Zanesville, Ohio. The Martins were related by marriage to old Ebenezer Zane, whose epitaph indicates that he died at the close of the last century. The best-known man, to-day, in this city, is the pastor, Father S. S. Mattingly who has been here now for seven years, during which time he has built a handsome church and school capable of holding from 150 to 200 children. The church is a model of neatness and order, which speaks volumes for the pastor's solicitude and the scrupulous care of the young ladies who attend to the Sanctuary. What struck me most forcibly while assisting casually at the public services, was the perfect attitude of the little Altar-boys. Their training, their discipline, their sincere piety left upon me the most pleasing impression. The School is under the direction of the Sisters of Nazareth, who do not content themselves with teaching the children the ordinary studies that form the curriculum of a parochial school, but train them thoroughly in all the practical branches—such as stenography and type-writing—which will be of valuable service to them in after life.

From Martin's Ferry I returned to Wheeling on my way to Grafton and Clarksburg, W. Va. The most important station that broke the monotony of that long and whirling and winding and bumping journey on the B. & O. R. R. from Wheeling to Grafton, was the town of Fairmont. My first impression, on reaching this typical West Virginia town, was the thought of home at the sight of what was advertised to be the "Monongahela Hotel!" What Pittsburger is not familiar with the great Hotel which stands on the Water front, at the mouth of the Monongahela River, and which has been the scene of so many great gatherings, social and political? "What is that stream that runs through Fairmont?" I asked a fellow-passenger on the train.

"It is the Monongahela River," said he. I could have actually gone out and dipped my hand in that hallowed (though *dirty*) water, "which," methought, "is on its way to dear old Pittsburg, with whose name and fame it is so inseparably associated!" Such is the natural flow of our feelings, when, in our voyages, we encounter a trace or a souvenir of Home!

"Can this be Grafton?" I said to myself as the train, in its serpentine course, sped along through a narrow valley, flanked on either side with humble frame houses that betokened the neighborhood of mines, while I consulted simultaneously my watch and my time-table. Yet, Grafton, (as I concluded, when we entered the heart of the city,) is a hustling and thriving place. There is the hum of lively business along its streets. But how narrow they are, those streets! they remind you of the narrow thoroughfares of a French or Italian town. It is even a wonder a town was built there at all, so small is the level space between the numerous hills. Withal, it is one of the most important cities in West Virginia after Wheeling, and it is especially noted as a Railroad centre, although, in this respect, there is a certain drawback to its rapid development from the fact that the B. & O. R. R. monopolizes the entire railroad traffic. Rev. Father McElligott, who is stationed at Grafton for the last year and a half, has made wonderful improvements in the interior of the Church, which has been renewed and tastefully decorated.

From Grafton to Clarksburg the journey would have proved perhaps monotonous were it not for a trifling incident which again made me feel that I was no longer in the neighborhood of Pittsburg. Before leaving the former station, on one of the earliest trains, I heard a newsboy calling out "Pittsburg Morning Paper!" Wondering how the morning papers could have reached Grafton, W. Va., at this early hour, when it would be difficult enough to find a copy within certain suburbs of Pittsburg itself, I hastened to invest in one of them, without even caring to ask whether it was the *Dispatch*, *Post*,

Times or Gazette. To my surprise and disappointment, however, it turned out to be the identical paper of the previous afternoon, transformed into a "live morning paper" for the benefit of the unsuspecting traveler, or of the easily-satisfied farmer! Such is trade! and why should it be otherwise, since the demand is expected to create the supply? It illustrates for me once more the extent to which our hustling afternoon papers carry their enterprising spirit in the way of circulation. If you travel in one direction you will find, as in the above instance, *one* paper issued in the afternoon, transformed into a morning paper for some localities in West Virginia, while, if you travel in another direction, you will find *another* paper issued also in the afternoon in Pittsburg, transformed into a "Local" paper for the suburban towns of the Beaver Valley, the only difference being in the reading matter or news items of the front page.

At length, Clarksburg station is reached—I say station, because when you alight from the cars, you look in vain for the town or for the Court House, which would indicate the capital of Harrison County! To reach the town proper, you have to travel more than half a mile and cross the steel bridge that spans the Elk creek, now dried up and devoid of every mark that would identify it with the raging torrent which, not long ago, swept away half the bridges along its course. Midway between the station and the business centre of the town is the Church, of which the Rev. Father D. O'Connor has been, for so many years, the energetic and popular pastor. The Church property is the handsomest and most valuable in the Diocese of Wheeling, both for its situation and its extent. Directly across the street is the Select Academy of the Sisters of St. Joseph, which is beautifully located on a plateau covered with handsome shrubbery. Outside of the town itself there are beautiful stretches of rolling land—hillocks and mounds of all shapes and sizes scattered in marvelous profusion as far as the eye can reach. Pasture land, especially for sheep, is plentiful.

The well-stocked farms have an air of prosperity which is very striking, while the snug, neat farm-houses, just peering out from the verge of a grove, or perched upon the summit of a bald knob, speak eloquently of comfort and contentment. Altogether, between town and country, it must be said that Clarksburg, though not so lively or so noisy as some of its more recent and neighboring rivals, is a model town, where neatness, comfort and hospitality are the salient features.

M.



THE students had their annual retreat, lasting three days at the beginning of the month of October. It was conducted by Rev. Father Leë. At the close, on the morning of Friday, October 4th, all the boys who had made their first Holy Communion, approached the Holy Table and received their Divine Master.

BEING cognizant of the many injurious results of bad drinking-water, such as we have in Pittsburg, the college authorities went to the expense of having a well drilled. The result was that at a depth of 150 feet they procured a vast supply of splendid mineral water. The results of a chemical analysis with a list of its ingredients will be published in a later number of the BULLETIN.

THE first "half-day" of the season was given to the boys on Wednesday, October 23. It was granted at the special request of the Rev. Father Grunenwald, who departed for Detroit on the Friday following. His departure was regretted by all, Faculty as well as students. The boarders, especially, had become very much attached to him, as, notwithstanding his arduous position of disciplinarian, he always acted the part of a kind father and a wise counselor toward them.

All success to him in his new sphere!

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Editorial.

OUR SECOND VOLUME.

We are at present entering upon the second volume of our "BULLETIN" and it is only natural for us, when taking a retrospective glance at the past year, to thank our friends who encouraged us with their subscription or their advertisements. We are not, yet old enough, it is true, to make big promises—but we trust that we shall not cease to merit the continuance of that kind patronage.

Believing in the force of the old saying: "Slow but sure," we have thought it advisable to continue our BULLETIN, for the moment, at least, as a Quarterly—in the hope that, within a very short time, it will be issued Monthly. We shall however, endeavor to present to our readers a sufficient amount and quality of varied and interesting reading matter, as will make them feel satisfied that their very moderate subscription of one dollar will not be merely a gift, whose chief utility may be construed as an encouragement to the youthful efforts of some ambitious students. It will, therefore, be our aim, while maintaining this BULLETIN as a College Journal, to give it, if possible, a broader scope and make it a channel of instruction and information to

general readers not directly interested in the past or present of this Institution. We shall thus, also, be better enabled to fulfil the engagements which we took in the opening number of the BULLETIN: "It will occupy itself with educational matters in general. The work of the College embraces the three great divisions of education—primary, secondary and higher; and thus, whatever regards any phase of education will find a place in this publication Educational works will be reviewed; systems and methods of discipline and instruction will be discussed."

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY.

Very few important changes have taken place this year among the principal members of the Faculty. In this respect, indeed, it must be said that a rather conservative spirit prevails in the direction of Holy Ghost College.

The Rev. President, himself, has been engaged in the active work of the College since 1886—and, even at present, though preoccupied with the many cares of his important office of Superior of such a large Institution, he has taken upon himself the Class of Oratory, Cicero and Aristotle, with the Seniors. He never fails to make, each week, the round of all the classes, so as to satisfy himself personally, that every class is receiving the proper attention and that every professor accomplishes exactly the part of the Curriculum mapped out for him in the College Programme of Studies. He also presides over the Oral Examinations, in Latin, Greek and English. Besides all this, he has this year assumed immediate direction of the *Debates* given by the members of the Literary Union.

He is ably assisted in this supervision of the studies by the Vice-President and Prefect of Studies, Rev. M. Hehir, who has been teaching in the College since 1884. Father Hehir has charge of the Senior and Junior Classics, while at the same time superintending, each day, the class-work of the respective professors. In this respect, he makes use of a system

of registers, which is very simple in its operation and yet very effective in its results. At the oral examinations, he presides over the Mathematics, the Sciences and Commercial Branches.

In addition to his two classes of Philosophy (1st and 2nd years), Father P. A. McDermott looks after the English Department of the Senior Business Course, giving the students of the latter class a thorough drilling in practical grammar, business correspondence, English analysis, spelling and composition.

Father Lee has taken in hands the Freshmen and Sophomores for the more important branches. In the Academic departments are to be found Fathers Ward, H. McDermott and Kirby, for mathematics, and English and modern languages.

Father John Griffin, as usual, superintends the music and directs the Military Band and the College Orchestra. Of late he has been appointed Treasurer of the College, which function has obliged him to relinquish the class which he had been teaching previously.

The Business Departments, Senior and Junior are in the hands of lay gentlemen of acknowledged experience in Book-keeping and Mathematics.

The Mathematics and Sciences in the Senior and Junior Classes are taught by Mr. F. A. Danner.

Mr. Jos. P. Danner teaches the same subjects in the Freshman and Sophomore Classes, as well as the Book-keeping in the Elementary Classes.

Messrs. J. J. Laux and B. A. Mahler teach Classics and English in the Second and Third Academics.

The Mathematics and Elementary Science in the Academics are taught by Mr. A. A. Beck.

The Grammar Department is in the hands of Messrs. H. J. Goebel and M. A. Retka.

The German Classes are taught by Messrs. H. J. Goebel, A. A. Beck, J. P. Danner and J. J. Laux.

Mr. M. A. Retka has charge of the Penmanship and drawing in nearly all the classes.

THE NIGHT SCHOOL.

It has long been a tradition in the College to have a good and active Night School. This year, therefore, the sessions of the Night School have recently been inaugurated and will continue until the beginning of the Summer Season. From present prospects these sessions will be largely attended—and there is no reason why it should be otherwise. For there are, in a city like Pittsburg, a large number of young men, who, mostly through no fault of theirs, have been debarred from the advantages of a full and regular collegiate course in earlier years. Now, before it is too late, they recognize the necessity of an education either to fit them for more important situations or to enable them to be more effectual and satisfactory in their present positions.

What young man does not feel the need of a good, solid training in English Composition and Business Correspondence? Then, how many, even of those who *did* go to school at the ordinary age, realize how necessary it is, after a certain number of years, to review thoroughly the more practical parts of their Arithmetic! Some, also, have neglected—what is so necessary now-a-days,—their penmanship.

To all these and a host of others, such as young men intending to go to Europe in the Summer and desirous of acquiring a practical knowledge of French or German, the Night School gives every facility and opportunity. It is under the experienced direction of Father P. A. McDermott, who is aided in this important work by four other professors, each one an expert in his particular branch.



Exchanges.

Henceforward we hope to get better acquainted with our *Confrères* of the College Journals. Many of them are already regular and welcome visitors to our *sanctum*. We shall content ourselves, this time, with mentioning the *Western University Courant*, of this city; the *Carmelite Review*; the *Purple*, of Holy Cross; the

Viatorian, of Kankakee, Ill.; the *St. Vincent's Journal*, of St. Vincent, Pa., &c.



In the two last numbers of the *Carmelite Review*, (Oct. 27,) we noticed a very interesting article by one of our old students, Father James, (Wendelin Singler) who, in his day, enjoyed a great deal of popularity in the College. Who would have thought, in December, 1888, when assisting at the play of "Douglas" in the College Hall, that the haughty "Lady Randolph" would one day decome the humble religious under the title of Father James?



Visitors.

TOWARD the close of September we had the pleasure of entertaining, for a few days, the Rev. Father D. O'Connor, of Clarksburg, W. Va. The Rev. gentleman is still hale and hearty, notwithstanding his 36 years in the sacred ministry. He is particularly proud to be able to say that he was the first pupil of St. Charles' College, Md., and expects to have the happiness of assisting at the Golden Jubilee of that well-known Institution.



REV. FATHER MATTINGLY, of Martin's Ferry, O., gave us a friendly call, not long ago, on his way East, where he has many friends especially among the clergy of the diocese of Philadelphia. He comes of an old American family whose name is extremely well-known in Maryland, and whose connections are so numerous in a certain district of Ohio, that there is a regular settlement of Mattingly's in one particular place, in the latter State.



WHEN Rev. Father Moye, of the Wheeling Cathedral, comes up to Pittsburg, and has a moment to spare from the laborious task of superintending the printing of the *Church Calendar* of Wheeling, he makes a flying visit to the College. It was ow-

ing to his activity, as well as to the hearty encouragement of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Donahoe, and the coöperation of the priests of his diocese, that this new candidate for honors and popularity in the field of Catholic Journalism has begun an already bright and promising career, within the past year. We wish it and its Editor all prosperity and success. Rev. Father Moye is a native of Pittsburg and a graduate of the Pittsburg High School.



ANOTHER member of the clergy attached to the Cathedral of Wheeling, was a guest of ours a few weeks ago. It was Rev. Father Harris, who is deeply interested in College life and work, having been a graduate of Boston College and, later, a professor at Villanova College, Philadelphia. We were highly gratified to hear him declare how surprised he was to find our big Institution on the hill so comfortable and so perfectly adapted to all the purposes of a modern College. He admired particularly our Gymnasium as well as the new Hall and the Gothic Chapel.



REV. FATHER QUILTER, of Carnegie, Allegheny County, visited us a short time ago. He has recently built a beautiful new Hall for his societies, especially for his young men. It was opened on the evening of Sunday, October 27, with an interesting lecture delivered to a large audience by our Rev. President, Rev. J. T. Murphy.



OUR ALUMNI.

THE Alumni Association deplores deeply the departure of Rev. Father Chas. Gruenenwald, who has, recently, been appointed assistant pastor of the large and important Congregation of St. Mary's, Detroit, Mich. It is needless to tell the old boys how affected we all were—in and out of the College—at this unexpected loss. By his untiring zeal in the establishment of the Association and by his absolute devotedness to their every interest, he had endeared himself especially to the Alumni. The work he thus inaugurated in their behalf, will, however, be faithfully continued on the lines laid down and pointed out by his ex-

perience. Such was the promise made to him at his departure by the officers of the Association. We expect to hear from Father Grunenwald occasionally.



ONE of the oldest graduates of the College, is at present in charge of the Newsboys' Home, in Philadelphia. His name is familiar especially to the boys of '80-'81-'82. It is Rev. David Fitzgibbon, C. S. Sp., who has, almost since its very foundation, made such a magnificent and successful Institution out of "St. Joseph's House for Homeless Industrious Boys."



WHAT OUR OLD COMRADES ARE DOING.

REV. FATHER JOS. BARTH, C. S. Sp., is Assistant Pastor at St. Mary's, Sharpsburg, Pa.



MESSRS. GIBLIN, Walsh, and Tomaszewski, '91, are about to be ordained priests in Paris, France, where they are finishing their theological studies.



MR. JOHN BRISLIN of last year's Juniors, has passed successfully the preliminary Law examination, and is now deeply immersed in the mysterious pages of Blackstone.



MR. JAS. LANGDON, '83, who, by the by, is married to the sister of Mr. Frank Sullivan, '88, is busy at a desk in the Auditor's office of the Pennsylvania R. R. He resides in a cosy little home at Emsworth, on the banks of the Ohio River.



MR. P. J. HESSON, '95, is at the Paulist House of Studies, attached to the Catholic University, Washington. We have no doubt that, in this broad arena of higher studies, our former hero of the Diamond and Class Room will achieve the success which he so well deserves!



OUR old friend, Doc' Smith, the famous right guard of '95, and Arthur F. Walsh, the tall center fielder of last season's Base Ball Team, are studying medicine at the West Penn. Medical College, this city. They both come up on the Bluff, occasionally, to revisit their old chums.



WE have just got letters from Messrs. Gavin and Fromherz who are now in France, pursuing their theological studies for the priesthood. It seems, they found it harder to cope with the dreaded sea-sickness, than with the half-backs of opposing teams, whom they tackled so successfully in the great football games of last season.

MR. JNO. P. ROBINSON decided, a few months ago to become a Benedict, and selected as his better half an estimable young lady in the person of Miss Sadie Reilly, of the Southside. He is actively engaged in the office of J. D. Biggert, the well-known Insurance Agent.



SEVERAL of our old comrades are taking an active part in the Dramatic Entertainment which is to be given in Sacred Heart School Hall, on Thanksgiving Night, by the old time favorite "L'Etoile" Dramatic Society. No doubt, a good many of our friends will be present to applaud their successful efforts.



MR. WM. McMULLEN, '91, is now Rev. Father McMullen. He is completing his studies for the degree of Doctor of Divinity, at Innsbruck, Tyrol. We hope to see him soon returning to the Diocese of Pittsburg, in which he will, no doubt be a zealous worker for the interests of souls and the glory of God.



MR. JOS. GRUNENWALD has succeeded so well in the line of Pharmacy that he has opened a new Drug store for himself on Penn Avenue, at the cor. of 20th street. We are told he has patented some very efficacious remedies for the tooth-ache, so that in case any of the old boys experience any of the symptoms of this dread evil, so inherent to our system, they know where to find a safe and soothing remedy.



ALL the old students who were home during vacation from St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, gave us a call before they returned to resume their studies.



MR. JAS. QUINN remained behind for a short time, as his health did not permit him to take up the absorbing labor of theology, at the opening of the new Scholastic year. But he is now perfectly restored to his usual good health.



THE number of past students now pursuing their theological studies at St. Mary's, Baltimore, is augmenting steadily. This time, it was Mr. Hugh O'Neill, of last year's Juniors, who entered, intending to study for the Diocese of Wheeling.



WE congratulate our old comrade, Mr. John L. Walsh, of Crafton, upon his marriage, which took place on the morning of November 6th, at the Church of the Holy Rosary, East End. The bride, Miss Alice Grace Fetterman, is a daughter of the late Gilbert L. B. Fetterman, Esq., in his lifetime one of the foremost members of the Pennsylvania Bar. Her brother, Gilbert, was a student of the Holy Ghost College, at the time of

his death which took place in 1886. The groom himself, Mr. Walsh, is one of our most successful young business men, being directly connected with the extensive business interests of the firm of Black & Gloninger, the latter of whom is Mr. Walsh's brother-in-law.



ATHLETICS.

The College grounds are undergoing a complete change, so that at present they are not in a fit condition for athletic contests. Athletics, however have received a strong impetus at the college. Our new gymnasium has been elaborately fitted out, at a great expense. An able athletic trainer has also been engaged. He is Mr. J. Brady, from the East End. This gentleman, from his long connections with the famous P. A. C. and other organizations, is thoroughly conversant and familiar with all branches of in- and outdoor athletics. The boys are, at present, drilled for about an hour daily, in the use of dumb-bells, club weights, &c. The progress and enthusiasm noticed in the majority of them is highly satisfactory to their teacher.

Special pains are also being taken to impart to the boys the principles of running, jumping, etc. Indeed, there seems to be a large amount of material from which to choose candidates for the annual field day held in June.

There are about twenty-five candidates undergoing a distinct course of training, an hour each day, for our first and second base ball teams. Mr. Brady, being personally an experienced devotee of the national game, prescribes for them especial exercises, tending at the same time to keep the boys in form and make them agile and quick.

He expects to have two strong teams, representing the blue and red, able to battle with any amateur base ball organization in the country.



ATHLETIC JOTTINGS.

THE students have taken an especial liking to association football, having already played some interesting and close inter-class matches.



LAWRENCE KNORR promises to develop into an expert sprinter.



AFTER our new grounds are completed they will be the finest in the two cities.



ALL, and especially those interested in the sports, will regret the departure of Rev. Father Grunenwald for Detroit.

WE have two punching bags in the gymnasium, and they are pretty well patronized by the boys. Alfred McCann seems to excel them all in this department.



A LARGE number of the college boys decorated with the red and blue, attended the U. of P.—D. C. & A. C. game; they, however, rooted for the local team, which, it must be said, did excellent work against their big opponents.



THE Athletic Committee, composed of Messrs. W. Loeffler, A. McCann, L. Knorr and A. Dillon, are making endeavors to raise a subscription for the purpose of purchasing a "cage" for indoor base ball practice. Success to them!



RECENTLY the boarders challenged the day students to play a game of association football. The game was won by the boarders by a score of two to nothing. It was a clean game throughout, devoid of all unpleasant features.



THE members of last year's football teams are doing excellent work for various elevens in the neighborhood. McGall, last year's centre, is playing the same position for the Emerald A. C. "Doc" Smith, one of last year's guards, is playing a very good game for the W. U. P. Kearns is doing excellent work for the Bank Clerks' team, while Miller, Keally, Giel and Hillgrove, of last year's Reserves, are the mainstays of the L. A. C.



MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Our Orchestra and Military Band.

Our Orchestra is at present composed of the following peices: 1st Violin, John McVean and Brother Tertullian; 2nd Violin, John Wietrzynski, Robert Ross, Leo V. Thornton and Ed. Aul; Viola, Joseph Callahan and J. McKeever; Flute, Thomas Wren and Frank Youszko; Clarinet, Chas. Garovi; 1st Cornet, Brother Titus Hamtan; 2nd Cornet, Frank Retka; Trombone, R. Curtis Barth; Cello, Charles Huhn; Bass, John Schroeffel; Drums and Triangle, Michael Sonnefeld, Charles Mellon and Thomas Gillespie.

In the Military Band the Clarinet, Cornets, Trombone, Flute and Drums are played by the same performers as in the Orchestra. The other pieces are distributed as follows: 1st Alto, Jos. Callahan; 2nd Alto, Eugene McCarthy; 3rd Alto, Joseph Quigley; 2nd Tenor, John Schroeffel; B b Bass, Michael Sonnefeld; Barytone, Thomas Wren; E b Bass, John Wietrzynski.

As we have an Entertainment in vocal and instrumental music every Sunday evening, our young musicians have an excellent opportunity

both to exercise themselves in public and to exhibit their talent to very good advantage. The following programmes have been rendered lately at the *seances* of October:

OCTOBER 13th.

1. Overture, Leona Polka. - - - Orchestra
2. Essay,—"Aristotle," - - - Chas. V. Frost
3. Recitation,—"The Sailor Boy's Dream," -
Jos. Quigley.
4. Selections for two violins and piano, - -
Rev. Fr. Griffin, John McVean, and Chas. Garovi.
5. Essay,—"How to Make a Speech," - - - Jos. Callahan
6. Essay,—"Cicero," - - - Hugh Collins
7. Finale,—"Fugue Brillante," - - - Orchestra

OCTOBER 20th.

1. Overture, - - - Holy Ghost College Military Band
2. Recitation,—"The Boy's Complaint," - - C Bradley
3. Essay,—"The Newsboy's Fate," - - M. McGarey
4. Sacred Song,—"Come unto Me," - - R. C. Barth
5. Recitation,—"Christ Stilling the Tempest," -
C. Mellon.
6. March,—"For Violin, Cornet and Piano, -
Rev. Fr. Griffin, Jno. McVean, Chas. Garovi
and Br. Titus.
7. Recitation,—"The Fate of Virginia," - - Macaulay
L. Meyer.
8. Vocal Duett,—"Gently Sighs the Breeze," -
C. Huhn and C. Reiland.
9. Essay,—"Crossing the Alps," - - E. McCarthy
10. Finale, - - - Holy Ghost College Military Band

OCTOBER 27th.

1. Overture,—"Hope of Alsace," - - - Orchestra
 2. Essay,—"My Biography," - - - G. O'Bryan
 3. Song,—"Voices of the Night," - - Select Choir
 4. Recitation,—"True Heroism," - - John McVean
 5. Polka,—"Musician's Call," - - - Orchestra
 6. Recitation,—"The Raven," - - - J. Gilleece
 7. Recitation,—"The Little Boy's Troubles," -
James Moore.
 8. Song,—"Oft in the Stilly Night," - - Select Choir
 9. Debate—"Resolved that for Students Residence is
preferable to non-residence."
- Affirmative, - - - Negative,
Mr. J. Kelly, Mr. John Quinn,
Mr. Jos. Callahan, Mr. Albert Loettler.
Chairman, Mr. Lawrence E. Farrell.
10. Finale,—"Favorite Selections," - - - Orchestra



Obituary.

Since our last BULLETIN we have received from Morrilton, Arkansas, the sad tidings of the death of REV. EUGENE SCHMITT, C. S. Sp., whom so many of the old boys will remember as their professor of mathematics and modern languages. His illness, due chiefly to heart trouble, was of brief duration, but sufficiently long to enable him to make, in a most edifying and touching manner, his last preparations for approaching death. A

native of Alsace, France, he was ordained priest in Paris, in the fall of 1878, and in the following year, he came to the United States, where he resided until his death. He was Professor at the Holy Ghost College, almost from its origin until 1886, when he devoted himself to the more active exercise of the sacred ministry. He was for several years the faithful assistant of the late well-known Father Mollinger, and in this capacity he rendered invaluable service—temporal and spiritual—to a host of persons from far and near who still remember his kindly face. After being, for two years, in charge of St. John's parish, Green Bay, Wis., he was appointed, in 1893, Superior of the missions entrusted to the Fathers of the Holy Ghost, in Arkansas, where he worked, with untiring zeal and energy in the service of God, until almost the eve of his death, which occurred on the morning of Saturday, September 7.

R. I. P.

Since the issue of our last number, the sad occurrence of the death of Professor JOSEPH STEIN, on August 15th, has left a gap which cannot easily be filled. We had hoped that his arrival in the college last November was the beginning of a long and brilliant career in the music world of our city, and that our musical department would, in course of time, derive considerable benefit from his experienced and skilled methods of training. Alas! too soon have all our hopes been scattered by the untimely death of this excellent and noble-hearted friend. The young men who have been under his training since the fall of 1894, understand best of all the greatness of the loss sustained by his death. For they were just beginning to identify, as it were, their musical career and their fond dreams of future celebrity with the noble aspirations created within them by their gifted teacher. While in contact with him, the divine art seemed to them to be more than ever a world of wonder, beauty and grandeur, and all other branches of education seemed to dwindle before the sur-

passing loveliness and entrancing charms of heaven-born music.

A striking and most edifying feature in the character of Mr. Stein, and one which displays the liveliness of his faith and piety, was the predilection which he entertained always for sacred music. His favorite instrument was the Organ, and, had he lived longer on this side of the Atlantic, he would doubtless have done much to make that "king of instruments" occupy, in our midst, the elevated position to which it is entitled. Most of his compositions were sacred pieces in honor of the Blessed Sacrament, the Blessed Virgin, and St. Joseph,—the patron whom he always loved to honor.

Let us trust that the friends who have known and esteemed Mr. Stein during his life,—will now, that he lies in his cold grave, not fail to pay his memory a last tribute of their sincere attachment, by offering up to God fervent prayers for the repose of his soul.

R. I. P.

On September 17, MR. FRANK HENNIGAN, one of the past students of the college, died.

He was born 30 years ago at Albany, N. Y., from where his parents removed, two years after his birth, to Pittsburgh.

Frank was a young man of most exemplary habits, and was loved by all who knew him. The scenes around his death-bed were touching in the extreme. He called his younger brothers to his side, when he realized that death was inevitable, and told them that he felt happy to offer up his life to God, because he was conscious that during life he had been faithful to his duty.

His funeral was very largely attended, especially by the young men of St. Patrick's Church, to whom the acting pastor, Rev. Father Keltz, preached a most practical instruction. His mother and brothers have our heartfelt sympathy in their heavy bereavement.

R. I. P.

Mr. D. C. Cawley, President of our Alumni Association, has our deepest sympathy in the loss he has sustained by the death of his bright little daughter, Mary, who was taken from him on Tuesday, November 5. One of the last things the dear little one spoke of during her illness was the "Golden Goose," which had made such an impression on her little mind on the occasion of our "Old-Fashioned Fair," to which her papa had brought her on last New Year's Day.

Among the Boarders.

Since the beginning of the year, the number of the boarders has greatly increased and it is expected that, by the time this article will appear, the number will be still greater.

Well pleased with the treatment accorded them, the greater number of last year have returned and brought several of their friends, and, in a few cases, their brothers with them. The number being sufficiently large, it was thought necessary to separate the larger from the smaller boys.

On the whole, the boys are a happy lot. Their best place of amusement seems to be the gymnasium. Several have already done some good work under the careful training of Mr. J. Brady. Lawr. Knorr has proved himself an all-round athlete. Finegan and Gillespie are improving steadily in punching the bag, whilst Gill whirls around on the cross bar. Smith and McBride are doing well on the ropes and weights. Sackville is also doing well in practice.

Since the beginning of School, the boarders have enjoyed several pleasant strolls in the Parks and were royally entertained a few weeks ago at Emsworth, on the beautiful and picturesque property of Mr. Thos. Barrett, who gave them free access to his orchard and permitted them to take all the apples they could possibly carry away. The best proof that the boys fully appreciated this treat, was shown by the fact that the greater number came home with flour bags filled with apples.

Every Saturday afternoon a certain number visit the local football games.

The boarders have already played several games of Association football. They defeated the Day Scholars by the score of 1 to 0, and played a tie game with the Scholastics.

Occasionally on Saturdays, they make up two elevens and play a friendly game of Rugby among themselves. Great excitement prevails in these games, as each side plays hard to win.

Running and a number of other outdoor sports will enable the boys to pass the time agreeably during the cold season.



Literary Societies.

There are in the College three Literary Societies. One is composed of the members of the Senior and Junior Classes and is called "The Literary Union." The second is composed of the students of the Freshman and Sophomore Classes and is called "The Lyceum Society." The third consists of the pupils of our Senior Commercial Class. Each of these societies meets for the purpose of a debate weekly.

The object of the above named societies is, to nurture and develop sound literary taste, love of historical research, right method of thinking and arguing, forcible and just manner of expression.

The students of the college, have excellent opportunities for displaying their oratorical powers, at, what are called, "Our Sunday Concerts." The College Faculty and a large number of the students generally assist at these concerts, so that the various speakers, knowing that they must address an audience, ever prone to criticize arguments, must carefully and diligently prepare their debates.

The "Literary Union" had an auspicious opening on Sunday, Nov. 3. The question debated was, "Resolved that Residence is preferable, for Students, to Non-residence." Chairman, Mr. L. E. Farrell; affirmative, Messrs. J. T. Kelly

and Jos. A. Callahan; negative, Messrs. J. J. Quinn and Albert Loeffler.

The question was well treated by the various speakers. It was put to the vote of the audience and was decided in favor of the affirmative by a small majority.

Following are the officers for the Academic year 1895-1896:

LITERARY UNION.

President, Mr. Lawrence E. Farrell.
Vice-President, Mr. John J. Schroeffel.
Secretary, Mr. James A. McClafferty.
Treasurer, Mr. John J. Quinn.
Librarian, Mr. Jos. J. Meyer.

LYCEUM SOCIETY.

President, Rev. G. Lee, C. S. Sp.
Vice-President, Mr. Eugene J. McCarthy.
Secretary, Mr. Leo Meyer.
Treasurer, Mr. Chas. A. Huhn.
Librarian, Mr. James J. O'Neil.

THE BUSINESS DEPARTMENT DEBATING SOCIETY.

President, Mr. W. A. Lamb.
Vice-President, Mr. A. A. Dillon.
Secretary, Mr. J. P. Donovan.
Censor, Mr. Jno. C. Larkin.
Librarian, Mr. Chas. A. Garovi.

Following are some subjects to be debated on the dates indicated, by the "Literary Union."

SUNDAY, NOV. 17th:—"Resolved, That Civil Service should be extended so as to include State, Federal and Municipal Offices." Chairman, Mr. Jno. J. Schroeffel; affirmative, Messrs. F. A. Retka and W. B. Loeffler; negative, C. V. Frost and J. Wietrzinski.

SUNDAY, DEC. 1st:—"Resolved, That Greece contributed more to the Civilization of the World than Rome." Chairman, Mr. James J. McClafferty; affirmative, Messrs. Jas. McCabe and Jos. Meyer; negative, Messrs. L. E. Farrell and J. S. Kelly.

SUNDAY, DEC. 15th:—"Resolved, That Napoleon's reign and achievements were a blessing to France." Chairman, Mr. Hugh A. Collins; affirmative, Messrs. J. J. Schroeffel and M. A. Sonnefeld; negative, Messrs. C. V. Frost and T. A. Maniecki.

Religious Societies.

Four distinct Sodalities have been organized in the College for the purpose of promoting piety among the students in a manner suited to their different ages.

SODALITY OF THE CHILD JESUS.

This Sodality comprises the students of the Grammar Department, and has for special end, to cultivate among its members the innocence and obedience of the Child Jesus.

Officers for the Academic year 1895-1896.

Director, Rev. Michael A. Ward, C. S. Sp.
 Prefect, Walter Dowling.
 First Assistant, Wm. McCall.
 Second Assistant, James Noonan.
 Standard Bearer, Claude McDermitt.
 12 Members.

SODALITY OF THE HOLY ANGELS.

This Sodality comprises the students of the Academic Department, and has for special end, to develop in its members a Spirit of Prayer and Watchfulness in imitation of the Holy Angels.

Officers for the Academic year 1895-1896.

Director, Rev. M. A. Hehir, C. S. Sp.
 Prefect, John J. McLean.
 First Assistant, John F. Enright.
 Second Assistant, Raymond Curtis Barth.
 Treasurer, William H. Glynn.
 Secretary, Michael J. McElligott.
 Librarian, Patrick E. Maher.
 Standard Bearer, G. O'Bryan.
 96 Members.

SODALITY OF THE SACRED HEART OF MARY.

This Sodality comprises the students of the Freshman and Sophomore Classes and of the Senior Business Course, and has for especial end, to foster among its members devotion to the Blessed Virgin, as well as imitation of the Purity and Zeal of her Immaculate Heart.

Officers for the Academic year 1895-1896.

Director, Rev. P. A. McDermott, C. S. Sp.
 Prefect, Michael A. McGarey.
 Vice-Prefect, Albert A. Dillon.
 Secretary, James J. O'Neill.
 Treasurer, William A. Lamb.

Librarian, Charles A. Garovi.
 Standard Bearer, Charles A. Finney.
 40 Members.

SODALITY OF THE HOLY GHOST.

This Sodality comprises the students of the Junior and Senior Classes, and has for special end, to promote devotion to the Holy Ghost, and to secure for its members the possession of His Gifts and Fruits.

Officers for the Academic year 1895-1896.

Director, Rev. John T. Murphy, C. S. Sp.
 Prefect, Jos. J. McCabe.
 Treasurer, John J. Quinn.
 Secretary, William C. Loeffler.
 Librarian, Jos. J. Meyer.
 Standard Bearer, Jas. J. McClafferty.
 10 Members.



Gettings.

THE question of the day—"How many lines did you get?"

"TOM BURKE OF OURS" frequently belongs too much to himself.

MAYBE our little left fielder, A. Dillon, isn't getting in trim.

BOOTH & FLINN are hard at work leveling off the old college grounds.

APPEARANCES go to prove that we will have a good second team in the field next year.

MAYBE the Express Companies weren't kept busy a week ago. Hallowe'en. Who got the boxes?

JOHNNY was sweet sixteen the other day. He wears a gold ring and cuff buttons now.

"Who lost a quarter?" said Jim.

"I did," said Smith.

"Well," answered Jim, "I didn't find any."

IN the contest between McElligott and Collins for the supremacy in the Second Academic, it frequently gets so hot that they are set back by Burns.

OUR Athletic professor, Mr. Brady, is well pleased with the progress noticed in

James Kearney at the weights in the gymnasium. Jim seems to be doing well, all around, this year.

In one of the lower Arithmetic classes, the question was recently asked by an embryo in denominate numbers, "What comes next to feet?" He was quickly answered by a witty youth: "Shoes."

In their flight to Parnassus some of our boarders soar rather high at times. A short time ago a number climbed to the top of the courthouse tower. May the Muse of poetry smile kindly on them!

On Hallowe'en the boarders got up an impromptu concert. The most enjoyable feature of the programme was a typical southern song and dance by Mr. James Brady. Claude McDermid, R. C. Barth, J. McVean, and Prof. (as he is called) C. Garovi also contributed to make the evening pass pleasantly.

A PLEASANT surprise awaited our boarders at their return this year. It was the capacious and neatly decorated refectory that had been prepared for them during the holidays. As the old dining hall became too small for the increasing number of boarders, it was deemed necessary to prepare a more convenient refectory. A part of the old hall was partitioned off, splendidly decorated and fitted out with new tables and everything that pertains to a first-class refectory. The surroundings are also at the same time pleasant and inviting.

THE college authorities give the students the advantage of procuring their books and stationery at the "College Stationery." The facilities that those interested in the said stationery have of procuring books and writing materials, enable them to sell the articles to the boys at a lower price than other dealers. In connection with the stationery may be found a department, after whose pleasures the mouth and heart of almost every boy old and young yearn, if not continually, at least, at times. It is what the boys call the "Candy Shop," which is therefore well patronized.

List of Passes, Distinctions and Honor Certificates,

AT THE
FIRST TERM EXAMINATIONS,
HELD IN
NOVEMBER, 1895.

To secure a Pass a Student must get 60 per cent.; to obtain a Distinction it is necessary to get 80 per cent.

An asterisk indicates those who obtained Honor Certificates. These Certificates are given to Students who have got 80 per cent. in any subject or subjects, provided they pass, *i. e.*, obtain 60 per cent. in the other subjects of their course.

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D, Bible History, Arithmetic.

*DOWLING WALTER J.—P, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

D, Bible History, Religion, English, Geography.

*ENGELKE EDGAR E.—P, Geography, Penmanship, Arithmetic.

D, Bible History, Religion, English.

FLYNN EDWARD P.—P, Religion, English, Penmanship.

MARIANI JOHN F.—P, Arithmetic.

D, Penmanship.

*MCDERMID CLAUDE E.—P, Geography, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

D, Religion, Bible History, English.

NOONE JAMES P.—P, Geography, Arithmetic, English, Penmanship.

D, Religion.

NOONE DANIEL J.—P, Bible History, English, Penmanship.

D, Religion.

O'CONNOR WILLIAM—P, Penmanship.

D, Religion.

O'CONNOR JOSEPH—P, Penmanship.

STALKOWSKI ADAM—P, Bible History, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

D, Religion, English.

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*BARRETT EDW. V.—D, Religion, History, English, Latin, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.

BRADLEY CHAS. H.—P, Latin, German, Arithmetic, English.

D, Religion, History, Penmanship.

*BRISLIN WM. J.—P, Religion, History, English, Latin, Zoology.

D, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.

- *BRUECKNER EMIL E.—P, Religion, History, English, Latin, Arithmetic, Zoology.
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- *DUGAN THOS. F.—P, Religion, English, Zoology.
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- ESCHMAN ALB. A.—P, Penmanship.
D, Arithmetic.
- FRANZ GILBERT E.—P, Religion, English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.
D, History, Latin, French, Penmanship.
- GEISMAR FLORENCE A.—P, Algebra, Penmanship.
D, French.
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D, Latin, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.
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D, Algebra.
- LAMAR HERMAN J.—P, Arithmetic.
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D, History.
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D, Algebra, Penmanship.
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D, Penmanship.
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D, History, English, French, Algebra, Zoology.
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D, Penmanship.
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D, English, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.
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D, History, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
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D, Arithmetic.
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D, Penmanship.
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D, Latin, Algebra, German.
- SCHALZ GEO.—P, Religion, Latin, Algebra.
D, History, English, German, French, Zoology, Penmanship.
- SHIELDS EDW. J.—P, English, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.
D, Arithmetic.
- SMITH JOS. E.—P, Penmanship.
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D, History, English, French, Zoology.
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D, English, Penmanship.
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D, History, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
 YOUSZKO FRANK—P, Religion, English, Latin,
 Penmanship.
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 Algebra, Botany, Penmanship.

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 Greek, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Botany,
 Penmanship.

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 ing, History, Algebra, Botany, Penmanship.
 D, Arithmetic.

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 manship.

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 Arithmetic, Algebra, Botany, Penmanship.

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 bra, Botany.

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 French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Botany, Pen-
 manship.

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 bra.

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 bra.

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 metic, Penmanship.

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 lish.

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 lish, Penmanship.

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 man, Greek.

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D, French, Penmanship.

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 graphy, German, French, Algebra, Geometry.

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 lish, Latin, German, French, Arithmetic,
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 man, French, Arithmetic.

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D, French.

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D, Latin, Greek.

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D, Religion, English.

NOWACK JOSEPH V.—P, Religion, History, English, German, Algebra.

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D, Religion.

RICE EDWARD T.—P, History, English.

D, Religion.

ROSS ROBERT A.—P, Latin, Greek, French.

D, Religion, History, English, German.

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D, Religion, English, Latin, Algebra,
Geometry.

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D, Religion, History, English, Ger-
man, French, Philosophy, Trigonometry,
Algebra, Physics.
- LOEFFLER ALB. J.—P, English, Latin, Greek,
German, Trigonometry.
D, Religion, History, Philosophy, Phy-
sics.
- MANIECKI THEO. J.—P, Latin, Greek, French,
Philosophy, Trigonometry, Physics.
D, Religion, History, English, Ger-
man.
- *RETKA FR'K. A.—P, French, Algebra, Physics,
Trigonometry.
D, Religion, History, English, Latin,
Greek, German, Philosophy.
- *WIETRZYNSKI JOHN N.—P. Religion, Latin,
French, Trigonometry, Algebra, Physics.
D, History, English, Greek, German,
Philosophy.

SENIOR CLASS.

- COLLINS HUGH A.—P, English, Greek, German.
D, Religion, History, Latin, Algebra,
Philosophy, Trigonometry.
- *FARRELL L. E.—P, French, Algebra.
D, Religion, History, English, Latin,
Greek, German, Philosophy, Trigonometry,
Physics.
- FROST C. V.—P, Religion, English, Latin, Greek,
German, Trigonometry, Physics.
D, History, Philosophy.
- KELLY J. T.—P, English, Latin, Greek, Ger-
man, French, Algebra.
D, Religion, History, Philosophy.
- LOEFFLER Wm. C.—P, History, English, Ger-
man, Algebra.
D, Religion, Philosophy, Trigonometry.
- MCCABE JAS. J.—P, Religion, Philosophy, Phy-
sics.
- MCCLAFFERTY J. A.—P, Religion, French, Eng-
lish, Philosophy, Trigonometry, Physics.
D, History.
- MEYER JOS.—P, Religion, History, Latin, Eng-
lish, Greek, Trigonometry.
D, Philosophy, Physics.
- *SCHROEFFEL JNO. J.—P, D, Religion, History,
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Philosophy, Trigonometry, Algebra, Physics.
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PITTSBURG, PA.

Holy Ghost College Bulletin.

VOL. II.

PITTSBURG, PA., FEBRUARY, 1896.

No. 2.

UNA CANZONE DI PETRARCA ALLA SANTISSIMA VERGINE.

Vergine santa d'ogni grazia piena,
Che per vera ed altissima umiltate
Salisti al ciel, onde i miei preghi ascolti;
Tu pastori il fonte di pietate,
E di guistizia il sol, che rasserena
Il secol pien d'errori oscuri e folli.
Tre dolci e cari nomi hai 'n te raccolti:
Madre, figliuola e sposa;
Vergine gloriosa,

Donna del re, che nostri lacci ha sciolti,
E fatto 'l mondo libero e felice,
Nelle cui sante piaghe
Prego, ch'appaghe il cor, vera beatrice.

Vergine, quante lagrime ho già sparte,
Quante lusinghe, quanti preghi indarno,
Pur per mia pena, e per mio grave danno!
Da poi ch'i' nacqui in sulla riva d'Arno.
Cercando or questa, ed or quell' altra parte,
Non è stata mia vita altro ch'affanno.
Mortal bellezza, atti e parole m'hanno
Tutta ingombrata l'alma.

Vergine sacra ed alma
Non tardar, ch'i' son forse all' ultim' anno.
I di miei, piu correnti che saetta,
Fra miserie e peccati
Son sen' andati, e sol morte ma'spetta.

Il di s'appressa e non pote esser lunge;
Si corre il tempo e vola,
Vergine unica e sola,
E 'l core or coscienza, or morte punge;
Raccommandami al tuo figlinol, verace
Uomo e verace Dio,
Ch' accolga 'l mio spirito ultimo in pace!



ALMIGHTY God, in Thy wisdom, and surely also in Thy love, Thou layest Thine awful finger on a poor human soul and it is withered in Thy sight even to agony and death. Thy ways, far-seeing, our eyes may not discover. In those supreme moments of trial, when that which we see is black as night, teach us to trust in Thy guidance, give us light to deny the fearful temptation of chance, and faith to believe that all who labor and are heavy laden may bring their burdens trustingly to Thee.—J. B. O'REILLY,

PETRARCH'S HYMN TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

O Holy Virgin, full of ev'ry grace,
Who did'st by lowliness most deep and true
Ascend to Heaven whence now thou'lt hear my
pray'r,
Thou hast brought forth the fount of Mercy's dew,
The Sun of Justice, Him Whose open face
Dispelled the night of ages; thou dost bear
A triple-garnered name, as sweet as fair,
Art Mother, Spouse and Child,
Thou Virgin undefiled!
And reignest with the King Who knew to tear
Our bonds and free a world oppress:
Within Whose wounded side
My heart, I pray thee, hide, O truly blest!

How many, Virgin, many tears I've shed,
How often flattered, often begged in vain!
Since first on Arno's bank I saw the light.
Still bearing grievous loss and equal pain,
This side I ran and that, as craving led,
And lived no life untouched of hunger's bite;
For mortal words and deeds and faces bright
Enthralled my cloggèd mind.

So haste, thou Virgin kind,
As my last year is now mayhap in sight;
For swift as arrow sped my day,
In dismal sin and woe:
While death, though all things go, still comes my
way.

That hour which hither flies must now be near—
Time's thread away is snatched!
O Virgin sole, unmatched!
Both conscience prompts, and death, my piercing
fear;

Ask thou that He, thy womb's increase,
True Man, and God Most High,
Receive my latest sigh in lasting peace. N.



OUR own opinion of ourselves should be lower than that formed by others, for we have a better chance at our imperfections.—THOS. A. KEMPIS.

ALWAYS keep some one thing concerning yourself hidden, some one good action, or some grace, or some virtuous quality, which you think others would be likely to esteem. This one secret will be as good as a fortress to you.—FATHER FABER.

Early Christian Literature and Schools.

It is always interesting to compare the efforts, the progress, the achievements of modern times with those of our ancestors. Such a comparative study constitutes a chief part of what is called the "Philosophy of History." The comparison is more frequently made in matters of political government and institutions, in such a way, for instance, as to lead the observant reader to a knowledge of the causes that contributed to the fall of empires and kingdoms, or to the rise and decay of peoples.

A less frequent, but none the less interesting or fruitful comparison, is that of our social institutions with those of ancient times. We have, thus, been made familiar with the manners, the laws, the languages of the ancients; but have we, in the glorification and apotheosis of our modern systems of education, been sufficiently mindful of the efforts of our ancestors to encourage and foster those greatest and most important of all social institutions—the schools? It will not, therefore, it is hoped, be out of place in a journal of this kind, or uninteresting to our readers, to describe, with some detail, the original traces of those establishments especially within the Christian era, which were destined to maintain and propagate the successive learning of preceding ages, as well as to educate the rising generations and to bring forth, by degrees, the progress which is the pride of our present century. In the revelations which such a study, prosecuted impartially and scrupulously, unfolds, Christianity has only to gain; and it would not be the least powerful of the arguments that establish the divinity of the Church, to enumerate the schools founded by the side of her Cathedrals, in the interior of her Monasteries and even in the humble parishes; to accompany this enumeration with the names of the illustrious doctors who, in every century, have left in their wake a flood of light; at the same time to exhibit the excellence of their programmes

as well as the efficacy of their methods; and, especially, to show the happy effects of these ecclesiastical institutions upon the welfare of both individuals and society.

It would be interesting to accumulate the evidences that are to be found in the Bible itself of the esteem in which God holds the office of those who distribute the bread of science. "They that are learned shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, says the Prophet Daniel (xii-3); and they that instruct many to justice, as stars to all eternity." St. Paul enumerates the talent of teaching among the special gifts of God (Rom. xii-7. The Book of Proverbs is filled, at every page, with the praises of wisdom and the benefits of instruction. "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom—the purchasing thereof is better than the merchandise of silver, she is a tree of life to them that lay hold on her (iii, 14-18.) Receive instruction, not money; choose knowledge rather than gold (viii-10) lest thou mourn at the last and say 'why have I hated instruction, and have not heard the voice of them that taught me, and have not inclined my ears to my masters?' " (v-10)

This esteem of wisdom, and the praise given to the instruction of the ignorant, to which Christ himself gave expression, was primarily meant for the spiritual instruction in the divine truth, conducive to virtue and salvation. Such was, of course, the great purpose of Revelation, whether in the Old or in the New Testament. But, while it took a broader scope, especially in the Christian era, "when Revelation addressed itself to the Gentile as well as to the Jew, the latter for a long time, in his language and his method, was destined to influence the literature even of early Christianity; so that, although we have but one Gospel written in Hebrew, while all the other Gospels and Epistles are written in Greek, the tone and the style of the entire New Testament are strongly Hebrew. It was quite natural, indeed, that the Apostles, Hebrew by birth and education, should imbue their writings and their instruction with a character of which they could not

divest themselves, even amidst the civilization of Greece and Rome.

The Bible, therefore, with its Hebrew characteristics, predominates in the primitive literature of the Christian era, giving, even to the early Fathers of Gentile birth, the simple style, the noble images and the lively expressions for which it is, above all books, so remarkable. Such was the birth of primary Christian literature, naturally arising out of the Scriptures. Little by little, it is true, the first disciples of the Apostles, themselves, in their incessant struggles with the Gentiles, felt themselves constrained to become familiar with the profane works, so as to combat their opponents more effectually by the authority as well as by the language of their own poets and philosophers. Yet, in this respect, great prudence had to be exercised, so as to caution the simple faithful against an indiscriminate familiarity with works that were otherwise useless and capable of destroying their faith or influencing their conduct. Thus we can easily understand how the Bible remained the chief source of instruction for the primitive Christians, while the pagan literature of the corresponding period was condemned to a temporary interdict.

But, ere long, the scene changes, and, while the race of Abraham slowly and sullenly settles into that dreadful obstinacy and opposition to the new dispensation, which gave "great sadness and continual sorrow" to the heart of St. Paul, intrepid missionaries are to be found bringing to every tribe and every country the "glad tidings of the gospel of peace." "Yes, verily, their sound hath gone forth into all the earth, and their words into the ends of the whole world." (Rom. x, 18) Greece and Rome have quickly come to hear the same gospel, once preached by Peter and Paul, now delivered by their own native citizens and in their own maternal tongue. Henceforth the alliance will be consummated between the Bible and profane literature. Henceforth the hidden powers of Cicero's and Virgil's tongue will be called forth as instruments to propagate the Gospel of

truth. Henceforth the old Philosophy of Plato and Aristotle will be called upon to act as handmaid to the new Theology of Christ!

We are not, therefore, surprised to find the first great doctors permitting, approving, nay, counseling the study of the pagan classics. They were quickly followed by others, it is true, who would seem to have forbidden or condemned these profane, and often impious or immoral, works. But, like St. Jerome, who did penance in after years for the injuries done to his soul by the passion which he evinced for certain authors, or like St. Augustin, who long and bitterly deplored the years that he had spent weeping over the adventures of Dido, they were mostly driven to condemn the abuse, rather than the proper use of these ancient masterpieces. This moderate opinion is beautifully rendered by St. Jerome, the warmest of all the partisans of the Greek and Roman Literature, in a letter which that great scholar addressed to the Rhetorician Magnus, asking the saint why he quoted in his works so many passages from the idolatrous writers. After declaring that he but followed the example of Solomon, of St. Paul and of the earlier Fathers of the Greek and the Latin Church, he adds, "Is it not said in the book of Deuteronomy (xxi-11), that if a man desires to espouse a captive woman, he shall shave her hair and pare her nails and shall put off the raiment wherein she was taken? Is it a wonder that I, in turn, should be desirous of naturalizing the pagan captive, so remarkable by the eloquence of her wisdom and the beauty of her form, provided I cut off the corrupting members, such as idolatry, error, depravity and crime? In this way my union with one that is foreign to the faith will be advantageous to the Church of Christ."

Guided by these safe principles, the early Christians entered fearlessly the pagan schools of the empire, where they imbibed the knowledge of grammar, rhetoric and philosophy, even at the very time that they listened to the reading of the Bible and the homilies of the martyr-bishops in the deep recesses of the Cata-

combs. If it was thus during the persecutions from Nero to Diocletian, what was it destined to be when peace at length settled upon the face of the Empire under the rule of Constantine? It was at Antioch that Chrysostom developed the germs of his eloquence; it was at Carthage that Augustin studied rhetoric; it was at Athens that Basil and his intimate friend Gregory were initiated into the beauties of poetry; it was at Rome itself that Jerome learned to weep over the pages of Virgil and to ponder, for days, over the arguments of Cicero.

Yet the Church was tired of asking from the professors of paganism the rich treasures of their literature which she expected to consecrate, later on, to the service of Christianity and truth. And why should she do so, when she beheld herself, by the policy of the emperors and the generosity of the faithful, in possession of magnificent temples and vast libraries; when she beheld within her pale, the most brilliant and the most ardent teachers of profane literature? It was then that the bishops opened schools for the secular instruction of the faithful within the walls of their capacious Cathedrals, where even laymen, like Victorinus at Rome and Augustin at Milan, taught rhetoric and philosophy, poetry and grammar. These were the episcopal or cathedral schools, which lasted and prospered until the invasions of the Barbarians and the dissensions of the Empire drove both masters and pupils into the desert or the monasteries, in Egypt, Syria, Greece, Gaul and Ireland.

Of the two great founders of these monastic schools, the earlier was St. Jerome, who, in his retreat at Bethlehem, explained Virgil, analyzed Livy and read Juvenal to the children sent to him from all parts of the world. Soon after him, from across the waters of the Mediterranean, St. Honoratus, established the celebrated school of Lerins, that became a nursery of saints and scholars for every land. It was here that the "Monks of the West," particularly, learned that indefatigable ardor, that enlightened zeal, and that wonderful skill by which they

were enabled, by preserving to us the masterpieces of antiquity, to civilize Europe and pave the way for the progress of every liberal art.

It would be an easy, but lengthened task to enumerate these vast monastic schools, scattered over the face of the Christian world. But those that history and popular legend most frequently speak of, were destined for the older and more advanced students, who flocked thither from their own distant and less-favored climes. The question may, therefore, become more interesting, though more unusual, when it is asked to what extent the Church, who was now becoming the sole hope and custodian of civilization provided for the younger and poorer ones of the common people? That such schools existed in the eighth century, we find from a Council held in England in the year 747, which imposed upon every monastery of men and women the opening of a primary school in its immediate neighborhood. In France, we find the same thing at a corresponding period, for it was the explicit order of St. William, of Dijon, that, alongside every one of the monasteries reformed by his zeal, there be founded a primary school where the children of the people should be gratuitously taught at least the two important branches of reading and singing. St. Boniface was pursuing the same course while evangelizing and civilizing Germany; and it is refreshing, when reading the letters of this great man, so busy with his incessant labors, so pre-occupied with the cares and trials of a task that finally cost him his life, to encounter therein the proofs of his solicitude for the children of the common people, for whose especial instruction he appointed not the least talented of his monks under the title of *magistri infantium*.

But the man to whom, above all others, the common, primary and free schools owe their first definite existence, is Charlemagne. It is he that gives a distinct form and character to the schools of the towns and villages. Under him the parochial clergy must not be content—as it hap-

pened previously in many instances—with instructing the youthful aspirants to the clerical state, but must receive, under their care, all other children that may—“wish to learn literature, science and the arts.” They are also required “to demand no other compensation for their labor than what may be prompted by the spontaneous gratitude of the families.”

Having thus taken a brief and rapid glance at the birth of Christian literature and of Christian Schools, it may be pertinent to satisfy a legitimate curiosity with respect to the chief branches of *secular* knowledge into which the scholars of that early period were initiated. As was just now said, reading and singing were the two important subjects taught in the free schools among the lower classes of the people. Writing is not mentioned, because few, if any, outside of the monasteries, thought it essential to know how to write, since the writing of that period was more artistic and more complicated than in modern times. It was only about the fourth century that parchment came into general use as a substitute for the ancient papyrus. Public documents and other works of importance, such as the copies of the Bible, were written in capital letters, and it was only about the beginning of the ninth century that small or *cursive* characters—easier to trace, but more difficult to read—began to be commonly used. All these circumstances will enable us to understand why writing, which, by us, is considered such an elementary and essential part of the commonest education, did not in olden times, enter into the programme of ordinary studies. But, in the better schools, especially those introduced by Charlemagne, the great division that formed the basis of all secular studies was what is known as the “*Trivium* and *Quadrivium*.” While we all know that the *Trivium* comprised grammar, dialectics and rhetoric, and that the *Quadrivium* embraced the science of mathematics in its quadruple form of arithmetic, music, geometry and astronomy, it may be interesting to ascertain the origin and symbolism of this celebrated division. That it implied some

mystery was fondly believed by most of the old scholars, who; like Hugh of St. Victor, declared that the science which it included were but so many pathways leading up to the mysterious temple of Wisdom.

In their combination they constituted the seven liberal arts. “Why are they called liberal?” is a question that has been often asked and variously answered. John of Salisbury attributes this name either to the fact that the ancients taught them to their children (*liberi*); or to the necessity of a great freedom of mind which their study demands or which their acquisition bestows. Others advance different theories, of which the most plausible would seem to be that of Hugh of St. Victor, previously mentioned. He says, they were so called to distinguish them from the seven mechanical arts: spinning, navigation, agriculture, acting, hunting, medicine and the fabrication of arms, to which the plebeians chiefly devoted themselves, while the liberal arts were patronized only by the freemen or sons of noble family.

Whatever be the origin of the name, it is certain that this division was known to the early fathers. Nay, we are assured that it served as basis to the teaching of the old Sage of Samos, Pythagoras. If such were the case, the latter would have an additional claim to the memory and gratitude of posterity, besides the already imperishable distinction of having been the inventor of the multiplication table, and of having contributed to human language the two immortal words: *Philosophy* and *Cosmology*!

When we consider such a liberal course as that of the *Trivium* and *Quadrivium*—and when we remember that, under Charlemagne and his successors, it was obligatory upon every monastery to establish schools in which these branches were taught, we are less inclined to cast the reproach of ignorance or despotism upon this opening period of the Middle Ages. We should rather wonder at the enlightenment and wisdom that prompted the great founder of the Christian Empire to lay down such principles and counsels

as those which terminate his decree of the year 787, and which ought not to be despised by the scholars of the present day. "It is better, indeed," he writes, "to lead a good life than to become learned; nevertheless, Knowledge precedes action. We exhort you, therefore, that you fail not to cultivate learning with the humble intention of pleasing God, so as more surely to penetrate the mysteries of the Holy Scriptures. We wish, in short, to see you what the soldiers of Christ ought to be—devout in heart, learned in intercourse with the world, chaste in life, learned in conversation—so that all who approach you may be as much enlightened by your wisdom as they are edified by your life."

M.



So Early Flown!

Thou'rt dead! and I was not by thee that hour

To press thy feeble hand, to hear that sigh—
Thy latest breath and prayer, as low as flower

Gives forth at noon before it droops to die;

I was far off, but to my angel gave

The loving charge of watching over thee;

It was a task of love: for years the wave

Of sin that floods the land rushed fruitlessly

Around thy bark, whose gallant spar

His face illumined, as a guiding star

Which led thee safe at last across the angry sea.

They wept around thee, but the gushing shower

Made joy at last from heart disburdened flow;

Each tear-drop falling freshened mem'ry's power,

And more they weep, as more thy worth they
know.

But no one saw the rent that poignant stroke

Made in my heart, and none, the constant dew

That watered my two eyes, which mutely spoke

The lasting sympathy between us two;

For though, through space of summers three,

A distant land thy face had veiled from me,

My constant heart unto its friend kept ever true.

They bore thee on, clad in thy holy shrouds

With face uplifted to the happy calm

Where dwelt thy soul in peace; 'th' attending
crowds

In silence walked behind, while levites' psalm
Did sanctify the air, and bear on high

The hopeful sigh of Faith—that link Divine
Of aspirations that can never die,

For flowers of earth with those of heaven they
twine:

But 'mid the pauses of the song,

Some spirit hovered o'er the weeping throng
And placed upon the bier a glittering tear of
mine.

God called thee early that long voyage to make

And me He left a few short days behind;

The one prepared it pleased His love to take,

And one he left that grace in grief he find;

Best Grace—sweet Charity—oh! give it, Lord!

My soul is dark, Thou canst enlighten me,

I move with faltering steps, but say the word,

And, clutching at Thy garment's hem,

I'll gather all my strength the tide to stem,

And follow straight upon the pathless sea.

In deepest grief, I'll lift my voice in prayer,

And thus I'll feel the less my earthly bands;

For, though my orisons be cold and rare

They shall be welcome, offered by thy hands.

Upon my heart, confined to earth awhile,

Thou'lt send God's blessing down as fresh'ning
dew

And smoothen all its cares, and thus beguile

It's loneliness; and 'tween that vault of blue

And earth, by sweetest change of prayers,

We'll form, in time, a long, long mystic stairs

By which I'll reach to where thy blissful spirit
flew!

* * * * *

* * * * *

The earth has made his yearly round to-day

Since I have known thy loss, dear friend,

And mem'ry fondly dwells awhile to pay

The dearest tribute that my love can lend:

If I were by thy grave, in that dear shrine

That is thy final home, in distant land,

I'd kneel by thy remains, my woes consign

Unto thy angel's ear, and then my hand

Would spread upon thy tomb some pansies fair

To keep thee company, dear friend, when I'm
not there.

Did'st count, as I, the days as they went by,

Hast wished the ling'ring hours were sooner
past,

Hast marked the falling leaves, the winter sky—

Like cold distrustful hearts its icy blast,—

Hast waited with impatience for the verdant robe

To deck the valleys, or the perfumed breath

Of early flowers, that charms the drooping soul

And brighten for awhile the gloom of death,

Or watched the earth slow rising from the tomb,

Impatient for the Spring, afraid 'twould never
come?

Oh, no! such misery can reach thee not

On that far distant shore, where beauty smiles

On everlasting peace, where no foul blot

Of earthly taint thy spotless robe defiles;

No cry of woe, no plaint of misery

Breaks on thy ear, enrapt by angel praise;

No cloud from poisoned marsh or troubled sea

Veils from thy spirit-glance the glittering rays

That o'er the realms aethereal ever shine
 In crystal arrows from the Human face Divine !
 In that fair home they count no passing days ;
 The glory of th' eternal sun ne'er sets ;
 No pause occurs in that sweet song of praise,
 Which, as from many fountains, springs in jets
 Of arching transport from the love-steeped soul ;
 Recurring seasons bring no new-blown fruits—
 The Tree of life is there : sweet joys e'er roll
 Around and round its halls ; each pleasure suits
 The disembodied spirit, free from all
 The wants and wishes of this life of thrall.

Ah! thou art bright, impassible and blest ;
 Thou know'st nor time, nor change, nor grief,
 nor woe ;
 Thou singest lovely, for thy song is rest,
 The Company, the Lamb, where'er He go ;
 The stars are dust that rise beneath thy feet,
 Thy robe doth pale the glory of the sun,
 Like evening on the lake, thy look is sweet,
 Thy sandals' woof of threads of light are spun ,
 And, as the Iris resting on the height,
 Thy pearl-set crown doth gird thy forehead
 bright.

And I—O! dost thou know how here I fight,
 Dost ever on me look from out the dome,
 Dost hear the blind man's longing for the light,
 Dost hear the exile's wishing for his home,
 Dost see the convict count the moments o'er
 That shall restore him to his liberty,
 When, through the gloomy bars of death, he'll
 soar
 Unto the bosom of Eternity ?
 In that fair world, enjoying God in bliss,
 He'll dry the tears he wept for thee in this !

C.



Poetry in Religion.

A CLOSE connection between Religion and Poetry has been very generally observed. We notice that in all times and places the worship of a higher power or of a Supreme Being either originates or employs rhythmical language. From the roughest and most monotonous syllabic cadences to the perfect, resounding hexameter, every form of verse is found rising out of or bodying forth religious sentiment.

This intimate and constant relation can hardly be accidental or arbitrary. There must be in our nature something which draws Poetry and Religion together. Of course, the rational assumption that among intelligent creatures the first social

interest would always concern the service of the Creator, and the historical assurance that the earliest literature—which means the earliest unlimited intercourse of man with man—has ever been metrical, may go far to explain why communities began to sing as soon as they began to pray. That they did so is fairly demonstrated; and that they continue on the same lines is a matter of daily experience. The religious-minded of the world inevitably use and produce Poetry, while the poetically-inclined seem incapable of ever freeing themselves entirely from the environments of Religion.

Students will easily recall to what an extent ancient and modern poets, even those technically called profane, have been occupied with things really or supposedly Divine.

Homer, at the head of the grand line of singers, was so uncompromisingly religious that he rendered godlessness practically impossible among the Argives; for he brought all human conduct under the direct sanction of Heaven. Whoever contradicted or rejected the final Arbiter of right and wrong and retribution, was an outcast from the States that took the great bard as their master. Hesiod built up his Theogony in verse. Pindar breathed such piety into his Odes that they were regarded as a principal source of pagan sanctification in the ordinary circumstances of early Greek life. The tragic choruses of Aeschylus and Sophocles reach a still higher level, so high indeed, that these giants in their gropings after truth almost touch the confines of Revelation.

The Roman poets may be less spiritual than the Greek; and nevertheless Virgil's great epic was the storehouse of his country's religion. Ovid's elegiacs too, and even Horace's many lighter measures, frequently borrow grace and dignity from contact with national shrines and divinities. The comedians and satirists, at Rome as at Athens, ridiculed the follies of superstition, and thus, if not otherwise, gave their poetic works a tincture of religious interest.

Modern poets, more happily circumstanced than the ancient, have always

had a wealth of highest truth to fall back on in Christianity, from whose sacred pathos they have also largely drawn. Dante's charms are many, but they are all based on one excellence—on the concrete completeness of his Catholic theology. His *Divine Comedy* makes very manifest that nothing is more beautiful than Truth, and nothing more sublime than the truths of Religion. The musical Spanish poets, like Vega and Calderon, from inherited taste and social surroundings, sought their best inspiration in piety. With the French, too, though Racine may not be as great a genius as Corneille or Molière, he yet seems to have pleased and profited more readers and hearers; and the apparent reason is that he made more use of Scripture subjects. Even the German philosopher-poet, the unwieldy Goethe, half-pagan as he wishes to appear, is found most humanly touching when he flounders into great thoughts about God and about our relations with the unseen world.

English poetry has all along been deeply marked with religious sentiment and speculation. From Caedmon up through Chaucer and Spencer and Milton, not excluding the dramatists and the poets of this century, the strong literary influence and sometimes the guiding hand of Christianity can be plainly traced. The lyric poets especially, who are admittedly greatest when religious, found it useful to essay sacred songs and Hebrew melodies. Burns and Moore as well as Byron offer examples. Shakespeare himself, the universal poet, on whom as a standard all preceding poets can be measured, and to whom as source and model all following poets may be referred, was never grander than when conscience and sin and God and eternity suggested the mighty thoughts and wondrous language. Witness the soliloquies of Macbeth, of Richard II., of Henry VI., of Wolsey or of Hamlet. And though in *Lear* and *Cymbeline* the wording is pagan in accord with the subject, yet there is deep religion in many of the most beautiful passages, as in the outraged father's appeal to the elements, and the burial ser-

vice over the unconscious Imogen. Nor should it pass unnoticed that the sweetness and strength of the great dramatist and of other English poets is most frequently attributable, independently of the subject, to the Biblical associations of their choice vocabulary.

We can see, therefore, even at a cursory glance, that Poetry has certainly used Religion and has certainly profited by it. The converse we shall find similarly true: Religion has made profitable use of Poetry.

Of religions wholly or partly false and mainly of human authorship we need not think in this connection. Being a growth of earth they were surely wise to take the best thing earthly and adorn themselves with it. But between the true Religion, supernatural and God-given, and this special form of man's literary work, how stand the accounts? That the aid of Poetry has been constantly invoked is a patent fact. The Jew sang from the beginning and the Christian will to the end. Whether doctrine is to be pleasantly imparted or worship feelingly expressed, there is unfailing recourse to harmonious measured language. The Bible has its canticles of thanksgiving and triumph, whole books of song and psalm and lamentation. These are real poems, though verbally they have neither rhythm, nor rhyme, nor metre. The fixed recurrence of accent, quantity and sound which in an Aryan language distinguishes verse, seems splendidly replaced in the Semitic tongue by rhythm of sense and balance of phrase. No reader thinks that Moses meant to compose loosened speech or prose when he wrote :

"He shall wash his robe in wine,
And his garment in the blood of the grape;"

or again :

"Let my doctrine gather as the rain.
Let my speech distil as the dew."

And Job was undoubtedly a poet when he asked :

"Did'st thou since thy birth command the morning,
Or show the dawning of the day its place?"

as were David and Jeremiah when they chanted :

"I am come into the depth of the sea,

And a tempest hath overwhelmed me:”—

“Her Nazarites were whiter than snow, purer than milk;

More ruddy than the old ivory, fairer than sapphire.”

This same transcendental poetry of rhythm and meaning and measured clause we may also find in that melodious transition from the Old to the New Testament which is formed by the three Gospel hymns, the *Benedictus*, *Magnificat* and *Nunc Dimittis*.

The tradition of song in the Jewish Church naturally passed into the Christian; and almost from apostolic times the Greek and Latin Fathers rivalled one another in versifying sacred themes. It was not merely the liturgical services they enriched with metre, but also many of their catechetical treatises. They were indeed compelled to put the true doctrine in a form at once attractive and helpful to the memory, as many of the teachers of error and lampooners of the truth scattered catching chants and ballads among the people. Hence, the very Doctors of the Church, from Ambrose and Nazianzenus to Anselm and Bernard, wrote verse for the enlightenment and edification of the faithful. The Schoolmen, too, found leisure to chisel out both metre and rhyme. St. Thomas indeed implies that Poetry, being metaphorical, is not highly probative; and yet he himself convinced as well as moved by its most fruitful employment. We may even hold, that no equal amount of his keenest argumentation or most fervent preaching drew so many souls reverently near the Blessed Sacrament as did his richly poetic *Lauda Sion*, *Adoro Te*, *Pange Lingua*, and *Sacris Solemnis*.

Through the Middle Ages and since them the same recourse of sanctified genius to the Muse of Poetry has been unceasingly maintained. The last holy Doctor whom the Church has solemnly proclaimed her accredited mouthpiece, the prince of moral theologians whose herculean labor adjusted for us almost every religious truth while refuting its opposed error, the great St. Alphonsus delighted to sing in his sweet Italian the beauties of the Divine Bambino and the

love of the Virgin Mother.

In the end of this materialistic century it has also been an interesting experience to find a great Pope and a great Cardinal, of very different countries, tongues and antecedents, but of similar venerability of age and thoroughness of intellectual research, both eagerly seizing whatever opportunity offered to embody their most affectionate or most ascetic thoughts in graceful verse. For the *Perugian Poems* and the *Dream of Gerontius*, with their hundred other pieces, mark Leo XIII. and John Henry Newman as adepts in Religious Poetry and believers in its usefulness.

And if for a moment we glance just outside the Fold—alas! that it should be outside—we may see reason to think that all the learned Puseyite prose did less to draw back Anglicans to reverence for Priesthood and Sacraments, and feast and fast and Church ordinance, than did one small book of poems, less than Keble’s *Christian Year*.

Now since the Heaven-guided Church has, as we have seen, put so much of her instruction, exhortation and worship into poetic form, we must conclude that there was profit in doing so. She acts *sapienter* as well as *fortiter* and *suaviter*. From her standpoint Poetry has plainly proved useful to Religion; and recognising the fact of that utility we may perceive something of its cause.

In intellectual and moral works of nobility and universality no human instrument is of more beautiful fitness than Poetry. For in such undertakings it is of primary importance to convey great thoughts worthily; and Poetry may be described, if not defined, as the highest concepts best expressed—best, that is, most artistically and effectively. Great thoughts may indeed be interpreted in sound, form or color; but it must naturally be better to communicate them through the living intelligibility of man’s own speech. Besides the other Arts are more or less locally restricted. There was fine sense and broad sympathy in a recorded saying of Pindar’s. Whilst admiring the statuary of his time he yet

declared, that not by sculpture but by song would he seek to express anything beautiful he might conceive; for his sweet song, as he exultantly observed, could fly off from all the ports of the land on every freighted ship and every lightest embarkation. And truly a poem that has vitality may be as lasting and far-reaching as articulate utterance. Religion would never neglect so universally powerful an ally.

Again, taken our nature, religious work must always be largely in the field of our emotions. Religion, it is true, has its basis in supernatural Faith to which Reason may point though it cannot lead; but men, in conduct and practice, seem to do as little spiritually as temporally through bare intellectual assent or sheer logical pressure. We need to be otherwise moved. And though Grace is the divinely sufficient means of moving us, nevertheless it is no small matter that our best natural emotions should be evoked and our ruling sentiments nobly refined. Poetry does this. For, admitting all its liability to abuse, we may yet affirm that its inherent tendency is to the Beauty of Goodness and Truth, of ideal, even Absolute Goodness and Truth. Passion, whether stormy or luxurious, may often obtrude, and petty prejudices stand in the way, still the rest and satisfaction of the poet, as of his readers, is always in the mental assertion: this is beautifully good or this is beautifully true. In such poetically aesthetic elevation and refinement there is help and preparedness for religious cleansing and sanctifying.

Like well-ordered emotions, the rational exercise of imagination is necessary to our Religion, as it is to all that surpasses mere sense perception. But it is Poetry that especially develops imaginative power. Philosophers and Theologians may not be always poets in expression; but it is evident that if they are to be more than empiricists and crabbed reasoners they need something like the poetic gifts of invention and intuition. The true metaphysician has much to image to himself and others, much that lies beyond the ken of sense and the lines of apodictic argument. His characteristic passion for

universal truth and excellence must often call for the highest exercise of imagination in systematising ascertained facts and grasping surmisable fitnesses. The case is similar with the Theologian. For as 'Faith is the substance of things to be hoped for, the evidence of things that appear not,' its interpreter must image forth these absent non-apparent things that Christians may love and seek them. In processes of civilization it has been noted that as long as a man is incapable of imagining the yet unproduced harvest he will devour his seed-corn; and similarly in religious matters the utterly unimaginative soul can hardly be induced to raise itself above an earthly hand-to-mouth existence. Now Poetry accustoms multitudes, has practically accustomed the race, to realise a beauty beyond what is materially seen and felt, urging us to aspire to the enjoyment of what is unlimitedly admirable. It thus offers Religion a ploughed field in which to sow its seeds of Divine longings and ideals.

This tendency and adaptability to the high and the supersensible is a main cause of any temporary or local unpopularity which pure Poetry suffers. Not wishing to rise with it the stolid-minded excuse themselves by calling it unreal. Certainly, if it be no true representation it is unreal; but it may represent, or at least give us in glimpse and vista, the grandest realities. The imaginative is not necessarily the imaginary. And here finally, Religion and Poetry whose alliance we have been considering may bewail a common grievance. For this note of unreality is attached by certain readers to all religious works whose tone is poetic. And it so happens that much of the Church's prose literature, especially the devout and ascetic, is couched in emotional and imaginative language. The subject often suggested, perhaps demanded such treatment. But people intellectually too indolent to follow the splendid flights, or self-righteously too matter-of-fact to believe in anything so far above their own normal efforts, decry these poetic treatises. St. Bonaventure, St. Francis of Sales, or Father Faber will

never be their favorite author, nor should, they think, be the favorite of any one else. And yet they find nothing to censure except glorious imagination, which well considered is genius sanctified, the best fruit of Christian intellect and heart, the very bloom of Faith, Hope and Charity, limning and blazing forth the hidden realities to which Religion bids us always aspire. No, beautiful imaginings are not above, and need not be beside, the Truth; and Poetry may have higher claims than its ancient worshippers ever dreamt of to the title of Heavenly.

N.



Around a Great City.

THE PITTSBURG PROVISION CO.

(A Visit to Herr's Island.)

ONE of the great problems of the present day—more important than would appear on the surface, and more complicated than many a problem of Algebra or Arithmetic—is how to feed the inhabitants of a great city. Now Pittsburg is a great city, not only because it has a large population, as may be seen from the last census, but also because it is the central distributing point of supplies for a still larger population that is scattered closely about it, on every side, within a radius of a few miles. Not to speak of Allegheny, which is across the river, nor of Wilkinsburg, Braddock, McKeesport, McKees Rocks, Homestead, Carnegie, Duquesne, which are, for all practical purposes, an immediate part of Pittsburg, connected by innumerable and convenient street railways, there are ever so many towns and cities around us, outside of this county, for which Pittsburg is almost a daily market. Wheeling people are not at all offended at being considered as living in one of our suburbs; Youngstown folk are constantly to be found at Kaufmann's, Gusky's or Horne's, almost as much as at McKelvey's or Theobald's at home, while Steubenville society think nothing of taking "a run into town," to

see Keane and De Wolf Hopper, or to enjoy the music of Damrosch and the singing of Mlle. Yaw.

Go down Fourth Avenue and stop at the Oil Exchange: You would think you were transported up to Butler or Oil City on one side, or down to Sistersville and Mannington, W. Va., on the other. Take a train on the Fort Wayne R. R. at any time of the day or night, and you would confidently believe that half the population of the Ohio Valley, down to Beaver Falls or New Castle, spent the greater portion of their life in Pittsburg. As a matter of fact, a great many people that have homes in Avalon, Sewickly, Economy, &c., spend more time in Pittsburg than they do in their own homes, where you can rely upon meeting them only at bed time and on Sundays. The same thing may be said for the twenty or thirty other lines that make a network of communication—like a vast spider's web—between this city and the surrounding country.

All this has, therefore, to be remembered when we say that it is quite a big problem to feed such a large population as that of Pittsburg and its tributaries. Now it is evident, to any one who watches people coming and going, that, for every one of those coming in with outside products, there are at least ten or twenty that go away with our supplies. To these may be added the numbers of strangers that take their meals every day, in our hotels and restaurants. Consequently, what a vast quantity of provisions is required for such large and wide-spread demands, especially in the form of bread and meat, those two great products that make up the staple constituents of our daily food, whether we be poor or rich! As for the first of these two kinds everybody knows whence it is obtained, for we have our own numberless bakers and our own great Flour Mills, such as the one which was described in a previous number of the BULLETIN. But everybody is not so easily able to answer the question: "Whence comes all the meat that is consumed by so many hungry mouths from within and without this city?"

It is true, there are, in our midst, branch houses, or agencies for the great Chicago and Milwaukee Provision Companies, through which we get large quantities of meat. Besides this, there are several local pork-packing houses to which must, of course, be added the smaller butchers who, themselves, kill the meat which they handle and provide. But all will recognize that the latter category is fast diminishing or, at least, not keeping pace with the growth of the population; and thus, as some of our hustling business men quickly realized, there was room for a local concern in this important field. Such is the Company with which it is now our purpose to entertain the readers of the BULLETIN: The Pittsburg Provision Co.

In its present shape and extent, this great Company, which already existed for several years on a smaller scale and under other management, is of recent growth, having been incorporated in 1894.

Being but a recent arrival in the field of competition, it believes in the utility of a b u n d a n t advertisement, especially when its affirmations of excellence and purity of food are based on strict and absolute fact. It pays, therefore, to advertise a first-class article—an article that is demanded by everybody, that can be reached by everybody, and that can be surpassed by nobody. It is for this reason that we find at every step, in every daily paper, in every street car, the most tempting and artistic advertisements descriptive of this Company's excellent products. Not only do we find them in our own midst, but even in more distant cities such as Wheeling, Youngstown, Oil City, where the Pittsburg Provision Co. is now as familiar, almost, as the names of the Chicago houses, that had formerly monopolized the local trade.

Struck by the frequency of these tempting cards, while on their way out one evening to a Polo game at the Casino, on a car of the Duquesne Traction Co., several of the boys suggested that a visit be paid to the scene of this self-lauding Company's operations, to find out if things "were as they seemed." Among

the number of those who formed the visiting party was the fortunate writer of the present article, armed with several sharpened pencils and a good supply of note paper, wherewith to record the results of interview and observation.

It is needless for me to say that the small party thus bent upon a brief tour of curiosity and instruction was most cordially received at the Company's Office, on Herr's Island. We were also agreeably surprised to find that the general manager, Mr. W. Callery, whom we met at the very threshold of the immense building, was an old graduate of the Holy Ghost College. He was kind enough to leave for quite a while the desk at which he had been so busily engaged and accompany us through a considerable portion of the establishment, leaving us, finally, in the hands of another old pupil, who, though still young, is now one of the firm's most trusted employes, Mr. Jos. Knorr. In such good hands we could not but fare admirably.

As was already indicated, the Company is only of recent organization. The business, it is true, had been already carried on by Mr. Emil Winter, since the year 1886, but on a much smaller scale and with proportionate success. It was in July, 1894, that Mr. Winter was induced to merge his interests into those of the larger firm which now controls the entire business and which is composed of some of our liveliest and most enterprising citizens. Within this short space of 20 months, the work of the new Company has been, in every respect, successful, as will be attested by a few interesting facts and figures.

Herr's Island, on which the Company's stores, offices, buildings, slaughter-houses and stockyards are situated, and which is eminently fitted for such purposes, occupies an area of over thirty acres. It runs down the Allegheny River, between the 43rd street and the 16th. street bridges, and, except for a very small corner, is owned entirely by the Provision Company. That such a large piece of property, so centrally located in the very heart of the two cities, and so conve-

niently situated as a distributing point in connection with the West Penn R. R., on the one hand, and the Allegheny Valley R. R., on the other, should be needed and at the same time thoroughly utilized, will not be surprising when we take into consideration the vast extent to which the business has recently grown.

Several agents are constantly engaged in buying up cattle all over the Western States, with the result that an average of twenty-two car-loads of cattle are received in the course of every week, while, within the same time, from 1000 to 1500 sheep find their way to the Herr's Island stock-yards. From here they are distributed, wholesale, in the form of dressed meat to a multitude of markets that are comprised in a radius of 100 miles. Their minor products, such as those of the hog particularly, extend still further, while certain things, as we shall see later on, are destined exclusively for the more distant ports and markets of European cities.

All branches of the trade are not equally extensive at every season of the year, as, for instance, the scarcity of game at certain periods gives greater scope to the ordinary provision trade, which has for this reason, less outside competition to encounter. If to these figures we add the fact that from forty to fifty delivery wagons are kept busy night and day throughout the two cities, that from ten to fifteen carloads of their products are delivered weekly to the more distant places, and that, on an average, 350 or 400 men are busy at all hours within the precincts of this big establishment—we can form an idea of the magnitude which the Company has attained since its recent re-organization.

Jno. A. McVean,
1st Academic.

(To be continued.)



SYMPATHY wanting all is wanting. Personal magnetism is the conductor of the sacred spark that puts us in human communion, and gives us to company, conversation and ourselves.—A. B. AL-CORN.

One of Our Great Street Railways.

(Introduction.)

AMONG the foot-hills of the Alleghenies, that distinguished branch of the great Appalachian family, snugly tucked in between the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers and protected by the surrounding hills, lies Pittsburg.

The French little thought that the fort erected to destroy the Colonists, was to be the site of a great and grand city, the pride of the American people. Col. John Campbell could not foresee its coming greatness when, in 1764, he took the first steps toward founding a city by dividing into town lots a piece of property bounded by Water Street and Second Avenue, Ferry and Market Streets. Slowly and steadily, house by house, street by street, the settlement enlarged and expanded, until the streets on either side were built up, and what had once been corn fields and truck gardens, became the residence and place of business of a prosperous people.

But, as time went on, the iron industry was taken up, the city became a manufacturing centre for the surrounding country and the Ohio Valley. The commerce afforded by the rivers grew and prospered. The city stretched out along the river sides, and formed a shell-work, leaving the east end and middle part of the city more like an ordinary farm or garden than the integral portion of a thriving town.

The houses at the joining of the rivers came, gradually, closer and closer together, men were crowded, families became disturbed at night by the passing crowds and people were discontented.

What was to be done? The business sites crowded out the residence parts, and the people became wedged more and more together. The city must, therefore, expand, but how? The tradesmen and merchants could not afford to live far from their stores, nor the artisans from their workshops, as the cost and time lost in coming and going in the slow and easy-

going stage-coach would eat up the profits of a good business.

Soon, however, the remedy that was destined to operate such wonderful changes made its appearance. The inventive power of man asserted itself in an unlooked-for manner and in unexpected fields. Electricity was discovered and, little by little, many uses were made of it, but no one thought of adopting it as a means of transit. At last its advantages became known, and the old, plodding horse was released from his fetters of toil, while the slow, uncertain car gave way to the fast and comfortable trolley.

The people began to cross the rivers to select their residences, and Pittsburg stretched out on either side, along the East End toward Braddock, and out along the Ohio toward the West. Weary men now ride to their homes from distances of one to ten miles; they sleep in the blissful quiet of the suburbs, and return in the morning, bright and ready for their heavy and absorbing work.

James Donaghy,
Commercial

The Second Avenue Traction Co.

One of the chief factors that contributed to this great growth and expansion was the great Street Railway known as the Second Avenue Traction Co. This line was opened as a horse-car road in the year 1881, and continued as such until about March, 1890, when the slow-going horse was replaced by the more satisfactory electricity. In 1894 the Company was re-organized under the present style with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, the officers now being: Mr. J. D. Callery, President; Mr. John C. Reilly, Vice-President; Mr. W. J. Burns, General Manager; Mr. J. W. Taylor, Treasurer. Mr. J. H. Callahan, Secretary; Mr. J. Murphy, Superintendent. The Company have their barns and general office at Glenwood, while their power house, at Glenwood High Bridge, is a brick building, 55 by 90 feet in dimensions, including four dynamos, two of which are of 500 K. W., and two of 200 K. W. power, with two engines of 950 and 266 horse power respectively. The chief structure,

at Glenwood, is a large iron-clad building of 150 by 200 feet.

We can get an idea of the extent of this important Company, and of the immense territory which it covers, when we find out that it extends over forty miles of road, and includes the Braddock & Turtle Creek Ry., the Greenfield Avenue Ry., the Glenwood and Dravosburg Ry., the Pittsburg, Homestead, McKeesport and Reynold Ry. lines. Just imagine how delighted are the housewives of Braddock, and McKeesport when they know, on a Saturday morning, that they have only to step into a car that runs by their houses in McKeesport and are deposited, without any change or transfer, right in the very centre of the Diamond Market, or at the very door of Gusky's big store, in Pittsburg, at a stone's throw from the old Block House! How the ghost of General Braddock would be amazed, if, on one of these frosty nights, it stalked around and beheld the rapid flight of these comfortable trolley cars, speeding along over twice the distance over which he made such a weary and disastrous march some years ago!

And then such handsome cars! and such a splendid road-bed! It is true that here and there we meet with some sudden twists and terrifying curves, enough to shake the nerves of a timid passenger. The line can even boast of a horse-shoe bend that rivals, on a small scale, the celebrated Mountain scene, on the P. R. R., near Altoona. But the watchword of the Company is "scrupulous care and perpetual watchfulness," and it is exceedingly rare to read of a serious accident along the route of this extensive line. This explains why it is so heavily patronized. The crowds that fill the cars from morning to night seem to be always as large in spite of the constant increase in the number of the cars. At present, they operate from 70 to 80 motor cars and give employment to over 200 men, who appear at all times to treat their patrons with great civility and politeness.

All this care and attention could hardly be otherwise, seeing in what good hands it is to be found the general management.

Mr. J. D. Callery, the President, is a native of Pittsburg and is well-known in connection with other important business interests, being head of the house of J. Callery & Co., Tanners, and President of the City Savings Bank. Mr. W. J. Burns, the General Manager, although also a director of the City Bank, and at the same time General Manager of the Pittsburg & West End Ry., is ever watchful of its interests, while Mr. J. H. Callahan, the genial Secretary, devotes his whole time to the practical details of this great line whose daily management involves such a great responsibility.

Considering, therefore, its extent, its quick, regular and reliable service, as well as careful management, there is no exaggeration in stating that the Second Ave. Traction Co. has been an important factor in the growth and comfort of a great portion of Pittsburg and its suburbs.

John D. Reilly,
2nd Academic.



What is Being Done in the Classes.

The Seniors have had a very interesting programme in Aristotle, Cicero and Oratory. Some idea may be had of the subject matter from the following questions given at the recent examinations :

SENIOR CLASS,—CICERO.

(Latin to be used exclusively in all answers.)

I. Describe in Latin the circumstances in which Cicero says he took up the discussion of Epicurus' Philosophy.

II. Enumerate Cicero's chief objections to Epicurus.

III. Mention some of the rules of controversy laid down by Cicero.

IV. Express in Latin, (a) "let the theory of Epicurus first enter the arena;" (b) the tenets of Epicurus concerning pleasure; (c) "how Epicurus does not generally stumble where he follows Democritus;" (d) "he places his criterion of objective truth in their senses, and thinks

that, if they once admit any particle of falsehood for truth, all possibility of a criterion for falsehood and truth is destroyed."

ARISTOTLE.

I. Mention the Predicables as laid down by Aristotle, using his words. How does he prove them?

II. Give in Aristotle's words the chief rule for Definition. How may Definition be imperfect?

III. Give in Aristotle's words his definition of syllogism. What does he say of his own connection with syllogism? What method did Plato follow?

IV. Give the corresponding Greek terms for the following :—major, minor, middle term, figure, species, division, definition, accident, conversion, formally, contradictory, contrary.

SENIOR AND JUNIOR,—ORATORY.

I. Define Delivery. In what does good Delivery consist? What are its requisites?

II. Explain the sources of formation of Voice. What are the qualities of a good Voice? How are they attained?

III. Give Quintillian's definition of gesture. Mention the chief elements of grace in gesture.

IV. Describe briefly your ideal orator, your ideal speech.

In the department of English Literature both Seniors and Juniors have made a close study of that charming old author,—Chaucer, so little known in proportion to what his excellence deserves. Some specimens of their work amidst his writings will be found in a subsequent number of the BULLETIN.

The same may be said for what the Freshmen and Sophomores are doing in connection with that delightful symposium of poetical inspirations—Tennyson's "In Memoriam."

In the Academic Classes, *Ruskin*, *Irving* and *Dickens* are the authors offered to the students' analysis and imitation, and everybody, acquainted with the needs of such young minds as are supposed to make up the average membership of these

classes, will admit that no better or more suitable authors could be put into their hands for the formation of their style.

Even in the Business Classes, although the demand for more practical subjects is greater, the analytical reading of good English Classical Authors is far from being omitted or despised.

The Scientific branches are holding their own, at a lively gait, with the other subjects, in the respective departments; Zoology and Botany being developed by Mr. Beck in the 2nd Academic and Geology by Rev. Father Ward in the First Academic, while the higher and more difficult subjects are taught by Messrs. F. and J. Danner, who have also their hands full with the Laboratory work.

As for the Philosophers, of first and second year, they have successfully passed through the ordeal of a severe examination, which included such questions as:

Quaenam sint bonae et malae definitiones Vitae, Miraculi, Spiritus?

Quomodo probari possit Animae Humanae spiritualitas?

Quid dicendum sit de variis argumentis ad stabiliendam Animae Humanae immortalitatem adhibitis?

In the higher classes, a very interesting and important programme of Scripture is just now being reviewed, as may be concluded from a glance at some questions given recently for examination:

1. What do you mean by the New Testament, and which are its chief parts?

2. Which are some of the Deuterocanonical Books or parts of the N. T.? (explain) and how could the First Christians have doubted of their authenticity and afterwards admitted their inspiration?

3. What is to be said of the language, first manuscripts and present text of the N. T.?

4. How do we prove that the Gospels were not the work of impostors?

Some of the members of the Second Academic Botany Class have profited of the excellent opportunity recently afforded them, in the Schenley Park Conservatory, to apply the principles they

have been studying. We allude to the magnificent displays of Roses and Chrysanthemums, to which the countless visitors to the Park were treated by the late lamented Superintendent Bennett. Master Leo M. Keefer was one of the visitors who took the pains to record, in an original form, some of his impressions which we here append:

THE MOSS ROSE.

"And robed in Nature's simplest weed,
Can there a flow'r that rose exceed!"

In response to an appeal from our professor of Botany regarding a composition that should embody our impressions about the subject recently discussed in our Second Academic Class, I resolved to make a brave attempt at what I knew would be, for me, a difficult undertaking. "But alas! how am I to begin?" thought I, when a happy idea struck me, and I jumped on a Fifth Avenue Cable Car, with the purpose of going to the Phipps Conservatory, in Schenley Park, and seeing if I could not persuade some talkative flower to tell me its history. I immediately acted upon the thought. Arriving at the Park, I repaired to the Conservatory. There, while walking through the lengthy avenues, I saw a great number of flowers and shrubs. The one, however, that suited my purpose best was the "Rose." It may seem surprising that I should select this flower, when it is known that the rose was in ancient times, and is still now, honored as the emblem of silence. A strange flower then to tell an inquiring scribe its history! I thought, however, that, since the Rose seemed to be the favorite flower with every person, and since so many traditions are connected with its history, it would make interesting reading matter for the public.

The rose, much more so than other flowers, is found in numerous varieties. Botanists speak about the White Rose, the Canine or Dog Rose, the Cinnamon Rose, the Wild Rose, the Moss Rose, &c. But the Moss Rose is my favorite. I soon recognised it among the other flowers, by its oddly colored leaves, prickly branches, and its characteristic stem, covered apparently with a delicate moss. Approaching it, I became quite enamoured by its extreme beauty and exquisite fragrance. I hesitated in addressing it.

Finally, however, I took courage and humbly begged it to narrate to me, briefly, its interesting history.

"Well, you wish to hear my history, do you? I don't like these people coming around and begging one's history. But, after all, I suppose the only way to get rid of you is to tell you as much as I know of myself."

"The first thing that I remember of myself is my awakening one morning in this very room, together with all my kinsfolk that you see here around me. I was then but a frail and delicate

creature, and the gardener entertained great solicitude for my life. But after a few days under the gardener's constant and skillful care, nature began to assert herself and I gave great promises of a successful career; thus, after a short time, I grew to be as hardy as any of my companions.

One morning, the gardener took me out with many of my companions and planted us in a large bed in the park.

At first, I was sorry to leave the conservatory, but when I saw what a beautiful place was the outside world, how bright and warm were the splendid rays of the sun, and how fresh and invigorating were the breezes softly wafted across the sloping hills,—when I learned all these things, I soon became only too glad of the change. I grew daily in age and size, and even somewhat in wisdom and experience. I often smiled pityingly at the follies and fancies of men, when I saw gay young children, buoyant youths, and even aged persons bent so assiduously and so recklessly on the pursuit of pleasure. I often inwardly expressed the desire to change places with one of them. Could I not then heap up treasures for a future life? But, alas, it seems I must die as a simple vegetable and consequently no question of future happiness for me! In such reflections, still, the time passed happily. But, "tempora mutantur," the seasons, at length, pass away. Finally, the evenings became too cold and chilly, so that, one forenoon, the gardener, having compassion on us, took us all up again and put us back into our former places in the Conservatory, where we have been ever since. Often, during this long time, have I trembled for my life. Frequently, when the officer in charge of our surroundings was not in sight, some reckless child, wishing to have a flower, or some young swell, wishing to add to his gay appearance, by having a rose in his button-hole, would pluck one of my ill-fated companions. Thus far I have escaped all these dangers. This is about all in my history that will interest you," and with this the flower relapsed into its accustomed silence.

"But, Moss Rose," I said, undaunted, "why is it that you have that beautiful coat which other roses have not?"

"Well," answered the Rose, somewhat reluctantly, "one day during legendary times, in Germany, the Angel of flowers, bent on some work of love, came down to earth in mortal guise. He was grieved at what he saw of the sin and misery of man and sought a place of repose. Every place was closed against the messenger of love. Finally he fell asleep under the welcome shade of a rose-tree. Next morning when the spirit had awakened, with a grateful glance he turned toward the sweet and lovely Rose and said: "Thou hast yielded me the shelter that man has denied; may a proof of my love and gratitude abide with thee and nurture thine own repose." Saying this he threw a veil of moss over the rose-tree.

"And the green moss gathered around the stem,

while the dewdrops shone like a diadem,

Crowning the blushing flow'r,
That now the wrath of the wind defies,
Exultant looks to the fostering skies,
And shielded thus in its brilliant dyes,
Gives signs of an Angel's power."

"Now you have, in full, my history as well as the legend that tradition has handed down concerning my characteristic garb."

"I thank you, Moss-Rose," said I, "for your kind information, and now I shall proceed home and communicate it to my friends." With these words I departed for home.

Leo M. Keefer,
2nd Academic, Classical.

Athletics.

THE Athletic Committee had given us almost a volume of news and interesting items to announce in the present BULLETIN, regarding this Department. But, alas! space will not allow us to do more than give the assurance that we have had a great and successful season of winter sports—and that everything is in readiness for the approaching Baseball season.

OUR Polo team put up an excellent game against the Canadians.

PHALEN won the College Championship in the skating, and took 3rd place in the Western Pennsylvania College Championship race.

WE have had four very successful in-door athletic exhibitions.

MR. JAS. BRADY is training the candidates for the various B. B. Teams.

THE First, Second and Third Teams of this season will eclipse anything yet seen in connection with Holy Ghost College.

Alumni.

THE attention of old comrades and members of the Alumni Association, is urgently called to the accompanying letter, addressed to them by the President, Mr. D. C. Cawley:

February, 12th, 1896.

A special meeting of the Alumni Association will be held on Monday evening, March 2nd, at 7.30 P. M., at the Holy Ghost College. Besides other important business, the committees and arrangements for the Annual Banquet should be considered. The election of officers for the coming year will also take place.

WE regret that want of space prevents us from recording, in the present number of the BULLETIN, the numerous notices we had intended to give concerning our old comrades, especially of '91 and '94. Since our last issue, also, several of them have got married. But all these interesting details will be faithfully chronicled in our next number, which will appear shortly after Easter.

Holy Ghost College Bulletin.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

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Editor Holy Ghost College Bulletin,
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Editorial.

MAGAZINE READING.

A marked characteristic of the present time, is the constant increase of what may be known as the "magazine craze." At no time, in the history of magazine publication, has the circulation been so wide as it has been within the last few years.

Among the readers of magazines are represented men of every degree and station of life; and all those different people have different objects in view in reading these publications. Some read them for mere curiosity, or for the sake of the stories they contain, and others enjoy the illustrations; but the minority, we fear, is made up of those who read them for the real object of their publication,—to give in a condensed form the general doings of the whole civilized world, and to give us some *general knowledge* regarding scientific and historical matters in the shape of lengthened essays.

Thus the benefit derived from magazines does not compare favorably with the care and money expended upon them. Magazines give us but a general or superficial knowledge of a subject, and, as Cardinal Newman observes, if we desire to obtain anything like a sound and permanent knowledge of a subject, we must resort to books on the said subject.

The circulation of magazines, however, is not to be objected to; for they are the best sources of information on current events; and it is chiefly through magazines that we can keep abreast with the times, more particularly regarding the events and the persons that are commanding public notice, no matter with what part of the civilized world these events or persons are connected.



FREE NIGHT SCHOOLS.

The question has been recently put before the public: do public night schools prove a success? It must be acknowledged that they benefit but a few, and that the vast majority of those attending these schools do not derive from them the good that their promoters would have them effect. Public night schools are worthy institutions, and they manifest to us the great desire of our Commonwealth that its citizens be men of a certain education; but they benefit only the few. The majority of young men and women who wish to attend night schools prefer to pay a small tuition and enter a private night school or college. This is noticed in the young men attending our college night school. These night scholars show a sense of earnestness, and an interest in their work, that can not be surpassed and is rarely equalled by the most attentive and most conscientious pupils of the free night schools.



The Study of Logic as a Part of the Preliminary Law Examination.

During the last year the Allegheny County Bar has added Trigonometry as one of the studies included in the schedule for the preliminary examination. Thus we see that persons wishing to study for the Allegheny County Bar must reach a fair degree of scholarship. The applicant must be versed not only in mathematics but also in such branches as Natural Philosophy, Physical Geography and Latin, English Literature and History.

Looking over the schedule of subjects, we notice, as mentioned above, such sub-

jects as Algebra, Physics, and Physical Geography.—studies which have little direct connection with the study of Law, whilst we notice that Logic, which is of such practical use, and even obvious necessity to the lawyer, is omitted.

Nothing would, in our opinion, be of more value and interest to the lawyer than a sound knowledge of Logic, especially of those parts which treat of the laws of correct reasoning, of sophisms, of testimony, and of evidence. A proper knowledge of these and kindred subjects can be acquired only by a regular course in Logic—and it should be attained before entering upon the study of the distinctly legal branches themselves. Consequently, it should be made a part of the preliminary examination.

H. A. Collins, 96.



Events of Note.

Silver Jubilee of the Very Rev. Provincial, C. S. Sp.

The first important event of the present term, and the one in which all categories of the College took the liveliest interest, was the celebration on Tuesday, Dec. 17th, of the Silver Jubilee of the Very Rev. Father Oster, Provincial of the Holy Ghost Order in the United States. It was not only among the members of the Faculty, most of whom are his devoted children, that this deep interest was evinced, but also amongst the pupils and alumni, to whom he has endeared himself by his kindly and paternal ways. Though reserved and dignified, as becomes his high position, he is at all times accessible and affable even to the humblest child—and it takes only a very brief time, for those especially who live within the College, where he makes his chief residence, to be struck with his sterling and amiable qualities. With the members of the Diocesan Clergy, both Secular and Regular, for whom his modest and retiring disposition had long made him, as it were, a stranger, he has become a warm friend and a respected confidant.

It will not, therefore, be surprising to meet with such a remarkable manifestation of cordial enthusiasm and affection as that which greeted him on this festive occasion.

At 10 A. M., on the above-mentioned day, the ceremonies commenced. Very Rev. Father Oster

celebrated Solemn High Mass, Father Christopher, C. P., of St. Michael's Church, was deacon; Rev. J. Conway, rector of St. Richard's Church, Minersville, sub-deacon; Rev. M. Hehir, C. S. Sp., master of ceremonies; Mr. H. Goebel, C. S. Sp., censer bearer, and Messrs. Farrell and Kelly, acolytes. Right Rev. Bishop Phelan assisted at the Mass; Very Rev. Hyacinth, Eph., O. M. Cap., prior of the Capuchins, was deacon of honor, and Rev. F. Keane, rector of the Sacred Heart Church, was sub-deacon. Among the clergy in the sanctuary were the following: Rt. Rev. P. J. Donahue, Bishop of Wheeling; Very Rev. Pius Mayer, O. C. C., provincial of the Carmelites; Very Rev. Thomas O'Connor, C. P., rector of the Passionists; Revs. Joseph Suhr, John Murphy, C. S. Sp., Regis Canevin, F. Kittel, E. M. McKeever, A. Fisher, H. J. Goebel, Joseph J. Vogt, P. F. May, F. Schwab, C. S. Sp., G. Griffin, C. S. Sp., M. Dangelzer, C. S. Sp., H. McDermott, C. S. Sp., P. A. McDermott, C. S. Sp., John Otten, C. S. Sp., Jas. Nolan, C. S. Sp., Theophile Meyer, C. S. Sp., E. Phelan, C. S. Sp., A. Zielenbach, C. S. Sp., Joseph Sands, C. S. Sp., A. Schwartzrock, C. S. Sp., Edward Schmitz, C. S. Sp., Edw. Galway, C. S. Sp., A. Jaworski, C. S. Sp., J. Lee, C. S. Sp., Michael Ward, C. S. Sp., Edward Kirby, C. S. Sp. Besides these there were a great many other dignitaries, both regular and secular.

The music during the Mass was furnished by the boys' choir of the college, under the direction of Rev. John Griffin, C. S. Sp. The boys sang admirably. The success was due to the zealous and diligent training of Father Griffin, who had practised them for a month or so previously. The choir rendered Concone's Mass in F flat, as also two compositions by Rev. John Griffin, namely, the "Ave Maria" and "Veni Creator."

Rev. Joseph Suhr, rector of the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, in the East End, preached the festive sermon. He portrayed in glowing language the saintly and self-sacrificing priest. All the students of the college assisted at the Mass, besides a great number of strangers. Shortly after the ceremonies a banquet was tendered to Father Provincial. There were many toasts and speeches.

In the afternoon, Trainer Brady, of the college, gave a splendid athletic exhibition, in which the students participated, and at which the clergy were all present.

Father Oster received many congratulations and valuable presents during the day.

The following brief biography of the Very Rev. Jubilarian taken from "The Catholic Standard and Times" of Saturday, Dec. 28th, 1895, will, no doubt, prove interesting to the readers of the BULLETIN:

Very Rev. Joseph Oster, Provincial of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost and the Immaculate Heart of Mary in the United States of America, is a native of Alsace, Germany. He was born near Strasburg on April 19th, 1846.

While still very young his piety and love of God made him yearn to consecrate his whole life to the glory and honor of his Creator in the religious and apostolic life. This holy desire was fostered and strengthened by all those favorable circumstances that usually surround a saintly and Christian home.

At a very tender age Father Oster severed himself from all the ties that bound him to home and the world, by entering the Congregation of the Holy Ghost and of the Immaculate Heart of Mary as a junior scholastic, at Langonnet, Lesser Brittany, France. It was as a scholastic that he already realized those promises made so early in his career of piety and love for holy things. He pursued and completed his classical and elementary studies at Notre Dame de Langonnet. This institution was once a venerable Cistercian monastery, founded, it is said, by the renowned St. Bernard himself.

He attended the lectures in philosophy and theology at the seminary of the Congregation, Chevilly, near Paris, and on December 17, 1870, reached the goal of his aspirations by being promoted to the holy orders of priesthood.

After his ordination, according to the custom of the society of which he was a member, he entered the novitiate at Paris. In August, of the year 1871, the final and irrevocable step was taken; namely, the emission of the three religious vows, of chastity, poverty and obedience. Towards the end of the same year Father Oster was sent to Blackrock College, near Dublin, Ireland. He remained there as a professor for three years. In 1874 he was appointed superior of the Community of St. Pierre et Miguelon, and discharged the arduous duties of that office for the long space of seventeen years. On May 16, 1870, upon the demise of the Very Rev. Joseph Strub, the Very Rev. Father Ambrose Emonet, superior general, appointed Father Oster as the second provincial of the Congregation in the United States. He has acted in this capacity ever since. At this period the congregation was in a flourishing condition, taking into account the short time it had been in the country, as may be seen from the following figures: The Fathers of the Holy Ghost possessed in the United States one college and numbered nine communities, about thirty fathers and as many brothers. At present the congregation possesses an excellent institution of learning known as Holy Ghost College, an Industrial Home at Philadelphia, known as St. Joseph's House for Homeless Industrious Boys, founded under the administration of Father Oster by Rev. D. T. Fitzgibbon; an industrial school for colored orphans, at Richmond, Va. The other communities are as follows: At Pittsburg, Pa., the Community of the Holy Ghost, the Community of St. Stanislaus; at Sharpsburg, Pa., the Community of St. Mary; at Millvale, Pa., the Community of St. Anthony de Padua; at Tarentum, Pa., the Community of St. Peter; at Emsworth, Pa., the

Community of the Sacred Heart; at Philadelphia, Pa., the Community of St. Joseph and the Community of St. Peter Claver; at Morrilton, Ark., the Community of the Sacred Heart; at Conway, Ark., the Community of St. Joseph; at Detroit, Mich., the Community of St. Joachim and the Community of St. Mary; at Bay City, Mich., the Community of St. Joseph; at Chippewa Falls, Wis., the Community of Notre Dame. Connected with these communities in Arkansas, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, there are various missionary stations that are attended by the fathers.

Among these houses the following have been founded by the Very Rev. Joseph Oster: That of the Sacred Heart, Emsworth, Pa.; of St. Mary, Detroit, Mich.; of Notre Dame, Chippewa Falls, Wis., and of St. Joseph, Philadelphia.

We heartily congratulate the Very Rev. Father Oster on the occasion of his silver jubilee, and hope that he may be long preserved to this province for the honor and glory of God and the salvation of the souls entrusted to him.

"Ad multos annos!"

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Lecture by the Rev. President.

The following extract from the *Daily Republican*, (Monongahela City), of Jan. 21st, will be self-explanatory:

"Rev. Dr. Murphy, President of Holy Ghost College, Pittsburgh, delivered an address, Sabbath afternoon, in the California Normal Chapel, to a large and much interested audience. Doctor Noss has arranged for a series of lectures by the presidents of colleges nearby, and as a part of the course, this eminent Catholic scholar was the speaker. His subject was 'Man, in the Light of Science and of Revelation.' His treatment of it was scholarly, logical and eloquent. Packed with fact, made clear by close reasoning, rich with classic illustration and attractive by earnestness, a finer address has seldom been heard with the walls of this hall, of many illustrious speakers."

In a previous issue of the same journal, announcing the Lecture, we read: "This eminent Catholic scholar will be listened to with great interest and much profit. People generally recognize and commend the broad spirit of liberality which prompts the invitation, and the generous Catholicity which induces the busy President to accept.

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New Vicar-General of Wheeling Diocese.

It was with deep and unfeigned pleasure that we learned of the recent appointment of the Very Rev. D. O'Connor, of

Clarksburg, W. Va., to the office of Vicar-General of the Diocese of Wheeling, left vacant by the sad and untimely death of the late Very Rev. Father Parke. It behooves us not so much to congratulate the Rev. Incumbent, whose modest disposition is so well known, upon the onerous charge, as it does to congratulate the Rt. Rev. Bishop and clergy of Wheeling upon a choice so well calculated to benefit this rapidly growing diocese, and so acceptable to every class of society throughout the State of West Virginia.



Exchanges.

We are happy to acknowledge, in response to the request made by us in our last BULLETIN, the receipt of a goodly number of College Journals and other periodicals. We trust that, in the following list, none of our sister journals that have been sent to us as Exchanges, are omitted.

Our list of exchanges up to date, comprises "The Villanova Monthly," (Christmas Number); "The Pittsburg High School Journal," (Christmas Number); "The Mount," "Carmelite Review," "Western Reserve University Bulletin," "The Purple," "The Western University Courant," "The De La Salle," "St. Vincent's Journal," "St. Xavier's Monthly," "The Abbey Student," "The Catholic Reading Circle Review," "The Indian Advocate," "The Agnetian Monthly," "The St. James School Journal," "The Stylus," "The "Emerald," "The K. U. Enroll," "The Church Calendar," W. Va., "The Viatorian," "The Dial," "The Mountaineer," "The Young Catholic," "The Ave Maria."

It is needless for us to express the earnest hope that we may continue to welcome to our sanctum these and other similiar publications, and that we may long enjoy from their perusal, the pleasure and the profit which it is their aim to communicate.

We trust also that we shall be pardoned if, at the outset of our journalistic ex-

istence, we take more than a passing notice of some of the kind words of commendation and encouragement which we deeply appreciate :

The Holy Ghost College BULLETIN made its first appearance on our Table in November. It will always be a welcome visitor.—*St. Xavier's Monthly*.

Holy Ghost College BULLETIN, a quarterly edited by the Students of Holy Ghost College, Pittsburg, Pa., is the latest addition to the number of our college friends. Its bright pages procured for it such a welcome that we hope it will be a regular visitor to our table.—*The Abbey Student*.

The Holy Ghost College BULLETIN from Pittsburg, is a new exchange which visited us during the last month. For a young journal it gives evidence of surprising vitality. "Politics of Old," drawn from the Olynthiacs of Demosthenes, is an interesting and instructive paper. We hope to see more of the BULLETIN.—*The Stylus*.

The De La Salle has also paid our BULLETIN a high and lengthened compliment, which we hereby cordially acknowledge.



Among the Boarders.

HOWARD DOWLING is the star among the book-keepers of the Third Academic.

CLAUDE McDERMITT's mother, who has been very ill at the Mercy Hospital, is now convalescent.

WILL MCGEEHIN, who got first place in the Third Academic, at the First Term Examination in November last, made a close contest for the same enviable position at the recent examination. But he was beaten—though only by a small margin—by James J. Reilly.

TOM BURKE worked very earnestly, during the last term, to secure another Certificate in the Business Class. But alas! the infirmity claimed him for a few days during Examination Week and thus his hopes have not been realized.

CHAS. A. GAROVI has been at home, sick, during the last few weeks. The members of the Glee Club are praying for his speedy return.

THE professors of the Senior Business Course

were overheard comparing notes. the other day, and somebody heard them saying that Charley Maguire was never yet known to have missed an exercise.

LAWR. KNORR pushed very hard the competitors for first place in the Sophomore Class, at the recent examination.

THE number of the boarders is steadily increasing; the next Academic year, we expect them to be in the majority.

MESSRS. R. C. BARTH and John A. McVean, the chief musicians among the boarders, have recently been making their debut in the musical circles of Pittsburg. At the recent entertainment for the benefit of St. John's Church, S. S., they contributed much by some popular duets.

FATHER "TOM" BURKE gave many lectures; our Tom receives some occasionally. There's the difference.

THE beginning of a Latin sentence, "Quis dubitatit quin . . . ?" was recently translated, "Who doubts Quinn?"

THERE is one book in the possession of the librarian, which according to the unanimous opinion of the boarders should be put away. It is the "Penance Journal."

THE boarders came out very well in the recent examinations; the majority of them got honor certificates.

WRITE the equation for this: Kearney is a peach and Webster a daisy; but both together = a splendid pair.

JOHN GILL was, till recently, the champion pool player among the boarders; Jim Kearney, however, has a claim to the title at present.

THE boarders need no one to protect them; they have an excellent SHIELDS.

THE Boarders' Reading Association acknowledge the receipt of the "Daily Dispatch," "Daily Post," and the Smithsonian Institute Reports. The committee hereby thank those concerned.

JIM, handing Tom a snow-ball, told him: "All you get out of this, is snow-water."

AMONG the boys, the opinion is that the "College Military Band" has been keeping very quiet lately. The fact of the matter is, it has played only once for a long time.

DURING recess, a small chap in the Grammar department attracted the attention of the others by calling out: "Look at the band!" "Where?" in a chorus. "Around my hat," was the answer, and he had to dodge the missiles that wandered in his direction.

THERE is a great demand for the life of Father Tom Burke among the boys.

PHALEN won that race by a good "stretch!"

ACCORDING to a recent authority: "Always wear your shoes in and you will never wear them out."

THERE is only one thing that our new grounds want and that is, they have not as yet been the scene of some hotly fought football—or closely contested baseball—games. But, according to Shields, what do you want in a bowl of soup?"

The Boarders Glee Club.

ONE of the most enjoyable features of our Sunday Evening Concerts is the performance of the "Boarders' Glee Club." The Glee Club was organized by Mr. R. C. Barth, under whose able and intelligent direction it has reached its present excellence. Having had some experience in the line of theatrical music, and being himself a composer of no little merit, Mr. Barth, though still almost a mere boy beginning his classical studies, is doubly fitted for the direction of the choir. Praise is especially due to him as it was at his own suggestion that he organized the Glee Club. The boys have three rehearsals a week and it must be said that their attendance is of the most regular kind. In the comical line the Glee Club has already rendered many popular songs, such as the following: "His Funeral's To-morrow," "Polly Wolly Doodle," "Who Killed Cock Robin?" "Bingo," "Three Black Crows," "Tudulum, Tudulum Tu." In the classical line, the boys have very creditably rendered "Selections from 'Il Trovatore'," "Robin Hood," "Tannhauser," "Handel's Messiah," &c., &c.

They have also sung several original pieces. Mr. Barth is at present arranging accompaniments to several popular songs for the Mandolin and Banjo. He has also promised the boys a big surprise for the near future, of what kind we do not know. It will, no doubt, be something good. Perhaps it will be an extract from some classic opera? But we must not ask him to give away "state secrets."

The following are its members: Soloists, Messrs. John Gill and P. A. Gillespie; Sopranos, Masters Hermann Lamar, Leo Thornton, and Flory Geismar; Tenors, Messrs. John M. Quinn, '96, and Harry Smith; Basses, Messrs. C. Garovi, John McVean, and Lawrence Knorr, '98. Success and three cheers to Mr. R. C. Barth and the Glee Club!



Musical Department.

Our Musical Department is every day improving. The Mozart Glee Club, recently organized among the Boarders, is doing good work and promises to develop into a first-class club. At the Sunday Evening concerts they seem to be the favorites and are never dismissed without an encore.

As may be noticed elsewhere, the silver Jubilee

of the Very Rev. Father Provincial was celebrated with due pomp and ceremony. Concone's Mass in F. was rendered by a boys' choir of forty voices, in a manner that would have done credit to many of the larger choirs in the city.

At the tournament which was held in the gymnasium, in the afternoon, the Glee Club and the Orchestra filled up the musical part of the programme.

Some of the students attended the recent rendering of Handel's Messiah by the Pittsburg Mozart Club, at Carnegie Hall, and report it as being excellently interpreted.

The Damrosch Opera Co. seems to have proved the favorite and attractive musical feature of Pittsburg society, this past season. Those amongst the boys who assisted at the great operas of Wagner declare they had a most enjoyable time.

Miss Ellen Beach Yaw, the Lady whose phenomenal voice has been so much talked of, gave quite a musical treat at Carnegie Hall on the evening of Jan. 27. Some of the boys were present and say that, although the concert in general was of a high order, Miss Yaw herself did not come up to expectations. The only thing remarkable about her performance was the great range of her voice.

Most of the boys, especially the boarders, seem to enjoy the frequent organ recitals and free concerts given at the two Carnegie Halls, of Pittsburg and Allegheny. These great centres of musical talent are of easy access to the students, both being equally distant from the College.

They are proving, more and more, effective sources of culture and entertainment.

R. C. BARTH.
1st Academic.



THE following are a few of the programmes given at the Sunday Evening concerts, since our last BULLETIN. As it would take up too much space to give the entire programmes we shall content ourselves with the musical portion thereof.

December 1st, 1895.

Quadrille,—“Popular Medley,” - H. G. C. Orchestra
Solo,—Violin and Piano Accompaniment, -
John A. McVean and R. C. Barth.
Song,—“The Three Black Crows,” - Glee Club
Finale,—“Favorite Selections of Popular Airs, Orchestra

December 8th.

Overture,—“Signa March,” - - - Orchestra
Song,—“Ah! Che la Morte,” - - - R. C. Barth
Clarinet Solo, - - - Chas. A. Garovi
“Chant Favori,” - - - Select Choir
Finale,—“Summer Night Waltzes,” - - - Orchestra

December 22nd.

Overture,—“Dreaming of Love,” - - - Orchestra
Cornet Solo,—“Lied ohne Woerter.” Br. Titus Hartman
Favorite Vocal Selections, - - - Glee Club
Finale,—“Songs of Ireland,” - - - Orchestra

January 5th, 1896.

Overture,—“Quadrille Favorite,” H. G. C. Orchestra
Song,—“Minstrel Boy,” - - - Ch. Reiland

Song,—“Isle of Beauty,” - - - Rev. P. A. McDermott
Song,—“Kerry Dances,” - - - R. Ross
Song,—“The Bridge,” - - - Br. Titus Hartman
Song,—“You Better Stay at Home Lad,” - - - Th. Wren
Finale,—“Tripping Thro' The Meadows,” Orchestra

January 12th.

Overture,—“When The Heart Is Sad,” - - - Orchestra
Selection for Violins, Piano and Cornet, -
Messrs. R. C. Barth and J. A. McVean, Bros. Titus
and Tertullian.
Song,—“Gently Sighs The Breeze,” - - -
Chas. Huhn and Ch. Reiland.
Finale,—“Speculator's Galop,” - - - Orchestra

January 19th.

Overture from “Robin Hood,” - - - Orchestra
Piano Solo,—“Ben Hur March,” - - - R. C. Barth
Pianoforte Selection,—“Golden Youth,” - - -
W. A. McGeehin.
Vocal Selection, - - - - - Glee Club
Finale, - - - - - Orchestra

January 26th.

Overture,—“La Pergola Polka,” - - - Orchestra
Vocal Duet,—“When Life Is Bright,” - - -
R. C. Barth and Th. Wren.
Mandolin Solo,—“Norina,” - - - E. F. Engelke
With Piano Accompaniment, R. C. Barth.
Piano Solo,—“La Chatelaine,” - - - L. Litzinger
Song,—Selected, - - - - - Mr. Jas Brady
Finale,—“Tyrolean Echoes,” - - - Orchestra

February 2nd.

Overture,—“Polacca Brillante,” - - - Orchestra
Song,—“Old Robin's Sad Death,” - - - Glee Club
Pianoforte Duet,—“The Witches' Flight,” -
Ch. A. Garovi and R. C. Barth.
Vocal Duet,—“Yes, Let Me Like A Soldier Die,” -
H. Lamar and S. Liesenjohann.
Finale,—“Musician's Call,”—Polka, - - - Orchestra



Societies.

The Debating Societies have not been idle during the term now drawing to a close. On the contrary, the members of the different associations have never manifested more interest and activity in this all-important department of a College education.

As was previously announced in the last number of the BULLETIN, the Literary Union took up, on Sunday, Dec. 1st, the interesting subject: “Resolved, That Greece contributed more to the Civilization of the World than Rome.” After a heated contest, the champions of classic Greece, led on by Mr. L. Farrell, obtained a signal victory.

Two weeks after the afore-mentioned date, on Dec. 15th, before an audience mainly composed of enthusiastic Hibernians, that tested the seating capacity of

the College Hall, the following question was discussed: Resolved, That the Irish People should continue to pursue constitutional agitation in gaining their national rights." The Chairman was Mr. H. A. Collins, while the affirmative was sustained by Messrs. Schroeffel and Frost, and the negative by Messrs. W. Loeffler and Quinn.

The best speech of the evening was that of Mr. H. A. Collins, who gave vent to a real outburst of eloquent pleading for the cause of Ireland. Mr. W. Loeffler was also most effective, and his spirited address had the right ring about it.

The next debate in which the Union took part was given on Sunday evening, Jan. 12th, upon the well-known subject of Napoleon, though at a point of view which is not as frequently discussed as this wonderful man's personal character and military genius. The question was: "Resolved, That Napoleon's reign and achievements were a blessing to France." The affirmative side, upheld by Messrs. Sonnefeld and McClafferty, carried off the decision, though speakers on the negative side, Messrs. Meyer and Maniecki, secured frequent applause.

But of all the debates of the recent term the latest one, of Jan. 26th, on the respective merits of Generals Lee and Grant, proved the most exciting and interesting. The chairman, Mr. W. Loeffler, introduced the question in a delicate and effective manner. Messrs. L. E. Farrell and J. Callahan championed the cause of the great confederate general in a way that not only evoked an enthusiasm for the moment, but produced among the audience the conviction which resulted in a majority of votes.

At the election of officers of the "Literary Union," held on Feb. 6th, 1896, the following was the result:

LITERARY UNION.

Moderator, Rev. John T. Murphy, C. S. Sp.
President, Hugh A. Collins.
V. President, Wm. C. Loeffler.
Secretary, Jno. J. Schroeffel.
Librarian, Chas. V. Frost.
Treasurer, Jos. J. Meyer.

On the same occasion, officers were

elected for the Class of '96.

OFFICERS FOR CLASS OF '96.

President, Hugh A. Collins.
Vice-President, Jno. J. Schroeffel.
Secretary, C. V. Frost.
Librarian, L. E. Farrell.
Treasurer, John V. Kelly.

Here are some of the questions that were informally discussed after the various elections were concluded:

1. Should there be an oratorical contest? Should it be public?
2. Should each member provide himself with a Union Pin?
3. Should debates continue, as heretofore, on Sunday evenings during Lent?

The members of the *Lyceum* have also taken their turn in a series of interesting debates, from which it is evident that the Lyceum bids fair to become the successful rival of the *Literary Union*.

We shall speak with more detail of their work in the next number of the BULLETIN.

Obituary.

It is with sentiments of the deepest grief that we chronicle the death of one of our youthful fellow-students, GILBERT E. FRANZ, which took place in a most untimely manner, while out skating on the river near his home, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 11th. His assiduity at his studies, his buoyancy on the playground and his extreme gentleness of manners made him a thorough favorite with his companions. A large deputation of his class-mates attended his funeral services. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved parents. R. I. P.

OUR Alumni of early times will learn with regret the affliction that has fallen upon their old comrade, Dr. P. O'Connor, in the loss of his only little boy, JOHN, who, although but six months old, had been the joy and pride of his happy parents and grandparents. He died after a brief illness, on Wednesday, Jan. 29th, after having but so recently helped to make the happy Christmas time doubly enjoyable for all connected with both families. This latter circumstance tempts us to recall those touching lines of Eugene Field upon the "little toy friends:"

"Aye, faithful to Little Boy Blue they stand,

Each in the same old place—

Awaiting the touch of a little hand,

The smile of a little face;

And they wonder, as waiting the long years through

In the dust of that little chair,

What has become of our Little Boy Blue

Since he kissed them and put them there."

List of Passes, Distinctions and Honor Certificates,

AT THE
SECOND TERM EXAMINATIONS,
HELD IN
JANUARY, 1896.

To secure a Pass a Student must get 60 per cent.: to obtain a Distinction it is necessary to get 80 per cent.
An asterisk indicates those who obtained Honor Certificates. These Certificates are given to Students who have got 80 per cent. in any subject or subjects, provided they pass, i. e., obtain 60 per cent. in the other subjects of their course.

GRAMMAR CLASS.

- AARON FRANK H.—P, English, Penmanship,
Drawing.
D, Bible History.
- GOODMAN FRANK T.—P, English.
D, Religion, History, Geography, Penmanship, Drawing.
- MARIANI JOHN F.—P, Drawing.
D, Penmanship.
- *MCDERMID CLAUDE E.—P, Drawing, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Religion.
D, Bible History, Geography, History, English.
- MCCALL CHARLES—D, Religion, English, Penmanship, Drawing.
- MORAN WILLIAM T.—P, Bible History.
D, Penmanship, Drawing, English.
- *MORAN ROBERT J.—P, D, Religion, Bible History, History, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Drawing, Penmanship.
- *NOONE JAMES P.—P, Bible History, Geography, History, Penmanship.
D, Religion, English, Arithmetic, Drawing.
- NOONE DANIEL J.—P, History, Geography, Penmanship, Drawing.
D, English, Religion, Bible History.
- O'CONNOR JOSEPH—P, Arithmetic, Penmanship,
O'CONNOR WILLIAM—P, Bible History, English, Arithmetic. Penmanship.
D, Religion, Drawing.
- *STALKOWSKI ADAM—P, Arithmetic, Penmanship, History, Geography.
D, Religion, Bible History, English,

THIRD ACADEMIC.

- *ARND MAURICE E.—P, Religion, History, English, Algebra.
D, German, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship, Christian, Doctrine.
- *BRADLEY CHAS. H.—P, Religion, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.
D, History, English, German, Book-keeping, Penmanship.
- *BRUECKNER EMIL E.—P, Religion, History, English, German, Book-keeping.
D, Latin, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.

- CHALMERS CHAS. J.—P, History, Book-keeping, Algebra.
D, Arithmetic, Zoology.
- *DASCHBACH RAYMOND J.—P, Religion, History, English, Latin, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.
D, German, Penmanship.
- DONLEY EDW. J.—P, Religion, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship.
D, History, German.
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Holy Ghost College Bulletin.

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No. 3.

Looking Heavenward!

How happy those days! Ah, too fast they flew
o'er—

Those days that were bright by our dear father's
face!

Whose breast was our cradle, when weary or
sore,

And whose steps were our path in the heavenly
race.

But he's gone and there's left but one balm for
our woe—

He loves us above, as he loved us below!

Without joy, yet in hope, thro' those long weary
years,

To the standard you left them your orphans were
true;

None but you heard their sighs, none but you saw
their tears,

And, though glorious in heaven, to aid them you
flew,

And as kindest of fathers, while farthest away
Still your prayer was our shield, and your love
was our stay!

Be a light to our eyes, be a staff to our hand,
Be a guide to our feet in our pathway thro' life,
Be our beacon by sea, be our angel by land,
Be our help in the danger, our model in strife;
And thus, tho' your star be withdrawn from us
here,

'Tis to twinkle more bright in the heavenly
sphere!

C.



The Study of the History of One's Country.

THE most important subject with which
a man can occupy himself is the
life of man. To discover the spirit that
manifests itself in the most manifold ap-
pearances of this life, to know the Divin-
ity that operates and rules in these ap-

pearances is, therefore, the highest pleas-
ure of life, because the all-ruling Spirit
nowhere appears greater than in the
works of human freedom. But in history
only can this spirit be recognized. The
Present vanishes rapidly, the Future is
veiled in a mist of uncertainty, the Past
alone stands firm and answers to our
queries. Consequently, indifference as
regards history, gives evidence of indiffer-
ence as regards life and culture. In-
difference cannot but be criminal when it
is conversant about objects which are so
far from being of an indifferent nature,
that they are of the highest importance
to ourselves and our country. Therefore
whoever is truly a man, and conscious of
the workings of a living spirit within
him, must feel himself attracted and
charmed by the appearances of humanity,
by the revelations of the spirit. To him
who is qualified for virtue and action, the
virtues and noble deeds of others cannot
be uninteresting. He who desires to live
and work for the present must surely find
pleasure in beholding the lives and works
of men who have lived before him, in
investigating their aims, in inquiring into
the origin, rise and fall of nations. He
must find in the history of every nation
the pure interest, which man finds in
man, the spirit in the spirit, reason in
reason, and (if I be allowed to say so) in
the Divinity.

Outside this purely human interest of
all history, the history of one's country
affords, though not a higher, still, per-
haps, a closer interest.

✕ Of all the sentiments that unite men to
each other and lead them to virtue, that
of patriotism is the noblest. Zeal for the
good of one's country a party of men
have represented as chimerical and ro-

mantic. Such men parade their cosmopolitan sentiments in order to lower in others the love of country. "The world is our country," say they, "and the corner where we were born has no claim upon our special love." It is true, that in one sense we can call the world our country, and religion commands us to love all men as ourselves, because we are all children of one and the same Father. But this truth, although the principle of all human society, does not do away with other, more intimate ties, and Religion no more desires to banish patriotism from the earth than it does to put a stop to the mutual love of parents and children.

Surely the love of country is a lesson of reason and an institution of nature. Education and habit, obligation and interest attach us to it, not instinct. It is, however, so necessary to be cultivated, and the prosperity of all societies, as well as the grandeur of some, depends upon it so much, that orators by their eloquence, and poets by their enthusiasm have endeavored to work up this precept of morality into a principle of passion. But the examples which we find in history will have a much better and more permanent effect than declamation or song.

As far back as the remembrance of man goes, at all times and among all peoples, as soon as they had acquired any degree of culture and humanity, the name of country or fatherland has been a sacred name. The brute remains faithful to the place that yields him food, the rude savage, not unlike the brute, sticks to the clod that nourishes him, but to the refined man country has a higher significance, and therefore he can love it.

It is a matter of fact that humanity is divided into nations, and God himself has sanctioned this fact in ancient times by setting apart a chosen people to whom he entrusted his revelations. Every nation is an *ensemble* of men, who are united by custom and laws, language, origin, distress, hope, or if not by all these elements, at least by a great part of them. To call this community of feeling and equality of interests amongst the members of a nation, egotism would be noth-

ing less than to call the love between parents and children a conspiracy against the rest of mankind. ✕ There is no nation without its peculiar and glorious historic recollections. We need not go back to read in the obscure texts of Latin and Greek, of the exemplars of patriotic virtue. We can find them nearer home, in our own country, on our own soil. "Strains of the noblest sentiment that ever swelled in the breast of man, are breathing to us out of every page of our country's history, in the native eloquence of our mother tongue," to quote the words of a celebrated orator. ✕

In all nations there is one and the same life; all are composed of men, and all men are members of mankind. It is the same spirit which endeavors to manifest itself here as well as there, (in this nation as well as in that nation); it is the striving after culture and humanity, after more perfect development of all innate power, which draws and propels. But the spirit shows itself in every people in a peculiar manner. Life obtains a distinct, individual character, which it has and can have only in this people; and in the diversity and variety of these characters the richness of life unfolds itself.

All the revelations of the spirit that manifest themselves in this one nation have a totally peculiar stamp, which they nowhere else have. Language, constitution, religion, morality, science and art, all bear a distinct mark which belongs to this people. Whatever does not bear this impress, whatever is added to it from without can only gain life and strength when it serves as food for the nation. Therefore it is and must be the first aim of a people to preserve its independence, to remain free and independent of the dominion of every other nation, in order to preserve the possibility of developing its national character.

Nations, like individuals, have honor and disgrace. The greatest honor is: to stand forth independent, if not superior to, at least rivaling every other nation. Independence is not the chief aim of a nation, but it is the only means by which a nation can attain its end. Because that

nation is destroyed whose nationality is destroyed, a nation, therefore, which gives up its independence, surrenders itself, and devotes itself to ruin.

The individual man belongs necessarily to some nation, and he goes out from that nation; his aims, therefore, must coincide with the aims of the nation of which he is a part; the honor of the nation must be his honor, and the disgrace of the nation his disgrace. He must desire the independence of his nation because he must desire its national character, because it is only in this way that he can silence the longings of his soul. It is for this reason that the rational man loves his country as he loves himself,—because it is in him as he is in it. Therefore, he who betrays his native land, betrays himself.

The desire, to preserve our national character such as we received it from our fathers, to further it and hand it down to our children, to rejoice at our country's successes, to weep over her losses, to be ever ready to sacrifice all, even life itself, in the attaining of this end—that only is patriotism. But we must be careful not to confound patriotism with a vain pride to have been born in this or that country, and thus convert it into hatred against all other nations. Such a rude and odious patriotism, instead of being a virtue, is a great fault, and the sure sign of littleness of soul. For, though the love for the land which gave us birth, is excellent, yet it must not exclude the love for mankind, and dissolve the bond which unites us all to one people in God. "Where I can live free, there is Rome," said Brutus; what else does this signify than: not the Seven Hills, not the Tiber or these walls are my native land, but the fervent national spirit of liberty of the Old Romans; where Romans are, there is Rome, where the nationality of my people is, there is my country. But how this national character of a people has manifested itself in the course of time, in doing and suffering, in religion and morals, in science and arts, the history of this people records. The stronger, therefore, the spirit of his nation lives

and works in a man, the more deeply he is animated by love of country, the more closely will he study the history of his country, because he wishes to know and see the spirit of his people, in what degree of culture it stands, what rank it holds among the nations, how its affairs are arranged and how all that is, has come about. He wishes to know this, and he must know it, in order to be able to live and work for his people. In the life of man there is but one way that leads to the knowledge of the Present—the way through the Past.

J. J. Laux.



Chaucer.

THE members of the Senior and Junior Classes seem to be deriving as much pleasure as instruction from the study of the "Father of Our English Literature." Not only have they taken occasion from his works to review the Literature of that early and interesting period, but they have analysed this favorite author at every conceivable point of view. They have enlarged some of his beautiful pictures in verse,—they have translated into prose some of his descriptions,—they have transformed into modern verse some of his inimitable portraits.

Some have admired him more as a satirist,—others have been struck with his genius as a comic poet,—others have found his excellence to be more in his gift of portrait-painting; others again have found him surpassing all his predecessors and most of his successors as a minute observer of customs and characters.

It would, evidently, take almost a volume to give complete specimens of the respective essays contributed, during the last term, by the Seniors and Juniors, as the varied fruit of their wanderings through Chaucer. We shall, therefore, content ourselves with only a few quotations.

Messrs. Farrell and McClafferty have

considered him

As An Ideal Story-teller.

"Chaucer," says Mr. L. Farrell, "has earned the reputation of being the greatest story teller in verse. His tales flow in that soft, easy, graceful manner not lacking sincerity, and yet so clearly and beautifully written that even a child could perceive his meaning. His humor is somewhat varied, but he possesses that peculiar faculty of being able to make us weep or rejoice just as he pleases."

We quote the following from Mr. J. McClafferty's paper:

"It is to his authorship of the Canterbury Tales that Chaucer owes his renown as the greatest of all English narrative poets.

One of the greatest charms of Chaucer consists in the rapid movement of the tales; for, although he is fond of describing, yet he never bores one with his descriptions, as he only brings them in when necessary to the consistency of the tales.

What tale has been more charmingly told than that famous initial story of the Knight, wherein are related the joys and sorrows of Archite and Polemon, and the great passionate love with which the golden-haired Emily inspired them?

In what poem was there ever portrayed a more noble or generous character than that of Archite, who, even in the dark and dismal prison, shows his great superiority and nobility of mind over the narrow jealousy of Polemon?

What description of a perfect woman can be compared with that beautiful sketch of wifely devotion, depicted in the Clerk of Oxford's tale?

The delineation of Griselda's great love for her husband is one of the most beautiful and perfect creations in the English language, and has made the tale one of the finest gems of the Canterbury casket."

As a Satirist.

Mr. J. J. Meyer has viewed Chaucer as one of our strongest and most pointed Satirists.

"Chaucer's wonderful genius was pliant to all forms of poetry. He was a narrator, a lyric poet, and a satirist combined. He distinguished himself in all these forms, but was especially fond of satire.

He was a peculiar satirist, being sarcastic without unkindliness. He never sneered, but combined humor and sarcasm in such a way, that we are inclined to smile at the follies, and forgive the faults, of his worst characters, rather than hate them. He ridicules them playfully, as if he thus intended to correct their faults. In this respect he differs from Dryden, Pope, and other poets, who merely censure their wicked characters."

It would take too long to give all the other points of view at which this author has been studied by the Class. We cannot, however, forbear quoting from the interesting paper in which Mr. Jno. J. Schroeffel has brought out the genius of Chaucer

As a Portrait-Painter in Verse.

Chaucer's Knight in Relation to Chivalry, during the Reign of Edward III.

"Unequalled in his power of personal description and portraiture, Chaucer has exercised not a little of this ability in the description of two of the most interesting characters among the pilgrims' train. They are the Knight and the Squire. By his wonderful sagacity he has, in the prologue to the Canterbury Tales, given us an insight into the state of society in the 14th century. He gives us, it is true, the outlines of an individual man, but in this individual he personifies, as it were, the special class of society to which he belongs; so that in the description of the Knight and of his son, the Squire, he lays open to us the condition of the order of chivalry in the reign of Edward III. Let us see then, what was the character, more particularly of the Knight, and we shall be the better able to judge what Chivalry was during this reign.

The Knight had all the generosity and deference to his sovereign that distinguished the knights of the earlier mediaeval times. We learn from the historians

of that period that they were ever ready to shed their blood in the cause of national glory, justice and religion, according to which standard Chaucer thus opens his description of our worthy Knight:

"A Knight ther was, and that a worthy man,
That fro the tyme that he first bigan
To ryden out, he loved chivalrye,
Trouthe and honour, fredom and curteisye."

All Europe resounded with the fame of his prowess and repeated triumphs

"As wel in cristendom as hethenesse;"

of the battles he had fought, the victories he had won, the princes he had conquered, the towns he had subdued. His fame extended even to the most distant countries. Thus even

At Alisaundre he was, whan it was wonne;
Ful ofte tyme he hadde the bord bigonne
Aboven alle nacions In Pruce,
In Lettow hadde he rysed and in Ruce.

In every battle he displayed a valor worthy of his rank. He could be seen in the heat of the contest, rushing amidst pointed spears and glistening swords in defence of his lord and master. On every occasion he evinced those noble feelings that attract general esteem.

He heaped victory upon victory; his foes succumbed to his valor, and his name became sacred on the lips of the people,

"And though that he were worthy, he was wys."

Noble in war, he was still more noble in peace. He was a tiger in the arena, but at home

"He was a verray parfit gentil knight."

To his gentleness he added that simplicity and courtesy which cannot but gain the love and esteem of those around. Ever watchful to do a service he was also ready to reprove what was wrong, as was natural to one who

— of his port as meek as is a mayde
Had never yet no vileinye ne sade.

Simple in his manners he was also simple in his dress. 'Tis true, he was well armed and wore habillements suited to his rank, but he never made any display of them, as is the custom nowadays among lords and noblemen. He pre-

ferred the blood-stained coat to the gorgeously trimmed raiment; the rusty shield to the glistening armor—insignia that bespoke what he had dared and what he had suffered." Chaucer thus describes his array:

But for to tellen yow of his array,
His hors were goode, but he was not gay.
Of fustian he wered a gipoun
Al bismotered with his habergeoun.

Jno. J. Schroeffel,
196.

The members of the Class, however, have not contented themselves with prose essays on Chaucer, but have ventured into the more tempting field of verse. The first contribution of those to which our space limits us, on this occasion, is from the pen of J. T. Kelly, who has given in more modern garb, and without confining himself to the original text, the charming description which Chaucer drew, in such quaint language of

THE CLERK.

From Tabard Inn to Becket's shrine,
Wended the pilgrim train,—
A merry band of twenty-nine—
All anxious to obtain
Some special gift, some help in need,
Or beg the Saint to intercede
For them, before the throne of God
To turn aside the chast'ning rod.
A motely crowd, this pilgrim train,
As they journeyed along the way,
From England's every shire they came
To grace that happy day.
But, more than all revered, there rode
The Clerk from Oxford Hall;
Himself Dame Wisdom's son he showed,
Submissive to her call.
His face was wan and pinched and spare,
(As faces of true students are);
His manners gentle, mild and kind,
Fit tokens of a noble mind.
Old Cræsus' wealth he envied not,
Nor longed for other dower,
Than those sweet vistas Science brought
To searchers in her bower.
This only joy his heart could know,
A joy with knowledge frought:
To revel in the hidden lore
The ancient masters taught.
'Twas thus he lived from day to day,
Inured to Fortune's slings,
But giving all to light the way
To nobler, higher things.
As in the rough and uncouth shell,
The purest crystals hide,

So, little did those garments tell
 The wondrous soul inside.
 For when a friend in pity gave,
 Responsive to his call,
 His answer was a prayer to save
 From ills that might befall.
 His every word bespoke the care,
 With which his thoughts were dressed,
 Nor useless word encumbered e'er
 The worth his speech possessed.

J. T. Kelly,
 '96

Mr. J. A. Callahan has, with less departure from the text than in the preceding essay, modernized another of Chaucer's characters,

The Franklin.

A Franklin old, with beard as white as snow,
 And ruddy cheeks, the effect of wine, I trow,
 (For much he loved delights and living fine,)
 Came with our band to seek the martyr's shrine,
 He boasted much of his luxurious board,
 "For naught," said he, "more pleasure can afford,
 Than table full, with dainties overspread;"
 And truly, too, he followed what he said,
 For he was Epicurus' son, and eke,
 Than this, no higher honor did he seek.
 A landlord known to all the country round,
 In wealth and plenty much did he abound.
 The table in his hall was always spread,
 And many strangers there were daily fed;
 For unto all, his doors were open wide,
 And richly, too, for them did he provide.
 Saint Julian was he called, both far and near,
 Such was his fame for welcome and good cheer,
 With bread and meat his board was heavy pressed,
 And fish and flesh, in every manner dressed,
 Besides the numerous dainties that were there,
 According to the season of the year.
 Of wine and ale, from his abundant store,
 He freely gave, and no one wished for more.
 With many a partridge fat his yard was stocked,
 And fish abundant in his pond were locked.
 Woe to his cook, if all were not prepared,
 Or aught done ill, he little better fared.
 At the assizes he was lord and sire,
 And oft in Parliament sat for his shire.
 A falcion, and a pouch all made of silk,
 Hung at his belt, as white as morning milk.
 By all the people 'round he was esteemed,
 And worthy of high honors oft was deemed;
 Accountant he had been—a post of trust—
 And sheriff, which required him to be just.

J. A. Callahan,

'96



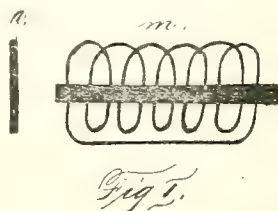
Popular Subjects Plainly Treated.

Difference Between the Ordinary and the Long Distance Telephones.

VERY few, even of those who frequently make use of them, know the exact points wherein lie the differences between the ordinary and the long-distance telephone. But it is not easy to understand them, unless the principles and construction of each are made known; I shall, therefore, explain these points as briefly and as simply as possible.

As for the *general* principles of the Telephone, it may not be out of place to recall them at the very outset, even though at the present day this instrument has come to be so commonly known and employed.

An electric current may be induced in a coil of *insulated wire*, (wire around which silk thread or any non-conducting substance has been placed,) surrounding a bar magnet, by the *approach* and *withdrawal* of a disc or piece of iron. The



disc, *a*, fig. I., is magnetized by the inductive influence of the magnet, *m*. The disc, thus magnetized, reacts upon the magnet, *m*, and changes the distribution of magnetism therein. By varying the distance between *a* and *m*, the successive changes in the distribution of the magnetism of *m* induce *to* and *fro* currents in the surrounding coil. When *a* approaches *m*, a current flows in one direction; when it recedes, the current flows in the opposite direction. Now, if the wire surrounding the magnet mentioned, be continued to a distance, and then wound around a second bar magnet, the currents induced at *m*, fig. II., would affect the

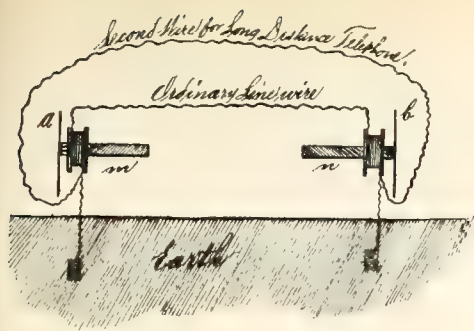


Fig. II.

magnetism of the bar at n , or, the intensity of its attraction for the neighboring disc b . A vibratory motion in the disc a , would induce electric currents at m , which, when transmitted to n , perhaps several miles distant, would affect the magnetism of the bar there, and tend to produce exactly similar vibrations in b . When the current generated at m , flows in such a direction as to reinforce the magnet at n , the latter attracts b more strongly than it did before. When the current flows in the opposite direction, it weakens the magnetism of n , which thus exerts less attraction upon b . The disc, therefore, flies back and the vibrations of b are like those of a , while the sound waves which produced the vibrations of a , are reproduced by the vibrations of b .

Right here, it will be necessary to make a digression for those who have not had the good fortune to study the theoretical details of this interesting subject.

As is well known to students of Natural Philosophy, there are both natural and artificial magnets. An example of the former is the lodestone, or magnetic iron ore. The artificial magnets are formed in various ways, as, for instance, by rubbing the pole of a magnet over a steel bar from end to end, always in the same direction. Another kind of temporary magnet, and at the same time, the most powerful, is the Electro-Magnet. This is a bar of soft iron, surrounded by a coil of insulated wire, carrying a current of electricity. The electricity creates a magnetic field around the wire, and the iron bar within this field possesses magnetic pro-

perties. This bar, as we may easily perceive, is only a temporary magnet, whose power ceases as soon as the current is broken; but when the bar is of steel it retains its magnetism and becomes a permanent magnet. Now the strength of this bar-magnet depends either upon the power of the current flowing through the wire, when the bar was magnetized, or upon the strength of the original magnet by which it was influenced.

When, therefore, a permanent magnet made in any of these ways, is surrounded by a coil of insulated wire, and a small iron disc is in front of the magnet, as in fig. I., the disc being pushed nearer the magnet causes an induced current in the coil in one direction, while, when removed further away, it causes an induced current in the opposite direction. Now, if the induced current is direct, the magnet at the other end is strengthened and attracts the disc; but if the current is inverse, it weakens the other magnet and the disc flies back. Thus the second disc vibrates in a manner exactly corresponding to the one in the transmitter. Hence, the fluctuations of the disc at the receiving station, and the consequent sound waves in the form of words.

These are the general principles of the Telephone and they are applied by means of two instruments: the receiver and the transmitter, or mouthpiece. The same kind of receiver is used on both the ordinary and the long distance telephone, and this, if necessary, could be used as both transmitter and receiver, but on account of the great improvement made in the microphone transmitter, the latter is generally used separately. The receiver now commonly used is represented in

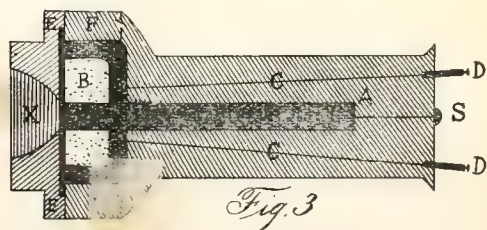
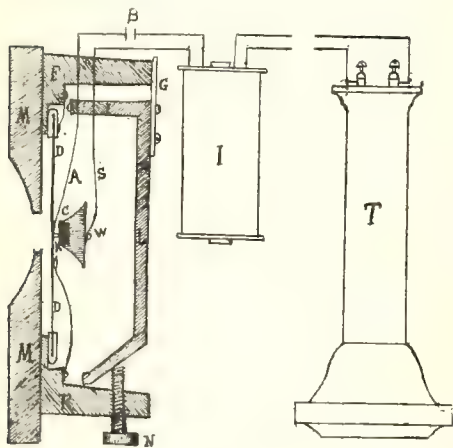


fig. III. A , fig. III., is a permanent bar magnet, extending through the middle

of the instrument) around one end of which, just like a spool of thread around a wooden spindle, is wound a coil of fine copper wire, *B*, carefully insulated. The ends of this coiled wire are attached to the larger wires, *CC*, which communicate with *DD*, the binding-posts, that is, where the instrument is connected with the circuit. In front of the magnet and coil, is the soft iron diaphragm, *EE*, which corresponds to the disc *a* or *b* spoken of before. The distance between *EE*, and the end of *A*, is delicately adjusted by the screw, *S*. In front of the diaphragm, *EE*, is a wooden mouthpiece, *X*, with a hole about the size of a dime. The outer case of this instrument, is made of wood or hard rubber. When the binding-posts of one telephone are connected with those of another, a conversation may be carried on.

The following is a brief, but clear description of the transmitter, now generally used in the ordinary telephone, and invented by Blake. "It consists of a frame, *FF*, fig. IV., to which is attached



carrying at its free extremity a brass block, *W*. In one side of *W*, a small disc, *C*, of gas carbon is inserted, resting on the hemispherical end of a small platinum pin, *K*, (about one-twentieth of an inch in diameter), held in position by a thin spring, *A*. The pressure of the carbon on the platinum point can be adjusted by the screw, *N*, which turns the lever about the flexible joint, *G*."

Now it is a well known fact in electricity, that the smaller or thinner the space is, through which a current of electricity passes, the greater will be the resistance; in the same way, the inverse is also true. This resistance has an effect on the current, causing it to be stronger or weaker, as the case may be. This same principle applies to the platinum point already mentioned. Consequently, the harder the platinum point is pressed against the carbon disc, by means of the fluctuations of the diaphragm, the greater is the sectional area of contact of the platinum point with the carbon disc, and the less is the resistance. Now, this varying resistance, made by the varying pressure of the platinum point, is the means of making varying currents of electricity; thus, the fluctuations of the diaphragm, by means of the varying resistance produced by the platinum point, are the cause of the varying currents, which, in their turn, effect the vibrations of the iron disc at the other end of the line, and, thereby, reproduce the sound waves directed against the diaphragm of the speaker's telephone.

The electrical connections of the instrument as arranged for actual use, are illustrated in the figure. The current passes through *S*, *W*, *C*, *K*, *A*, and the primary circuit of the induction coil, *I*, to the battery, *B*, and then to *S* again.

a diaphragm, *DD*, of thin sheet iron; in front of this is a cover, *MM*, provided with a suitable cavity for directing the sound waves against the diaphragm. The microphonic arrangement consists of a spring, *S*, about one-hundredth part of an inch thick, and one-eighth of an inch broad, fixed at one end to a lever, *L*, and

At this point, it may be necessary to explain a few technical terms for the uninitiated. In the first place, what is called a circuit, is when the current of electricity has a means by which to travel uninterruptedly as by a wire, back to the starting place, just as an electric car is able to go around on its uninterrupted circuit of tracks, back to its original start-

ing point. But to explain the meaning of primary circuit is more difficult. Let us suppose, that a coil of continuous rope be wound upon a spool, and that the two ends be joined to a battery, and that upon this coil of rope is wound a continuous piece of thread, and that the two ends be joined together. Instead of the rope let some heavy insulated copper wire be wound in a coil, and then let a thin insulated copper wire be wound upon this instead of the thread. We have, thus, what is known as the primary coil or circuit, (that is, the heavy wire,) and the secondary coil or circuit, (that is, the thin wire). Now, when a current begins to flow through the primary circuit, or at the instant it is cut or broken, it induces a current in the secondary coil, and this is called the secondary current.

To resume, we may once more say that the passage of the current, through the points mentioned before, forms a local circuit at the transmitting station. The line of circuit passes through the secondary coil of the induction coil, I , to the line, and from there to the telephone, T , at the receiving station (that is, to the telephone of the person called by the bell in order that he may be spoken to), and then it goes either into the earth or back to the induction coil by a return line of wire.

Such is the construction of the ordinary telephone, consisting, as we have seen, of the transmitter with the battery, the receiver or hand-telephone, and the one line of wire, that is, having the earth complete the circuit by grounding (running into the earth, as in fig. II.,) the ends of the wire at the sending and at the receiving station.

Now, this latter point brings us to one of the things in which the long distance differs from the ordinary telephone, namely, that instead of grounding the ends of the wires, as in fig. II., the circuit is completed by a second wire, as if by a wire, $G G$, fig. II. This, and the fact that stronger batteries are used, makes the speaking much easier, and much more plain.

Another very important difference be-

tween the ordinary and the long distance telephones arises from the transmitter used in the latter instrument. It consists of a round brass cup, about two and one-half inches in depth, to which is fastened a thin carbon plate, and which, thus, forms a carbon-lined, hollow brass cup. Over the entire top of the cup is a soft iron diaphragm, which is protected by a steel covering. Opposite the centre of this diaphragm is a small hole into which is screwed a funnel-shaped tube of vulcanized rubber, which serves as mouth-piece and through which the sound waves are directed against the diaphragm.

Right in the centre of the latter itself is a perforation through which passes a brass screw for the purpose of fastening to the diaphragm a round solid brass block, by means of a thin mica plate which holds about the same relations to the block as the rim of a straw hat does to the crown. Now, between this mica plate, whose diameter corresponds perfectly to that of the diaphragm, and the carbon plate, the space is filled with minute carbon granules. When, therefore, the diaphragm vibrates, all its other attachments,—the screw, the brass block and the mica plate—also vibrate. This, in turn, causes the vibrations of the carbon granules by which the circuit is completed and interrupted,—the brass block being one binding-post or point of contact, and the brass cup, the other, both being separated only by the space occupied by the said granules. The circuit is closed by a chance grouping of these granules, so as to form a conductor. But, as this grouping occurs and ceases very often, through their rapid vibration, just as often is the circuit broken. Being so extremely minute and, consequently, so sensitive of vibration, they create a corresponding sensitiveness in the circuit, from which follows, in the current, a like sensitiveness of response to the sound waves. Hence the clearness of the words coming so plain and distinct to the ear of the listener who makes use of the long distance telephone. Hence the superiority of the latter, arising from the greater perfection of the transmitter. None but

those who have experienced it, can realize the pleasure to be felt when they know that they can speak in so low a tone, as to be inaudible to others in the same room, and yet be heard easily and clearly by some one at a considerable distance. There is no doubt but that, in time, this more perfect instrument will supplant the old inferior telephone.

Wm. C. Loeffler,
Senior.



Electricity.

PART I.

THE study of physical nature, in all its different phases, is perhaps the most interesting, if not the most important, branch of study, that occupies the intellect of man. What can be more fascinating, even to the superficial mind, than the contemplation of the vast starry vaults of the firmament or the multiplicity of minute animal life in a small drop of water? But, leaving aside all consideration of its beauties, it is well worth our attention to study nature, for the practical benefits we receive therefrom.

Of all the natural sciences, however, the one which offers the greatest field of advantages, for those who study it, is electricity. A century ago, little or nothing was known about it, and even until lately, it occupied only a small space in the department of natural philosophy. But at the present moment, it forms in itself a separate science, whose boundaries are daily enlarging by the discoveries of our celebrated scientists.

It was known to the ancient Greeks that electricity could be developed on amber by friction, and it is owing to this that it received its name, "electron" being the Greek word for amber. Later on the discovery was made that it could be produced on other substances, in like manner. All electricity, according to the body upon which it is produced, may be classified under one or other of two kinds.

The only difference we can find between the two is that each repels its own and attracts the opposite kind. For instance, we find that if we rub a glass rod with silk and bring it near a pith-ball suspended by a silk thread, it first attracts it, but when it touches the pith-ball it is repelled. The electricity produced in this manner, by the friction of silk and glass, is called positive. On the contrary, if we bring a stick of sealing-wax rubbed with a woolen cloth (for thus negative electricity is produced) near the same pith-ball, which, a moment before was repelled by the glass rod, it will be attracted, thus proving the difference of the two electricities. All bodies belong to one or other of these classes: that is, some produce positive electricity, as glass, and others produce negative electricity, like sealing wax.

In most bodies, these two electricities are combined, for such is their natural state, and thus they neutralize each other. When they are separate, however, the different kinds are easily discovered, by means of instruments called electroscopes. One of the most important of these is the gold leaf electroscope. This consists of a metallic rod enclosed in a perfectly dry bottle, but with a knob protruding above the cork. To the lower part are attached two strips of gold leaf. When an electrified body is brought near the knob, the presence of electricity is shown by the divergence of the leaves. The reason of this divergence is that both are charged with the same electricity and hence repel each other. If, while the leaves are still diverged, a finger is put on the knob, they will fall together. If the finger then be removed and afterwards the electrified body, they will again diverge. Now, on bringing a glass rod rubbed with a silk cloth near the knob, if the separation of the strips be increased, the charge of the electrified body was negative; if diminish, the charge was positive. Thus, we have seen the presence of electricity in all bodies, but it does not manifest itself alike in all of them. In some, the electricity passes off as soon as it is developed, while in others it remains.

This is due to the fact that the former are good conductors of the electric fluid, while the latter have little or no power to do so. This fact has been made use of to conduct electricity to long distances, and also to preserve it stationary.

Bodies may be charged by means of conductors, and this method is called conduction. But there is another way of charging a body with electricity. It is a well-known fact that the earth is a great reservoir of the electric fluid, so that when a body in connection with it is brought near an electrified body, it is immediately charged with the opposite electricity. This is called induction. It is on this principle that the Leyden jar is constructed, and it is also to this that the familiar phenomenon of thunderstorms is owing.

J. A. Callahan,
Junior.

PART II.

Electricity visibly exists in nature, in the earth, as well as in the atmosphere. It is supposed to be produced by the friction of the moving masses of air and the evaporation of water by the sun's heat. In fair weather the air is slightly, but continually, electrified; generally, with positive electricity. In stormy weather the atmosphere is more frequently charged with negative electricity. This, however, often changes to the other form in short intervals. The earth beneath is then oppositely electrified; consequently, there is attraction between the unlike forms of electricity. If this attraction is sufficiently great, a lightning stroke ensues, which corresponds to a spark that is produced by bringing in contact two oppositely electrified bodies.

Electricity also manifests itself in nature in the phenomenon of polar lights, called *aurora borealis*, or *aurora australis*, according as it appears in the northern or southern regions. It is of almost nightly occurrence and appears in the form of beautiful streaks of light that radiate like the ribs of a fan, or as an arch across the sky. In this country it occasionally appears like several pale streaks of light.

The phenomenon is due to electrical discharge in the rarified atmosphere of its upper strata.

Electricity may be produced in various ways. All of them, however, can be reduced to the disturbances of the particles of a body from their quiet. The most ready means of disturbing the quiescence is by friction. For example, if a piece of glass or amber is briskly rubbed, it becomes electrified sufficiently to attract light bodies. Electricity thus produced by actual friction is called frictional, or static electricity. To produce it on a larger scale, the Electrophorus, the Plate, the Dielectric and the Holtz, electric machines are used. They consist of some resinous or vitreous substances, which by an appropriate mechanism, are rubbed more briskly than could be done by the hand alone.

Electricity may further be produced by chemical action, when it results from the union or division of two or more bodies. The latter is the action of all batteries.

It is also produced by machines affording a constant supply of electricity, such as a dynamo; also by the action of magnets, and lastly, by heating or chilling the junction of two metals that are in a complete circuit.

These are briefly some of the ways of producing electricity. I shall now speak of its properties and applications.

Any conductor is rendered magnetic by passing a current through it. But when a coil of insulated wire (i. e. clothed in a nonconducting substance) is wrapped around a bar of soft iron and is in a complete circuit, the iron becomes strongly magnetized. It remains magnetized only as long as the circuit is closed.

Upon the fact that soft iron is thus magnetized depends the action of the electric-bell and of the telegraph. While the circuit is closed the iron bar is a magnet. By its power of attraction it draws to it another piece of iron that is very near its pole. So far the electric-bell and telegraph are alike in construction. In the electric-bell the movable piece of iron is so arranged that on being attracted

it breaks the circuit. Thus the magnet loses its power. By means of a spring the iron flies back and again closes the circuit. The iron bar is magnetized and again attracts the iron. Thus a continual vibration is secured. This movable armature carries a hammer that strikes the bell at every vibration.

The electric telegraph differs only in this, that the armature forms no part of the circuit. It is merely suspended near the iron bar by means of a spring. The armature, therefore, which also serves as a sounder, is attracted as long as the circuit is closed. This enables the operator to produce long and short sounds, by a combination of which the telegraphic alphabet is composed.

By the aid of a magnet other permanent magnets are made; simply by rubbing a steel bar from end to end, always in the same direction, with the magnet.

Magnets, either natural or artificial, are used in the construction of the compass and the telephone. The compass is merely a magnet freely suspended in a horizontal position. The telephone also is very simple in construction. All that is necessary is a combination of two permanent magnets with a coil of insulated wire wrapped around their ends. The sound, however, is increased if a thin iron disk, capable of vibrating very easily, is placed near the poles of the magnet. The voice causes the disk to vibrate. Thus a current is induced in the wire which acts on the magnet at the other end of the line. The disk moves in exactly the same manner as the one set in motion by the pulsations of the voice and reproduces the sound.

A current of electricity may produce convulsions in a recently killed animal. It has the same effect on living beings, and thus is used by physicians as a cure for disease.

As a result of the attraction and repulsion of the respective forms of electricity, it may be made to produce chemical combination and chemical decomposition. Many chemical compounds can be decomposed by merely passing a current through them. If, for example, a current

is passed through water, the liquid will be resolved into its primary constituents, hydrogen and oxygen. Similarly, if the gases are collected and a current is passed through them, they will be re-composed into water. Other liquids are decomposed with more difficulty, and require the injection of successive electric sparks. But this property is also the underlying principle of the valuable art of metallurgy, by which we mean the art of depositing a metallic coating on a substance prepared for its reception.

When a current flows through a conductor, a part of the electric energy is changed into heat energy. The heat depends, as Joule discovered, upon the resistance the current meets, the square of the strength of the current, and the time the current is flowing. A fine wire and a substance that offers great resistance to the passage of electricity, are more highly heated than good conductors. A remarkable heat can thus be attained. All known metals have been molten with it; even carbon rods have been heated until soft enough for welding. This property of electricity is directly used in blasting, in firing mines, in military operations, in heating the filament in the incandescent lamps and the carbon rods of the voltaic arc lights.

Electricity is continually being applied to more practical uses. Already it is, to a large extent, taking the place of steam, and the time is fast approaching when it will furnish the motive power, not merely for our street cars, but also for the heavier railroad coaches.

Jos. J. Meyer,

Senior.



WHO gave the following definition of a *polygon*, at the recent examination: A *polygon* is a square circle! (or a square consisting of six sides!)? Ask Mac.

"How on earth were the Democrats able to carry even *one solitary* Congressional District in the last landslide, along the Lake States?"

"By *lansing* Michigan."

Around a Great City.

Visit to an Oil Refinery.

ALTHOUGH gas and electricity are the highest forms of illumination, refined oil is still a very popular light.

Pittsburg, which can boast of almost every industry, also presents a most excellent opportunity for a thorough examination of the process of refining oil. Notwithstanding that the proud "Iron City" is situated at a distance of about one hundred and twenty-five miles from the famous Oil City, it is, on account of the facilities of transportation, one of the greatest oil refining centres of the world. It is rivaled only by Cleveland.

The process of refining oil varies somewhat in the different establishments, but every refinery has a series of stills through which the oil passes and in which it undergoes the necessary treatment.

For the purpose of learning the mode of refining oil, I visited the Atlantic Refining Company, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Fifty-Seventh Street.

This is one of the largest refineries in the city. It has all the facilities of transportation, and is beautifully located on the banks of the Allegheny River.

Expecting to obtain some information regarding the process of refining oil, I entered the office and was ushered into the manager's private office. After explaining the purpose of my visit, I was surprised to hear the manager himself volunteer to show me the vast refinery.

The first process, after the crude oil has been pumped into the "receiving tank," is to transfer it into large stills near by. These stills are made of heavy plate iron and are capable of withstanding a very great pressure. The stills are then securely closed and a fire is applied beneath to raise the liquid to the distillation point, which varies from one hundred and eighty degrees to four or five hundred Fahrenheit. After the oil has been heated thirty-six hours, a hundred barrel still is about "run off" or sufficiently heated.

Attached to this tank is a "condenser," or what refiners call a "worm." This consists of long iron pipes, into which the substance passes as it evaporates. These condensing pipes are constantly covered with cold water, which causes the vapor to return to its former condition.

The oil then flows into the "receiving room," where the different oils are separated according to their density. The oil that at first flows from the pipes is very light and explosive, and is used as "gasoline." As the oil flows through the pipes, it gradually becomes heavier and less explosive. This is known as "benzine" or "naphtha." The third class of oil goes to the paraffine manufactory. The next product is called "cymogene," which is frequently used in the manufacturing of ice. Finally, a portion of the oil is given out which is known as "kerosene." The oil is now relatively free from the odious and inflammable elements that characterized the earlier "runs" from the stills; but it must yet undergo further treatment.

The final distillate is conveyed to another still where it is injected with steam, the gentle heat driving off a large portion of its explosive ingredients through a connecting pipe.

The oil is again transferred to a still called the "agitator." It is then treated with one and one-half per cent. of Sulphuric Acid. In the meanwhile, it is thoroughly agitated by a blast of air forced through a tube in the distillate. This process separates the dirt and tar that may still adhere to the oil. The oil which had already become as white and clear as water is now a thick, tarry liquid called "sludge." This "sludge" has a very offensive odor and is used in the manufacture of artificial fertilizers. The oil is then washed with clean cold water. As the water falls to the bottom it cleanses the contents of the tank and removes the light films that may still be attached to the oil. The remaining traces of the Acid are then neutralized by a solution of caustic soda which also deodorizes the oil.

The oil has now been sufficiently re-

fined, but, to brighten and lighten its color, it is conveyed to the "bleachers" or settling tanks. The oil remains in these tanks until the lighter portions of the oil have evaporated to such an extent that it will not ignite if a match is applied to it. After it has been, in the "bleachers" about thirty-six hours, it is withdrawn and prepared for shipment to the home and foreign markets,

Leo L. Meyer,
Freshman.



THE PITTSBURG PROVISION CO.

(Continued.)

As the general history of this Company was explained in the previous issue of the BULLETIN, I shall now attempt to describe the manner in which the different meats are prepared for the market.

The first and most abundantly produced is the dressed beef. It is, indeed, surprising to watch the various processes, which one of these unfortunate victims to our human necessities undergoes, before it is ready for the market. It is first killed in the slaughter-house, and after being thoroughly cleaned, is placed in the chill-room. This department is moderately warm when the cattle are first brought in, but, after a short time, is made cool by means of a very effective process recently introduced, and consisting chiefly of long coils, through which runs the cooling fluid made out of *Ammonia Brine*.

From the chill-room, which has a capacity for about 200 animals, it is taken to the refrigerator and is then ready for the wholesale market.

The next department which we entered proved a great deal more interesting than anything we had yet seen. In the first place, we were entertained very much by the rather unmusical strains which arose from the large number of hogs, that seemed to anticipate their approaching doom. Upon our inquiry we learned that 300 were killed in one hour. They are suspended by means of an adjustable

pulley, and are stabbed by a man standing on a platform, after which they are dropped into a caldron of boiling water. When thus cleaned and thoroughly washed they are taken into another room, where they are cut up. Here we met a most friendly old gentleman, to whom we owe much of our knowledge of the Pittsburgh Provision Co., from the fact that he left nothing in this department unexplained. The first thing to be noticed here was a large table, around which a great many men were engaged in cutting. Another group, close by, were busily occupied at wrapping up these pieces and hauling them into the refrigerator. This is a spacious place containing a number of shelves, on which the pork is kept, each sort having a different section.

The sheep department was not in operation on the day of our visit, but, from what our friend told us, we may be enabled to say a word about the manner in which this inoffensive animal is turned into food. The sheep are killed in the same way as the hogs, but undergo a different process, when the wool is being taken off. There is a cylinder made of wire netting, open at the ends, in which the sheep are placed after being killed, and, by the revolving of which, the hair is taken off. After this they are treated in much about the same way as that explained of the other meats, before being put in the refrigerator. In the next room we entered, the more fanciful meats are prepared, amongst them being blood-pudding, sausage and bologna.

The blood-pudding is made up of the finest pieces of young pork, which are chopped very fine, and then put through a steam stuffing-machine. After it is taken out of here, it is emptied into a large tub and mixed with several buckets full of pure blood, obtained from the hog when killed. This mixture is stuffed into bladders. At certain seasons of the year there is a greater demand for the latter product than for any other of the ground meats.

Sausage is made somewhat like the pudding but differs in the composition, in having pork and beef as its ingredients.

These are ground up and put into a large tank, having a small tube projecting from the side, through which the meat is forced out into the bladders. When one of these bladders is filled, it sometimes measures ten or twelve feet in length. It is tied up by several men, who accomplish their work with such wonderful agility, that one would find much difficulty in guessing at the nature of the knot used by them, had he not seen it when thus easily and artistically made.

Now comes the meat which is so often despised by the ambitious house-wife and yet so appreciated by children, namely the well-known bologna. Many persons are under the impression that the composition used in making this meat is unwholesome. Well, this may be said of some of the bologna produced by a few unscrupulous butchers, who, perhaps, cannot otherwise make profit out of the unsold or imperfect remnants of their meat. But, in such an establishment as this, it is not the case, for they use, in all these products, nothing but the best and purest meat.

There are many by-products, which we should not fail to mention, as, for instance, lard, oleo, from which oleomargarine comes, stearine, tallow, and, finally, the hog-skins, from which saddles, etc., are made. Lard is made of the fat of the hog, by being melted and run into an agitator, in which there are a number of paddles that serve to break the grain and make the lard pure. The temperature in the agitator is 125°.

Tallow is made of the inside fat of beef, which is boiled and run into cans, where it remains for 24 hours, in order that a grain may be obtained, after which it is emptied into bags and pressed. The oil that runs out is called oleo, and, in its crude state, is shipped in large quantities to German ports, where it is made into oleomargarine. What remains in the bags is called *stearine*, which is principally used or softening leather, and for stiffening up the lard in summer.

It is needless for us to dwell upon the perfection of the machinery which is used in all these various departments and

which, introduced and especially adapted by the Company themselves, is equal in efficiency to anything of the kind in the largest establishments of Chicago. Another striking and, at the same time pleasing, feature of the big plant, is the extreme cleanliness of every room and of every implement employed therein, which is, of course, but the natural accompaniment of the great solicitude of the Company and of its purpose to furnish only the best and most wholesome food to its many patrons.

We must, in conclusion, renew to the gentlemen of the office, whom we have previously mentioned, the expression of sincere thanks for the privileges accorded and the explanations given during our interesting and instructive visit.

John A. McVean,

'98.



ART ON THE STREETS.

It is but recently, that our busy, hustling thoroughfares—so long the witnesses of the artistic designs of the lithographer's art—have become the broad theatre of the painter's talent in the most æsthetic sense. Only a few months ago, people hurrying along on foot, or rushing past in the crowded street cars, began to notice vast boards erected at various points along the principal avenues. They were carefully smoothed and freshly covered with a coat of immaculate white—in imitation of a large canvas. Far from exhibiting the rough and uncouth exterior and supports of the olden boards, so familiar to the public from time immemorial, they were trim, neat and attractive in every way. Then there was a certain air of mystery hanging over them for a time, from the fact of their being covered by an immense curtain behind which could be seen the ladder and other varied apparatus of the painter. Little by little, faint glimpses could be had of rustic scenery, of gorgeous tapestry, of full-sized and realistic figures, until at length the passers-by could satisfy their curiosity and their taste for the beautiful,

by gazing at the uncovered paintings spread out thus before them along the streets. Were they the generous contributions of some millionaire and eccentric artist to rival the more aristocratic and exclusive display of the Carnegie Art Museum at Schenley Park, or were they—well! What could they be?

They were nothing else but sign-boards for advertising purposes! but—sign-boards that capped the climax of 19th century advertising, giving evidence of the highest development of the sign-painter's handicraft, and taking the place of the stiff, dismal, matter-of-fact, rough-looking boards that, till then, had more the effect of defacing than of ornamenting our streets.

We do not fear to be accused of exaggeration when we claim that Pittsburgh stands without a peer in the matter of *sign-board* advertising, although, in respect to *newspaper* advertising, New York naturally claims the leading place. In the journals of the Metropolis, every novelty that has been invented to promote this purpose is introduced and readily made use of with telling effect, while in our hustling city every lamp-post and telegraph pole and vacant lot is pressed into service in this respect. It is true, as we have previously remarked, that some of these primitive signs have, up to the present time, in their rigid and monotonous lettering, proved only an eye-sore to the public at large. Now, however, a complete and agreeable change has taken place, which, we trust, has come to stay.

The old black-and-white lettering of the past has found a novel and unexpected substitute in the beautifully-blended, pictorial work, introduced and executed by the well-known Mr. G. G. O'Brien, in his now famous "Art Bulletins." Some day or other, a vacant lot, in the neighborhood of a frequented thoroughfare, attracted his ever wide-awake attention. Soon a temporary board was erected, on which appeared a most inviting newsboy selling some daily paper. Farther on, another board arose with equally artistic designs, calculated to attract the attention of the admirer to

some business proposition or announcement, which it was its chief purpose to advertise. The number rapidly increased, just as Mr. O'Brien himself, together with business men generally, began to realize how happily and successfully these clever paintings united all the essentials of a good advertising medium—power to display the object or business to advantage, and power to arrest attention. Thus from a few, scattered here and there in chance locations, they grew to be a regularly organized series, comprising to-day upwards of 75 "Art Bulletins!"

It would be impossible to describe them all, or even to describe the varied assortment of business lines which they represent. Some devote more space to the sign proper, some to the accompanying picture. There are some whose lettering is bold—others in which it is apparently secondary—but in all, it is artistic. Some are highly colored—others are more gently shaded—but all are, in some way or other, striking and effective in their combination. Out along Fifth Avenue, for instance, there is, on one large frame, a dog depicted with such fidelity to nature and in such delicately blended colors, as well as against such a proportionate background, that the animal seems to stand out barking and snapping, full of life, at the passer-by.

Old walls, fences and barns, that had never before tasted of the beauties of paint, have now begun to brighten up. Abandoned or unsightly spots like Ruch's Hill, at the big "S" curve on Fifth Avenue, just above Soho, have received their just reward; in a word, sign after sign has made its appearance, and, if the rivalry of the painters continues, it will soon resemble a "grand old art gallery" out on a rampage.

Among the signs which have caught the public eye and obtained comment through the press are those which advertise the large business of Mr. G. G. O'Brien himself. A few of the most striking are those that we have endeavored to set before our readers in half-tone engravings, which, although beautiful, can not set forth the real pictorial qualities of the

color-work of the original signs. Amongst them is a moonlight scene representing a railroad track, beside which stands an old shed on which the advertisement



looks as much at home, as the real and smaller shed in the distance, beyond the big sign-board.

James P. Dunoran,

Senior Bus.



Musical Department.

THE protracted illness of Charles Garovi, our clarionetist, has left a gap not easy to fill in the orchestra. We trust, however, that he will soon be able to occupy his old position again.

OUR friends will be pleased to learn that with the reopening of school in the beginning of September next, our new pipe-organ will be ready for use. The contract has been let to Didinger & Co. of Philadelphia. The instrument will be tubular-pneumatic both in the key-action and in the draw-stop action,—will have two Manuals, and the full range of pedal-notes, and will contain 1290 speaking pipes. The plans and specifications of the entire scheme have been prepared by Prof. W. B. Mayer of Pittsburg, whose thorough acquaintance with all the details of organ-building, the precious result of long years of assiduous study, and whose consummate skill as a concert-organist of the highest standing,—are a sure guarantee that the instrument will be all we could desire. It is erected with a view of meeting the requirements of divine service, as also of affording every facility for imparting to the students a correct and complete knowledge of the art of organ playing.

To the many kind friends who have already contributed to the organ fund, we tender our heartfelt thanks. In our next issue, we shall insert a detailed description of the instrument.

The following programmes have been rendered during the last month at our Sunday Evening Entertainments:

March 8th.

- 1, Cornet Duet,—“Believe Me if All Those Endearing Young Charms,” - - -
Fr. Retka and J. Schroeffel.

- 2, Essay,—“Historical Reading.” - J. Grunenwald
- 3, Vocal Duet,—“Unfurl the Glorious Banner,” -
T. Maniecki and Thos. Collins.
- 4, Recitation,—“The Village Blacksmith,” -
Jno. McNeill.
- 5, Debate,—“Resolved, That Longfellow was a greater Poet than Tenneyson.” -
Affirmative, Messrs. O'Neill and Ross.
Negative, Messrs. McCarthy and McGarey.
- 6, Piano Selection,—“The Blue Bells of Scotland,”
Fr. Aaron.

March 15th.

- 1, Song,—“Those Lost Happy Days.” - - -
Messrs. Brady, Barth, McKean and Wren.
- 2, Recitation,—“Selection from Milton,” - R. Ross
- 3, Essay,—“The Mouse in The Soup Tureen,” -
Robert Moran.
- 4, Song,—“Farewell Father, Friend and Guardian,”
M. Sonnefeld.
- 5, Recitation,—“Somebody's Mother,” Louis Litzinger
- 6, Recitation,—“Landing of Columbus,” - L. Knorr
- 7, Piano Polka,—“Sparkling Cascade,” Wm. McGeehin
- 8, Recitation,—“The Purest Pearl,” - Chas. Mellon
- 9, Essay,—“Advantages of a Good Education,” -
R. Litzinger.
- 10, Mandolin Duett,—“Air Favori,” - - -
Messrs. Quinn and McVean.

March 22nd.

- 1, Piano Duett,—“Wedding Waltz,” - - -
Messrs. Jno. Schroeffel and Chas. Huhn.
- 2, Essay,—“The Little General in The School Room,”
A. Stalkowski.
- 3, Piano Solo,—“Valse Petite,” - Claude McDermid
- 4, Recitation,—“The Leper,” - - - Jos. Quigley
- 5, Piano Solo,—“Polka Favorite,” - Wm. McGeehin
- 6, Recitation,—“Bingen on The Rhine,” Jas. Kearney
- 7, Song,—“Faint not, Fear not,” - - -
Messrs. Jno. Schroeffel and S. Liesenjohn.
- 8, Debate,—“Resolved, That Philosophy has influenced the world to a greater extent than Oratory.”
Affirmative, Messrs. J. Callahan and T. Maniecki.
Negative, Messrs. Frk. Retka and Jno. Wietrzynski.
Chairman, Alb. Loeffler.

Holy Ghost College Bulletin.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, ✨
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE ✨

ADVERTISING RATES
ON APPLICATION.

Address.
Editor Holy Ghost College Bulletin.
Pittsburg, Pa.

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C. V. FOST, '96. J. P. DONOVAN, '97.
J. A. CALLAHAN, '97.
J. A. McVEAN, '98. R. C. BARTH, '98.

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Editorial.

APPARENT INCREASE OF SUICIDES.

Fads and fashions are ever manifesting themselves; and the latest one seems to be a little too Pagan for these Christian times. There seems to be spreading, even amongst educated men, an inclination to murder any one who has deeply injured them, and then, in order to escape the vengeance of law, to kill themselves. Some even go so far as thus to commit suicide on account of a little sickness or of an impending trouble and, contrary to the feelings of Hamlet, they would "rather fly to troubles they know not of, than bear the ones they have." Trouble of one kind or another may lead to insomnia, and insomnia may lead to insanity, but nothing should prompt a man to deprive himself of that life which he had no share in giving to himself.

The numerous suicides of to day demonstrate the fact that a great deal of the pagan sentiments of Ancient Greece and Rome are still to be found in our midst. The distrust of our fellow men, the disbelief in God are the heathen sentiments which send the suicide to a premature grave. With the true Christian it is different and his rule is always this: "'tis nobler in the mind to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," than

"to take up arms against a sea of troubles and, by opposing, end them."

REVERENCE FOR THE BIBLE.

Whether it is in view of striving to make more intelligible the scenes and passages from the Bible, or whether it is for a less praiseworthy purpose, some modern preachers go to an unpardonable extreme, in introducing into the scenes and texts of the Bible, personages and ideas that were unknown in Biblical times. Such a usage makes us look lightly on the Bible, and lowers the feelings of reverence, which should be entertained towards that Sacred Book. It is perfectly proper to aim at making as clear as possible the texts of Holy Scripture, to make its scenes as vivid as possible, yet when Ministers speak of the sheriff, with his red flag and his big bell in the garden of Eden, it is time to draw the line, so as to avoid the *one* step that leads from the sublime to the ridiculous!

LOSING THEIR OPPORTUNITY.

Were the wedding feast, which is described as a parable in the Gospel, to take place to-day, the king's servants would not have far to go in search of guests to take the places of the ones that disappointed their host. Young men and old men by the score are always seen idling their time around corners, railroad stations and other public places. What a pity that so many young men, by throwing away the golden opportunities of improvement, sacrifice thus recklessly all possible prospects for a bright and enjoyable future! With a little courage, labor and perseverance they could lay up treasures of enjoyment far more agreeable and lasting than all the trivial satisfaction to be derived from idleness and curiosity.

H. A. Collins,
Senior.



Exchanges.

THE March number of the "College Mercury," published by students of Gettysburg College, Pa., is one of our new exchanges. Its Alumni notes are gotten up in a novel but practical way. Some good poems to be found in the "Mercury."

THE Holy Ghost College BULLETIN arrived too late to receive a more extended notice; but a casual glance at the contents convey the impression that it, in every way, merits the favorable remarks which the exchange editor appends to his department.—St. Joseph's Collegian, (Ind.)

THE March number of "The Purple" has just reached us. In the article "A Sign of Decadence," the writer appropriately criticises the action taken by the faculty of Harvard University to reduce the undergraduate course from four to two years. Among the literary contributions of the "Purple" an interesting and carefully written story entitled "Great Minds in the Same Channel," holds first place.

WE heartily approve and indorse the remarks made in the "Dial" as to what an exchange column should be. Honest and impartial criticism should be its feature and not merely flattering notices. Nor should the exchange editor content himself with making mere mention of the various exchanges received since the last issue, but he should select several journals for each issue, carefully study them, bestow praise where it is due, and criticise where it is necessary.

THE February issue of the Holy Ghost College BULLETIN shows a great degree of neatness and care, as well as a high standard of literary excellence and criticism. There is a great deal of general reading matter in addition to the items that are supposed to interest more particularly the students themselves. Several good editorials dwell upon such subjects as "Magazine Reading," "Free Night Schools," and the schedule of the preliminary law examination for admission to the Allegheny County Bar.—Pittsburg Leader.

THE "St. Mary's Monthly" of Detroit, is another regular visitor to our sanctum. Though but an infant publication, it already shows signs of becoming one of the foremost journals of its kind. In its perusal a person is impressed with the great zeal and lively spirit displayed by the young people of the parish. We are especially pleased to note the success achieved by the Monthly, as its editor, Rev. C. L. Grunenwald, C. S. Sp., was the former Business Manager of the BULLETIN. Many poems of great literary merit are a feature of the Monthly.

THE exchanges received since our last issue are: "The Emerald," "Niagara Index," "The College Mercury," "St. Vincent's Journal," "The Dial," "Abbey Student," "The Viatorian," "The K. U. Enroll," "The De La Salle," "The St. James School Journal," "Ave Maria," "Mt. St. Joseph's Collegian," "The Stylus," "The Mountaineer," "Mercersburg Monthly," "The St. Xavier's Monthly," "The St. Joseph's Collegian," (Ind.), "The Kalamazoo Augustinian," "The Purple," "St. Mary's Monthly," (Detroit), "The W. U. P.

Courant," "The Villanova Monthly," "Mt. Carmel Review" and "The Transylvanian," "The Indian Advocate" and "The Carmelite Review."

"THE Holy Ghost College BULLETIN, Pittsburg, Pa., makes its debut in our sanctum. We receive it with fraternal greeting and hope its visits will be a monthly occurrence. As it is the organ of the College which our professor of penmanship claims as his Alma Mater, it will be of special interest. "Early Christian Literature and Schools" in the February issue is a masterly article and evinces deep research. The programmes of Sunday Evening concerts are even entertaining to study. What pleasure must the students have in being present! Their method of encouraging song and music is worthy of imitation."—Mt. St. Joseph's Collegian.

THE most faithful and regular among our exchanges is "The Dial" from St. Mary's College, Kansas. The boys who frequent the library, where our various exchanges are kept for perusal, pronounce "The Dial" to be the most interesting of college publications, on account of the numerous original short stories it contains. Noteworthy among the contributions in the February number are, a poem entitled "By the Sad Sea," and several good stories. The exchange column is well edited. There is one respect, however, in which we think "The Dial," could improve, i. e., its alumni department. We read very little about its past students. As the majority of College journals depend greatly on past students for support, it is but proper that a special and carefully edited department be reserved for them. We regret also the unfortunate incident of the plagiarist.

For the benefit of some of our Exchanges, and perhaps of some of our subscribers, we repeat here the remarks made in an editorial of the First No. of Vol. II., in which we explained, carefully and explicitly, the aim and purpose of our BULLETIN. After expressing the hope that, within a very short time, the BULLETIN would be issued as a Monthly, we said: "We shall, however, endeavor to present to our readers a sufficient amount and quality of varied and interesting reading matter, as will make them feel satisfied that their very moderate subscription of one dollar will not be merely a gift, whose chief utility may be construed as an encouragement to the youthful efforts of some ambitious students. It will, therefore, be our aim, while maintaining this BULLETIN as a College Journal, to give, if possible, a broader scope and make it a channel of instruction and information to general readers not directly interested in the past or present of this Institution."

A. Beck,

Philosophy.

Alumni Department.



A large and enthusiastic number of the Alumni attended the quarterly meeting which was held March 2nd in the College Parlors. The association gives evident signs of increasing membership and it is with pleasure we note the progress made by it. As a large number of our old comrades have not as yet been enrolled in the Association, a committee of five was appointed at the last meeting, known as the membership committee, whose object it should be to look up the old boys whose names are not on the list. The following were appointed on this committee: Rev. P. A. McDermott, C. S. Sp.; Messrs L. P. Blanchard, M. J. McClafferty, Jacob Roeser and J. V. McInerney.

The secretary was empowered to have the By-Laws and Constitution printed in small form to be distributed among the members of the Association. Another committee appointed was that known as the banquet committee, to consist of seven members with full power to act in arranging for the annual banquet which is to be held this year on June 20th.

The president of the Association has appointed the following on the banquet committee: Chairman, Mr. E. G. O'Connor; Rev. P. A. McDermott, C. S. Sp.; Messrs. L. M. Heyl, Harry Friday, Jas. Kelly, Jacob Roeser and Jno. Kane

They have been requested to meet at the College Parlors on the evening of Wednesday, April 8th, to determine the place and date of the Banquet.

The following were elected officers for the coming year: President, John F. Miller, Esq.; Vice Presidents, Messrs. L. M. Heyl, W. Berger and J. L. Benitz; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. P. A. McDermott, C. S. Sp.; Recording Secretary, Mr. Wm. M. McClafferty; Treasurer, Mr. Wm. T. Ford; Board of Directors, D. C. Cawley, E. G. O'Connor, M. J. McClafferty, F. P. Cawley, Rev. S. S. Rydlewski, C. S. Sp.; Jas. J. Dardis, F. T. Lauinger, Wm. Weiss, L. P. Blanchard and Jas. P. Wall.

It is to be hoped that the banquet this year will prove as great a success as it did last year, both socially and financially. The committee of last year are to be congratulated on their successful efforts and we have no doubt but that the committee will do all in their power to make it a grand success this year. Most of the old boys long for this evening not because of the delicious viands served, but more because it brings old friends and comrades together—comrades who have not seen each other for years—and affords them the pleasure of spending a pleasant evening together. May we all live to enjoy many more of the happy reunions.



WHAT OUR OLD COMRADES ARE DOING.

DANIEL C. BECKER, '94, is in the offices of the Pennsylvania R. R. at Tenth Street.



JOS. V. MCINERNEY, '94, is employed in the same building by Mr. Thomas, architect. He is clerk and draughtsman.



JERRY FOGARTY, '94, has the responsible position of Assistant Shipping Clerk in the Furniture Department of Kauffmauns' Grand Depot.



WE wish all the good luck possible to our comrades of '94. Success has attended their efforts so far, and we hope they will go on "crescendo."



MR. JOS. M. CAWLEY, '94, is bookkeeper for Jas. Bonner & Co., Steam Appliance and Constructing Engineers, whose offices are in the Carnegie Building.



MR. FRANK WOLF, '94, is proving himself a great benefit to his brothers in the leading Hotel in McKeesport. He finds plenty of occupation in attending to the extensive business.



WE are pleased to notice the success of our good friend, Mr. Ed. F. Stratman, '90. For the past four years he has been in the offices of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, and at present occupies the important position of Assistant Teller. We are sure that the future has something in store for him.



FOR the past seven years Mr. Jacob Roeser, '86, has been in the office of the Crescent Steel Co. We learn that his employers are about to promote him to a very responsible position. We hope to see him receive the promotion which he so well deserves, for he is full worthy of the confidence placed in him by his employers.



ONE who had the happiness of being for a few years under the watchful care of the late Father Quinn, and who still speaks with pride of his happy school-days, is Mr. L. P. Blanchard, '84. His devotion to his Alma Mater is still very manifest, not only by his regular attendance at all the Alumni meetings, but also by the interest he takes in all its doings. Of late years, Mr. Blanchard has been in the Real Estate business and has met with the success that a man of his energy and talent deserves. He is now well provided for, and has personal property that will take care of itself and be a source of great income to its owner.



ALL those who where present at the last meet-

ing must have noticed the great enthusiasm shown by our old comrade, Mr. Wm. Weiss, '88. We are proud to notice the success he has met with since he left College. He proved to all that he was a business man. Mr. Weiss is at present in charge of a Dry Goods and Gents' furnishing store on Second Ave., near Greenfield. Printing also has had some special attractions for Mr. Weiss, for we see his name at the head of a printing house also on Second Ave., with the firm name of Wm. Weiss & Bro. Our comrades know where to provide themselves with anything in the line of Gents' furnishings or good printing at reasonable prices. Give him a call.



WE are happy to congratulate those of our old boys who, within the last few months, have joined the ranks of the Benedicts.

First of all we must mention Dr. E. B. McGraw, '86, who has found a worthy helpmeet in the person of Miss A. Weaver, of Wilkinsburg, and who is meeting with wonderful success in his profession.

Next comes our old friend, and hero of the base ball field, J. McKenna, who has taken to himself a life partner from amongst the model maidens of the South Side. We hope this important event in J's career will not prevent him from enjoying some of the good games our patrons may expect to witness this season on the H. G. C. Campus.

A FEW weeks ago a wedding of note occurred at Sacred Heart Church, East End, when Mr. Bernard J. O'Toole, and Miss Maud Barr, daughter of the late John L. Barr, were married by the Rev. F. Keane. Mr. O'Toole is well and favorably known in business circles, being the head of the financial department of the diverse interests of Harry Davis.



Among the Boarders.

"DIRECTOR's absent on vacation. The Glee Club's silent till his return."

H. SMITH will pass the summer in Wheeling, *i. e.*, in riding a wheel.

SEVERAL of the boarders recently visited the "Western Penitentiary." Let this not be considered ambiguous.

PATRICK the other day was leaning on R——ky's shoulder, when the latter kindly informed him that he was no leaning POLE.

JAS. MCGEEHLY and Howard Dowling

are at home for a few days, but are expected back at the end of the Easter holidays.

TOM BURKE's busy season is to begin soon. His being busy will consist in picking winners on the various race tracks in the country.

AMONG the senior boarders trying for positions on the various teams of the College are: L. Knorr, J. Kearney, J. Gill, H. Smith and Thos. McBride..

C. A. GAROVI, whom an attack of grip at Christmas obliged to rest for some weeks at home, paid his comrades a visit the other day, to show them that he is now nearly all right again.

SEVERAL of the boarders are preparing a play to be given after the Easter holidays. Those who will take part are: Messrs. J. M. Quinn, '96, R. C. Barth, Jno. McVean, H. Smith, Jno. Gill, P. J. Gillespie and Mr. Jas. Brady.

THE junior boarders are organizing a small baseball nine to contest for honors in the "College Junior League." The members of the team are: E. Engelke, W. McGeehin, W. and J. O'Connor, W. Moran, W. and H. Dowling, H. Lamar and J. Sackville.

THE committee of the "Boarders' Reading Association" wish to thank the management of the *Pittsburg Post*, *Pittsburg Dispatch* and *Com.-Gazette*. The boarders hereby also thank Mr. Wm. Brislin, who kindly brings to the Library every day the above mentioned papers.

R. C. BARTH was recently called home on account of the serious illness of a member of his family. He is now profiting of this occasion to practise with the home talent for the play which is to be rendered in the Wellsburg Opera House, on Easter Monday, and in which he takes the leading part.



THE long and the short of the Business Class, viz.: Phalen and Burns!

Athletics.

Though the Holy Ghost College boys had no foot-ball team in the field this season, still opportunities of displaying their proficiency in the line of athletics in an other direction were not wanting. While the College has always made a creditable showing, both in base-ball and foot-ball, little interest had been taken, consequently little had been accomplished, until the present year, in other branches of College sport. During the last few months, however, more attention has been paid to indoor, or gymnastic training, and opportunities have been given to the boys of displaying their acquirements in public athletic entertainments held in the College gymnasium. At the first of these, the students took part in an athletic exhibition that was highly interesting to the faculty and general audience. About thirty boys of the Senior Division made a very creditable showing in the dumb-bell exercises. John M. Quinn was awarded first place for putting the sixteen-pound shot the respectable distance of thirty feet. He was closely followed by W. H. Glynn, J. P. Kearney, and A. McCann. The honors for jumping, in the Junior Division, were awarded to J. A. Hanlon, C. C. Bradley and J. E. Smith, and in the the Senior Division to J. M. Quinn, who easily out-distanced all competitors. Second and third places were awarded to A. A. Dillon and R. C. Barth respectively. The performances of J. J. Gill and A. D. Finnegan on the horizontal bars were loudly applauded.

On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Very Rev. Father Provincial, the students gave another fine exhibition in the line of athletic work. A large audience was present, among whom were some distinguished clergymen, the College faculty and students. After a preliminary dumb-bell drill, an exhibition was given on the chest weights by Messrs. James Brady, John Quinn and Alf. McCann.

The contested events were as follows: running high jump, for juniors, was won by L. Rectenwald and John Hanlon, followed by A. S. Brent; standing broad jump, easily won by Leo. Keating, second place being obtained by John M. Quinn; running high jump, for seniors, was a tie between John M. Quinn, A. Dillon, and Wm. Glynn. In the shot-putting, Leo Keating easily obtained first honors, while J. Kearney and J. Quinn battled for second place. J. Gill and A. Finnegan again performed beautifully on the horizontal bars. Mr. Howard Layng, upon special request, gave one of his daring exhibitions on the flying rings. The boys, who greatly admire his performances, applauded him repeatedly. This concluded the programme. The judges were L. Fleming, H. Layng and R. L. Coughlin of P. A. C. The music was furnished by the College Orchestra and the boarders' Glee Club, organized and directed by R. Curtis Barth.

THE last indoor meet of the College took place on Monday, March 16th. Exhibitions were given on the parallel and horizontal bars, putting the shot, high kick, running high jump for seniors and juniors, juniors' club drill and bag punching. Gill and Finnegan carried off the honors on the horizontal bars, and J. E. Scanlon broke the College high jump indoor record, leaping 5 ft. 5 in. None could keep pace with Finnegan's high kicking; he was credited with the respectable height of 8 feet 6 inches. For the junior high jump, John Sackville leaped his own height. This last athletic meet of the season was held with a view to enable Trainer Brady to pick competitors for the College field day, June 20. On that day the following 12 events will be brought off: running high jump, pole vault, standing and running broad jump, hop-step-and-jump, 100-yard dash, 120 and 220-yard hurdle races, quarter and half mile runs, putting the shot, throwing the hammer and the high kick.



"WOODY" will again don the red and blue.



TRAINER BRADY thinks Scanlon will be able to leap 5 feet 10 inches off the sod.



PHALEN couldn't "stretch" himself enough to come up with Finnegan in the high kick.



ALBERT DILLON gives great promise and will be found almost invincible in the runs.



OUR new grounds are now completely fenced in, and a substantial grandstand is in course of erection. Everybody admits that they compare favorably with Exposition Park, and that they are the finest in the City.



DURING the last month all the efforts of the athletic committee of the College tended in one direction, to put a strong base-ball team in the field as soon as the season opens, and the prospects of having one of the strongest teams in W. P., from presents indications, seems exceedingly bright. Several of last year's players attend the day or night school, and these, with the new material, practise daily to secure positions on the nine.



THE weather has been extremely unfavorable for out-door work, but, happily, our gymnasium has been large enough to allow the members of the various teams to take the needed exercise. Every day, for the last two months the members of the first and second teams have duly profited of these facilities to get in proper shape, and they expect to enter upon the season with full confidence derived from a systematic course of regular, light training.



THE Reserves, anxious to eclipse their record of

last season, are practising daily in the gymnasium, and are preparing for what they expect to be a successful season. The selection will be by no means an easy task. Out of those trying for positions, up to the present, the following have been selected: Pitchers, Howard, Campbell, Vetter, Resmeroski, Kane; Catchers, Polumski and Hanlon; Infield positions, McGarey, Joyce, Salmon, Scanlon, Farnan; Outfield positions, Dillon, Broderick, Knorr, Finnegan and McCann.



THE Holy Ghost College Juniors have again organized. Among the old players on the team are Hanlon, c.; Kane, p.; Larkin 2d; Sotek s. s.; McTighe, 3rd; Wagner, p.; McBride, m. f. The new members are Webster, p.; Kearney, 3rd b.; Henney, 1st b. They hope to eclipse last year's record of 12 games won to 2 lost. They were the acknowledged champions of the fourteen year old class.



As the smaller boys of the College are very anxious to play base ball, and as they cannot play on any of the regular teams; it has been thought advisable to organize them into a little league of four teams. This league is known as the Junior League of Holy Ghost College. Each nine will play twelve games during the season. A beautiful cup is the prize for which these little aspirants to base ball fame will contest. In a meeting held recently, Chas. Rihn, of the First Academic, was chosen Secretary, and Jno. Burns, of the Senior Business Course, Treasurer.



THE selection of players for the important positions on the diamond has already been practically decided upon, but, as a few still remain doubtful, the competition among the players is keen, and permits no abatement of the anxiety for a long time manifested to secure the coveted places. The following have practiced regularly for positions on the first team: Messrs. Barrow, Berger, Brady, Dillon, Garvey, Hammer, Harkins, Jelinek, Joyce, McCarrell, O'Brien, Salmon, Vetter, Wall, Woodcock and Ullam.



THE following is our complete schedule for the coming season:

April 6—W. U. P., H. G. C. grounds.
 April 11—Emerald A. C., E. A. grounds.
 April 14—Toronto, Exposition Park.
 April 18—Junctions, H. G. C. grounds.
 April 25—D. C. and A. C., H. G. C. grounds.
 April 29—Westminister College, H. G. C. grounds.
 May 2—Carnegie Club, Braddock, Pa.
 May 9—California State Normal, H. G. C. grounds.
 May 16—D. C. and A. C., H. G. C. grounds.
 May 23—Junctions, Junction Park.
 May 25—Carnegie Club, H. G. C. grounds.

May 30—Tarentum, Tarentum Park (2 games.)
 June 1—U. of W. Va., H. G. C. grounds.
 June 6—W. U. P., H. G. C. grounds.
 June 13—Wilmerding, H. G. C. grounds.
 June 20—College Field Day.
 June 27—Wilmerding, Wilmerding Park.



OUR Rev. President, Rev. J. T. Murphy, C. S. Sp., left us on Thursday evening, April 9th, for Europe. He is going for the purpose of taking part in the election of a Superior General for the Order of the Holy Ghost, the last General, Very Rev. Ambrose Emonet, C. S. Sp., having, on account of long service and serious illness, resigned his high and responsible office. The Rev. President will not however make a prolonged sojourn in Europe, as he intends to be back for the College Commencement Exercises, which take place on the 22d of June. The election will take place in Paris, France, on Tuesday, May 26th, on which occasion there will be assembled delegates of the Order from all parts of the world. The United States will be represented by the Very Rev. Father Oster, Provincial, Rev. J. T. Murphy and Rev. John Willms, late Pastor of St. Anthony's Church, Millvale. South America will have several delegates representing the provinces and Colleges which the Order has in Peru and in Brazil. The West Indian Islands will also be largely represented, as the Order has Colleges and large educational institutions in every one of these islands, particularly in Haiti, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Trinidad. In this latter establishment Rev. Father Murphy, now President of Holy Ghost College, Pittsburg, had for a long time been engaged in directing the students preparing for the examinations for the Cambridge (Eng.) University, to which the Trinidad College is affiliated.



List of Passes, Distinctions and Honor Certificates,

AT THE

THIRD TERM EXAMINATIONS,

HELD IN

MARCH, 1896.



To secure a Pass a Student must get 60 per cent.: to obtain a Distinction it is necessary to get 80 per cent.

An asterisk indicates those who obtained Honor Certificates. These Certificates are given to Students who have got 80 per cent. in any subject or subjects, provided they pass, *i. e.*, obtain 60 per cent. in the other subjects of their course.



GRAMMAR CLASS.

AARON FRANK H.—P, Arithmetic, Penmanship, German.

- D. Drawing.
- ENGELKE EDGAR—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, Arithmetic.
- D, Penmanship, Drawing.
- *GOODMAN FRANK T.—Religion, Bible History, English.
- D, History, Geography, Arithmetic. Penmanship, Drawing.
- MARIANI JOHN F.—D. Penmanship, Drawing.
- *MCDEEMID CLAUDE E.—P, Bible History, Religion, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing.
- D, History, Geography.
- MCCALL CHARLES—P, Religion, Arithmetic.
- D, Penmanship, Drawing.
- MORAN WILLIAM T.—P, History, Geography, Religion, English, Arithmetic.
- D, Penmanship, Drawing.
- *MORAN ROBERT J.—P, Bible History, English.
- D, Religion, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Penmanship Drawing.
- NOONE JAMES P.—P, Bible History, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
- D, Religion, Drawing.
- NOONE DANIEL J.—P, Penmanship, Drawing.
- D, Religion.
- *O'CONNOR JOSEPH—P, History, Geography, Bible History, Religion, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
- D, Drawing.
- *STALKOWSKI ADAM—P, Bible History, Arithmetic. Penmanship.
- D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Drawing.

THIRD ACADEMIC.

- AREND MAURICE E.—P, Religion, English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.
- D, History, Book-keeping, Zoology.
- *BRISLIN WM. J.—P, Religion, History, English.
- D, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.
- *BRODERICK JNO.—P, Religion, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.
- D, History, English, Zoology.
- *BRUECHNER EMIL E.—P, Religion, History, French, Algebra, Zoology.
- D, English, Latin, German, Penmanship.
- *BAUMGAERTNER J.—P, Religion, History, English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.
- D, Latin, German, French, Penmanship.
- *BURKE T. W.—P, Religion, History, English, Penmanship.
- D, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.
- BUCKLEY D. A.—P, Book-keeping, Penmanship.
- D, Arithmetic.
- CHALMERS CHAS. J.—P, History, Algebra, Zoology.
- D, Penmanship.
- DASHBACH R. J.—P, History, Religion, English, Zoology.
- D, Latin, German, Algebra, Penmanship,
- DOWLING WALT. J.—P, Religion, History, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship.
- BYRNE B. A.—P, German.
- *DUGAN T. F.—P, Religion, History, English, Latin, Zoology.
- D, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.
- *DUNN Geo.—P, Religion, History, English; Algebra.
- D, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship.
- *DWYER JAS. F.—P, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.
- D, Religion, History.
- ESCHMAN ALB. A.—P, Religion, History, Latin, German, Arithmetic, Algebra.
- D, English, Zoology, Penmanship.
- GEISMAR F. A.—P, English, Latin, French, Zoology, Penmanship.
- GILLESPIE P. A.—P, German, French, English.
- D, Religion, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship, Geometry.
- *HOWARD J.—P, English, German, French, Algebra.
- D, Religion, History, Latin, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Chemistry.
- HUETTEL JNO. J.—P, Religion, History, English, French.
- D, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.
- *KANE CHAS. J.—P, Religion, History, English, Latin, Zoology.
- D, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.
- KANE LEO T.—P, History, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship.
- KENNEDY F. H.—P, Religion, History, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship.
- KIRBY EDW. A.—P, Religion, History, English, Algebra.
- D, Zoology, Penmanship.
- KOSSLER HERMAN L.—P, Latin, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship.
- D Religion, History, English, Algebra.
- KRAUS JACOB—P, Latin, Arithmetic.
- D, Zoology, Penmanship.
- *LIESENJOHANN S.—P, Religion, Arithmetic, Algebra.
- D, History, English, Latin, German, Zoology, Penmanship.
- LAMAR HERMAN J.—P, Zoology.
- D, Latin, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
- *LAVIN JNO.—P, English, Book-keeping, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.
- D, Religion, History, Arithmetic.
- LISSMAN HENRY J.—P, Religion, History, Latin, Penmanship.
- D, English, German Zoology.
- *LITZINGER RAY C.—P, Religion, History, English, Algebra.
- D, Arithmetic, Latin, Penmanship.
- *MABOLD RAY. C.—P, Religion, English, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra.
- D, History, Zoology, Penmanship.

- MALONEY ROBERT F.—P, Religion, English, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra.
D, History, Zoology, Penmanship.
- *MELLON CHAS.—P, Religion, Latin, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.
D, History, English, French, Zoology.
- MIHM EDW.—P, Religion, English, Latin, German, French, Algebra, Zoology.
D, History, Penmanship.
- *MILLER HARRY J.—P, Religion, History, English, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.
D, Penmanship.
- MCCANN WM. T.—P, Religion, History, English, Algebra.
D, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship, Book-keeping.
- OESTERLE GEO.—P, Religion, Arithmetic.
D, Zoology, Penmanship, Book-keeping.
- *MC CARTHY JNO. T.—P, English, Arithmetic, Algebra.
D, Religion, History, Latin, Zoology, Penmanship.
- *MCGEEHN WM. A.—D, Religion, History, English, Latin, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.
- MCGERVEY PAUL J.—P, Religion, Latin, Arithmetic.
D, History, English, German, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.
- *MCKEEVER JNO. J.—P, Religion, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.
D, History, English, Penmanship.
- McMAHON JAS. F.—P, Religion, French, Algebra, Penmanship.
D, History, English, Arithmetic, Zoology.
- *MCMILLEN LEO A.—P, Religion, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, History, English, German, Algebra, Zoology.
- McNEIL JOHN—P, Latin, German, Algebra, Zoology.
D, Religion, History, English, French, Penmanship.
- *O'NEILL WM.—P, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.
D, Religion, History.
- *REILLY JAS. J.—D, Religion, History, English, Latin, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.
- REILLY JNO. D.—P, Religion.
D, Arithmetic.
- *RECTENWALD LAW.—P, History, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic.
D, Religion, Zoology, Penmanship.
- REUS JOHN—P, Religion, History, English, Algebra, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, German, French, Zoology.
- *SACKVILLE JNO. H.—P, Latin, Zoology.
D, Religion, History, English, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.
- *SCHALZ GEO.—P, English, Latin, German, Algebra, Zoology.
D, Religion, History, French, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
- *SHIELDS EDW. J.—P, Religion, History, English, Latin, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.
D, Arithmetic.
- SMITH JOS. E.—P, Penmanship.
- *SMITH HARRY A.—P, Book-keeping, Algebra.
D, Religion, History, English, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship.
- THORNTON LEO V.—P, Religion, German, Penmanship.
D, History, English, French.
- *UNGER JOS.—P, History, English, Book-keeping, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.
- SCULLY BERNARD—P, English, Book-keeping, Algebra.
D, Zoology, Penmanship.
- WEBSTER WM.—P, Latin, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Algebra, Zoology.
- *VOGEL LOUIS J.—P, Religion, Arithmetic.
D, History, English, Book-keeping, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.
- *WHALEN WM. P.—P, English, Algebra.
D, Religion, History, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship.
- *YOUSZKO FR.—P, English, Latin, German, Algebra, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, Religion, History, French, Zoology.

SECOND ACADEMIC.

- *COLLINS THOMAS J.—P, French.
D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Botany, Penmanship.
- DASCHBACH JOHN J.—P, Penmanship.
- ENDERLIN LOUIS C.—P, English, Greek, Botany.
D, Religion, History, German, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.
- *FROST VINCENT A.—P, English, Latin, Greek.
D, Religion, History, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Botany, German, Penmanship.
- *GARRIGAN JAMES J.—P, French, Arithmetic.
D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, Algebra, Botany, Penmanship.
- *GILLECE JOHN J.—P, English, Latin, Greek.
D, Religion, History, German, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Botany, Penmanship.
- *GRUNENWALD JOHN B.—P, English, French.
D, Religion, History, Latin, Greek, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Botany, Penmanship.
- *HAGAN JOSEPH L.—P, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, French.
D, Arithmetic, Algebra, Botany, Penmanship.
- HALABURDA JOSEPH E.—P, History, English, Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, Botany.
D, Religion, Polish, Penmanship.
- *HENNEY BERNARD C.—P, Greek, Latin, Religion.
D, History, English, German, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Botany, Penmanship.

- *KEARNEY JAMES J.—P, Religion, History, English, Botany, Arithmetic.
D, Book-keeping, Algebra, Penmanship.
- *KRUPINSKI MICHAEL A.—P, English, Latin, French, Penmanship.
D, Religion, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Botany, Greek.
- MCCUE WILLIAM E.—P, Religion, Greek, English, German.
D, History, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra, Penmanship.
- *MCELLIGOTT MICHAEL J.—D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Botany, Penmanship.
- *MCELLIGOTT WILLIAM J.—P, English, Penmanship.
D, Religion, History, Latin, Greek, German, French, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra.
- LITZINGER LOUIS V.—P, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Botany, Penmanship.
D, Religion, Book-keeping.
- STORCK DARWIN A.—P, History.
D, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
- UNGER SIEGFRIED E.—P, Book-keeping.

FIRST ACADEMIC.

- AUL ED. J.—P, Latin, Greek, French, Algebra, Geometry.
D, Religion, History, English, German, Geology, Penmanship.
- BRENT SIDNEY A.—P, Religion, History, English, Greek, Geology, Penmanship.
D, German, French, Algebra, Geometry.
- CARR GEO. D.—P, Book keeping, Penmanship.
- *ENRIGHT JOHN F.—P, German, French, Algebra.
D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, Geology, Geometry, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
- GIEL GEORGE J.—P, Religion, History, English, Greek, Geology, Algebra.
D, German, Penmanship.
- GLYNN WILLIAM J.—P, Religion, English, Geology, Algebra, Geometry.
D, History, Book-keeping, Penmanship.
- JASKOLSKI STAN. A.—P, Religion, Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic.
D, Greek, German, Penmanship.
- KOSMALEWICZ JOSEPH B.—P, Book-keeping, Geometry, Arithmetic.
D, French, Penmanship.
- MAHER PATRICK E.—P, History, Greek, English, French, Geology, Algebra.
D, Religion, Latin, German, Penmanship.
- KIRCHNER WILLIAM L.—P, Book-keeping.
D, Penmanship.
- *MCVEAN JOHN A.—P, D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, Geology,

- Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
- MONAGHAN JOSEPH F.—P, Religion, History, Latin, Greek, German, French, Geology, Algebra, Geometry.
D, Penmanship.
- *O'BRYAN GARRICK A.—P, English, Geology, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic.
D, Religion, History Latin, Greek, Penmanship.
- *QUIGLEY JOSEPH P.—P, History, French, English, Algebra.
D, Religion, Latin, Greek, German, Geology, Geometry, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
- *RIHN CHAS. M.—P, Religion, English, Greek, German, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic.
D, History, Latin, Geology, Penmanship.
- SCHMIDT ALBERT—P, History, English, Geology.
D, Book-keeping, Penmanship.
- *WREN THOMAS A.—P, Geology, Arithmetic.
D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Algebra, Geometry, Penmanship.
- RESMEROSKI J.—P, Religion, English, Algebra.
D, History, Latin Greek, Geology, Penmanship.

SENIOR BUSINESS COURSE.

- *BURNS JOHN A.—Religion, Commercial Law, English.
D, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Correspondence.
- BYRNE THOS.—P, Religion, English, Penmanship, Book-keeping.
D, Commercial Law, Penmanship.
- *DILLON ALBERT A.—P, Correspondence.
D, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
- *DONOVAN JAMES—P, D, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- DUNN BERNARD P.—P, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Correspondence.
- *FINNEGAN ASHER F.—P, Book-keeping, Arithmetic.
D, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- *HELBLING EMIL O.—P, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic.
D, Religion, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- *KANE THOS. A.—P, Commercial Law, Arithmetic.
D, Religion, English, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- *MCBRIDE THOS. C.—P, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence.
D, Penmanship.
- *MCGUIRE CHAS. J.—P, D, Religion, English,

Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.

McKELVEY CHAS. V.—P, Religion, Commercial Law, English.

D, Correspondence.

O'BRIEN MICHAEL—P, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Correspondence.

McTIGHE LEO—P, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Correspondence.

D, Book-keeping, Penmanship.

PHALEN EDW. B.—P, Religion, English, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.

RATHBUN WM. J.—P, English.

D, Religion, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.

RICE EDWARD—D, Penmanship.

*SCANLON MICHAEL F.—P, Book-keeping, English.

D, Religion, Commercial Law, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.

*STRATMAN LOUIS J.—P, English, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Correspondence.

D, Religion, Commercial Law, Penmanship.

*TURNBLACER CHAS. D.—P, Religion, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic.

D, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Penmanship.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

BRYSON J. T.—P, History, English, Greek, German.

D, Religion, French.

FINNEY CHAS. D.—P, History, English, Algebra.

D, Religion, Latin, Greek, French, Chemistry.

HANLON JNO. A.—P, History, Latin, Greek.

D, Religion, English.

*MCGAREY M. A.—P, History, Algebra, Chemistry.

D, Religion, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Geometry.

MEYER LEO L.—P, History, Latin, Greek.

D, Religion, English, German.

NOWACK JOS. V.—P, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German.

OPPICI ANGELO G.—P, History, English, Latin, French.

D, Religion, Greek.

*ROSS ROBT. A.—P, History, Algebra, Chemistry.

D, Religion, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Geometry.

WALSH RICHARD—P, History, Latin, Greek, German, Chemistry.

D, Religion.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

*HUHN CHAS. A.—D, Religion, History, Latin,

English, Greek, German, French, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry.

*KNORR LAWRENCE R.—P, Algebra.

D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, French, Geometry, Chemistry.

LARKIN JNO. C.—P, History, Latin, German, French.

D, Religion, English.

*MCCARTHY EUGENE J.—P, Algebra.

D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Geometry, Chemistry.

NEUROTH FRED. W.—P, History, Latin, French, English.

*O'NEILL JAS. F.—P, History, Latin, German, Greek, Algebra, Chemistry, Geometry.

D, Religion, English, French.

JUNIOR CLASS.

*CALLAHAN JOS. A.—P, History, Latin, Greek, D, English, German, French, Physics,

Trigonometry, Chemistry.

*LOEFFLER ALBERT J.—P, History, Latin, Greek, Trigonometry.

D, English, German, Physics, Chemistry.

*RETKA FRANK A.—P, History, Latin, Greek, Trigonometry, Physics, Chemistry.

D, English, French.

*WIETRZYNSKI JOHN N.—P, Latin, Greek.

D, History, German, French, English, Trigonometry, Physics, Chemistry.

*MANIECKI THEODORE J.—P, History, Latin, English, Greek, French, Trigonometry, Physics, Chemistry.

SENIOR CLASS.

*COLLINS HUGH A.—P, Greek, Physics.

D, Oratory, English, Latin, German, Trigonometry, Algebra, Aristotle, Cicero.

*FARRELL LAWRENCE E.—P, English.

D, Oratory, Latin, Greek, French, Trigonometry, Algebra, Physics, Aristotle, Cicero.

*FROST C. F.—P, Latin, Greek, German, Trigonometry, Physics, Cicero.

D, Oratory, English, Aristotle.

*KELLY JOHN T.—P, Latin, Greek, French, German, Trigonometry, Algebra, Physics.

D, Oratory, English, Aristotle, Cicero.

*LOEFFLER WILLIAM C.—P, Latin, Greek, English, Algebra, Physics, Cicero.

D, Oratory, Trigonometry, Aristotle.

MCCABE JAMES J.—P, English.

MCCLAFFERTY JAMES A.—P, English, Latin, Greek, Trigonometry, Cicero, Oratory.

D, Aristotle.

*MEYER JOSEPH—P, English, Latin, Greek, Algebra, Physics, Cicero.

D, Oratory, Aristotle.

QUINN JOHN—P, Oratory, English, Latin, Algebra, Physics, Cicero.

D, German, Aristotle.

*SONNEFELD MICHAEL J.—P, English, Latin, Greek, French, Trigonometry.

D, Oratory, German, Aristotle, Cicero.

*SCHROEFFEL JOHN J.—P, D, Oratory, Latin, English, Greek, German, French, Algebra, Trigonometry, Physics, Aristotle, Cicero.



Notings.

THE tune most enjoyed by some: *fortune*, made up of *bank* notes!



WHEN you cannot collect your thoughts, engage the services of a collector of bad debts.



Unger hides himself at certain times. He says everybody tries to get rid of him about dinner time.



RICE and Turnblacer are small; but they can hold their own with any of the biggest boys in the class.



QUERY—How can you account for the fact that the former succeeds in his examinations, when he is always *Phalen*?



OUR A. P. A. friends will become alarmed if the H. G. C. authorities insist on making the athletic grounds reasonable a citadel!



WHAT a fine place the Eighteenth Regiment, N. G. P. will have for drilling next summer! Battery B. and the Sheridan Troop will probably be jealous.



IN the Business Class. Time:—Business Correspondence Hour.

Dunn, to the Professor—"What kind of a letter do you want me to write, sir?"

Prof.—"A Dunning letter, of course, sir!"

WHY *don't* some enterprising manager, like the famous Dan Stuart down in Texas or Mexico, get Turnblacer and L. McMullen to spar three rounds, for a kinetoscope? It ought to make any man's fortune!



"How many numbers have verbs?" asked the Professor. "Two, sir," answered the timid youth who was struggling for the first time, through the parts of speech. "Which are they?" "Verb and Averb, sir," "Surely," said the professor, stunned by the answer, "were some of the ancient grammarians alive, they would turn in their graves!"



"HAVE you got a boy capable of filling a good, responsible position?" Said the innocent-looking gentleman to his friend, the Principal of a private *Actual Business* School. "Certainly," said the confident and jealous Principal, "and I can guarantee his qualifications in the way of character, integrity, talent, &c. But what is he to be employed at?" "At *Wheeling* West Virginia."



OUR librarian, by attaching a green piece of ribbon to his keys, has dedicated the "Students Circulating Library" to Erin. Recently, while down in the city on business, he accidentally dropped his keys. Not being aware of the fact, he walked along Smithfield Street at a rapid gait, till he arrived at the new Parke building. Having stood there for about half a minute, he was slightly tapped on the shoulder by a stranger who said, all out of breath: "Did you lose anything?"

Mr. B.—felt his pockets, and said "No."

"Look well, sir."

"I cannot see that I lost anything."

The stranger then brought forth a bunch of keys, with a green ribbon attached to them, saying: "Begorra, sir, if ye had'n't this Irish ribbon on them kays, I would niver have run afther ye this whul distance."

Mr. B.—has great faith in the green ever since.

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TO MY MOTHER !

—

Some years ago, I seized my harp,
And said I'd sing to thee, my Mother;
The chords were stiff, the tone was sharp,
Its virgin voice had sung no other.
My heart 'mid flowers had spent those days,
In hopes to hear its echoes ringing,
Till mount and vale, with Mary's praise,
Were made familiár by my singing.

Not yet my hand had struck a chord,
Nor yet one note had twitched my hearing,
When, deep within, I felt a word,
As broke the string my hand was nearing :
"Rash youth," she said, "my lays forego,
Nor heedless under scorn bring them;
None but an angel's heart can know,
None but an angel's voice can sing them."

And I, confused, looked up and said :
"Why call me rash, O beauteous Mother,
My heart to earthly love is dead,
I've knelt to thee, and to no other.
Then why may I not glad my soul
In pouring song to thee, O Mary;
May not my infant warblings roll
To thee, as light as winds on prairie?"

She smiled, and then : "O thoughtless boy,
You know not yet the pass you're trying;
Your heart is but an infant toy,
Your voice an infant's piteous crying :
You have not braved the battle's rage,
Nor passed the proof of fire and water;
No young bird dreams of prison-cage,
No lambkins of the house of slaughter."

"And so the young hearts sing and smile,
And play by streamlet and by river,
Nor heed the shaft the demon-wile
Fits to his bow from well-stocked quiver.
Hence ere I dub thee as my Knight,
To wear my belt, or flaunt my banner,
I wish to see if thou canst fight
And bear thee through the fray with honor."

I felt a generous impulse glow
Within me, for thy service, Mother;
But oh! the world's cold breath did blow
Too strong, and all my zeal did smother :

I know too late the brilliant crown
Of rose and lily interwoven
That waits the brows of fair renown
Whose sinless garland ne'er was cloven.

Years hence, when grief shall cleanse the heart,
By prayer refreshed, strong by thy blessing,
I hope to act a manly part—
Display thy flag, the storm caressing;
Then, let the prophet's burning coal
My lips' first balmy incense bring me,
And, sweetest songs my grateful soul,
Through life's beclouded paths, shall sing thee!

T. C.



CALDERON.

—

THE study of Calderon de la Barca richly repays all scholars, most richly those who are Catholic. His writings not only abound in literary wealth, but also open and illustrate the whole question of the drama. What is the dramatist's true aim, and what the standard of perfection in his art? Should humanity appear on the stage as it is, or better, or worse? Which is best to contemplate, the semi-divinity of Aeschylus, or the heroic manhood of Sophocles, or the mean mortality of Euripides? Is revealed religion suited to dramatic treatment? And whether is morality more forcibly inculcated by exposing vice or by glorifying virtue? All these points and others find their exemplification, many of them their solution, in the plays of Calderon.

Born in 1600 and dying in 1681, the poet had great contemporaries. He was sixteen when Cervantes and Shakespeare passed away, and thirty-five at the death of Lope de Vega, whom the uncritical call his master and model. Molière's

comparatively short life falls roomily within Calderon's, while Corneille was five or six years his junior and his survivor.

If the precocity of poets be of any importance it can well be noted in Calderon. A comedy, acted in 1610, bears the names of the ten-year-old schoolboy and two of his companions. His first biblical piece, the *Chariot of* [redacted], is of 1613. But it was after his college course at Madrid and his university studies at Salamanca, that the young noble, now of age and master of his small estate, became known to the world as a promising writer. At the poetic tournaments, which, in 1620 and '22, formed part of the public rejoicings for the canonization of St. Isidore and St. Ignatius, he competed successfully, and by prizes and honors was encouraged to pursue a literary career.

For many years, however, he appeared to be more the soldier than the author. He served in the Italian wars of Philip IV., and afterwards, as Knight of St. James, made several campaigns in Catalonia. And though no long period ever passed without his producing something for the stage, it was only in his forty-fifth or fiftieth year that he really gave himself to the drama. With ripened genius and varied experience he then began to write abundantly as well as brilliantly. Too prolific, indeed, some are inclined to consider him, though they fail to discover in his productions any careless work or any idle repetition. Nearly two hundred shorter or longer pieces bear his name, of which some are admittedly spurious, and some garbled or interpolated. He himself had repeatedly to complain of the liberties taken with both his name and his work.

Of the great series of plays which Calderon acknowledged, and which reach the astounding total of one hundred and eleven tragedies or comedies and seventy *atuns sacramentales*, the characteristics are strikingly grand. He took Spanish drama at the high poetic level it had attained in the verse of de Vega, and changed what was mostly dialogued novel into intricate, yet direct and powerful

action. The rich, four-beat, rhymed line of his predecessors he retained largely; but he also freely deviated from it for variety, and stored his untrammelled blank verse full of sweetest harmonic assonances. It is however in action and interest he most excels. The best of Spain, that was then the best of the world, lived glowingly in his scenic and eloquent plot. He looked around for what, in his time, was most nobly impressive, and clad it, almost unchanged, in the riches of delicate fancy and lofty sentiment. There is a free unobtrusiveness in his way of mingling the poetic, the romantic, the supernatural, with the actual and present—an actual and present which he makes, as it always is, mysteriously and awfully dramatic. What appeared to him great and tragic in Spanish society was honor, gallantry, and religion. These elements he moulded into figures wondrously sympathetic, and wove into plots of entrancing interest. In his creations his fellow-countrymen find the highest expression of the national character, though they are by no means blind worshippers of his genius. They freely censure as well as praise. From his first biographer in 1682, for whom he was '*el príncipe de los poetas castellanos*,' to the enthusiastic orators of his great Second Centenary in 1881, there has certainly been an unbroken choir of applause; but there has also been enlightened and independent criticism. That after two hundred years' trial he is still on the pinnacle of fame is no slight proof of greatness. All admit that he is an unrivalled delineator of his epoch, and that his people are true to nature, though poetically ennobled or intensified. In contact with them we no more stop to ask are they real than we pause to analyse the character of a living interlocutor, who here and now electrifies us.

Some censures passed on Calderon by writers of his own country do not seem wholly groundless; and yet they hardly detract from his fame as a dramatist. His Spanish gentleman, his typical *caballero*, it is said, is a marvellously perfect representation, but his Spanish lady

is not individual, not life-like, not worthy. The truth is that the real woman of Spain is seldom dramatic. The reserved dignity, the submissive dutifulness, the religious fidelity, the affectionate piety of the *hidalga* have little in common with the stage; and the same traits are found in Spanish women of every grade in society. The female character required for dramatic effect, a character displaying violence or vanity or caprice or struggle, had therefore to be an invention or a composite creation. The poet combined qualities found indeed in his country, but seldom in one person: his women are Spanish though not perhaps recognisably typical.

Again he is reproached with making vice or the approaches to it familiar and attractive. It is not at all that he is accused of favoring immorality, for his explicit tendency and advocacy make always undeniably for justice and holiness; but it is that the supernaturally delicate conscience of devout Spaniards shrank from stage escapades and intrigues that seemed to represent nothing necessary or useful. In their land it had long been taken for granted that "*la comedia se hizo para corregir las malas costumbres,*" and that "*no hay escuelas para enseñarnos mas à proposito que el teatro.*" They, therefore, thought the poetic exigencies of plot and passion of far less concern than the jealously guarded unsuspecting innocence of Spanish youth. Experience, however, has shown that Calderon has a peculiar power of keeping the thoughts and feelings of his audience fixed on what is best in every character and action. Hence, this reviewers of the present day have to admit that his poetry, beyond all others, succeeds in purifying what it treats; and they venture to affirm, with the *Brittanica*, that "there is not such another example in literature of the wonderful power of poetry to eliminate all baser matter, and present the innermost idea of a society in untarnished brightness." Hence too the ecclesiastical censor of 1682 declared that even the "*comedias amatorias* were of innocent amusement without danger," adding

that "Calderon alone was enough to authorize drama and cleanse the theatre from every cause of scruple."

Dramatists or admirers of drama who hold absolutely to the so-called classical Unities, to the twenty-four hour and league limit, with a jejune singleness of action, are naturally dissatisfied with Calderon. His plots usually cover small space and time, the three-day city limit often occurring; but for interesting developments, within the range of poetic probability, he readily enlarges his bounds. Of Unity of Action he has a giant's grasp; for while he charms with a multiplication of utterly unexpected, though most natural episodes, he masterfully keeps them all in clear subordination to the central story. Indeed his most appreciative German critics come nearest to censuring him for this—that the march, the rush of the plot to its solution is too soon and too constantly evident. They, however, and all others, acknowledge that the great Spaniard has never been surpassed, perhaps never equalled, in exhaustless resource for arousing and maintaining interest.

Here we meet the troublesome but inevitable question of comparison. What is Calderon's place among the great dramatists of the world? This question has not been definitively answered. The Spanish literature is distinct, differing from all others, ancient and modern, and showing little trace of the influence of any of them. It is a pure growth of the country, mainly of the country's Christianity. Hence the ground of comparison with other literatures is insufficient. On the general standard, however, of literary art and effect, Spanish works have always ranked very high; and as a reflex of civilization and a power for good they are confessedly pre-eminent. This is particularly true of Spanish dramatic writings, in which the highest ideals of a Christian nation are splendidly portrayed and powerfully advocated.

Of this noble drama Calderon is the noblest exponent. Indeed, looking principally to their own stage which they consider unrivalled, most Spanish critics are

ready to proclaim Calderon the first of all dramatists. Though much this may surprise us when we think of the unapproachable ruler of the English world of letters, still we may find that the Spaniards have some show of reason on their side. It is not mere enthusiasts or partially educated people who make the inadmissible claim. Men like Castelar, of wide reading and cosmopolitan sympathies, deliberately put their countryman at the head of the dramatic world. Through courtesy they may refer to Shakespeare as a possible rival. And they are not unsupported from outside. Profound and impartial Germans, though enthusiastic about Shakespeare, still venture to compare Calderon with him. The Schlegels led the way—because, perhaps, of their leaning to romantic literature, and of the special charm exercised on them by the many plays of Calderon which they translated. Frederick, however, the younger brother, had clearly defined reasons for his preference. His lectures show that he considered Spanish drama the most nearly perfect, and Calderon its best representative. “Did the aim of dramatic art,” he writes, “purely consist of these important significant characters (surface of life, and enigma of life), not only would Shakespeare be entitled to rank as the first dramatist in the world, but there could scarcely be found a single poet, ancient or modern, worthy for a moment to be compared with him. But I conceive that the stage has yet another and a loftier aim. Instead of merely describing the enigma of existence, it should also solve it: extricate life from the tangled confusion of the present, and conduct it through the crisis of development to its final issue. . . . This third and last mode of dramatic conclusion, in which extreme suffering is represented as issuing in a state of spiritual transfiguration, is especially suited to the Christian poet, and of Christian poets Calderon is unquestionably the most eminent.”

On another head he also awards the palm to the Spaniard, for he says: “In point of lucid arrangement Shakespeare

ranks next to Calderon.” Similarly Shack institutes a comparison and hints at a preference. Dilating on the variety and life of the *dramatis personae* in the *Alcalde of Zalamea*, he takes occasion to state that “they may compare advantageously with the best left us by the great English painter of character.” Even Goethe affirms something equivalent, when he graphically remarks that “the English poet offers us the ripe grape fresh from the vine, while the Spaniard gives us the juice not only pressed out but perfectly refined.”

Great writers, therefore, whose sympathies are rather with England than with Spain, consider Calderon comparable to Shakespeare. As is natural, and perhaps just, English critics deny this. Indeed it is difficult for an English-speaking scholar, who really knows and appreciates the great national bard, to admit that, as a dramatist, he has ever been equalled or even approached. However, the ordinary English reasons for peremptorily putting Calderon out of the running are neither deep nor solid. We find it alleged that the Spanish poet offers little that is profoundly psychological. This, in the mouths of some, merely signifies that he does not grope in the materialistic rubbish latterly dubbed ‘psychology.’ Neither does he dip as much as Shakespeare into the natural workings of passion and intellect; but, taking as certain what philosophy proves about the faculties, he passes on, as Schlegel finely observes, to supernatural soul-illumination and transfiguration.

Again it is said that, though treating all questions divine and human, he furnishes no ideal either of manhood or Godhead. The critics who formulate this censure must overlook the fact that Calderon is a Christian, and so finds the revealed dignity of man and the revealed nature of God infinitely above all merely natural ideals and imaginings. His best grandeur is that neither his loftiest flights of fancy nor his most tragic depths of mystery are ever in disaccord with the known verities either of Nature or of Grace.

The real greatness of this truly Catholic poet is altogether worthy of our attention. Besides the absolute value of his literary work, which still ennobles every Spanish stage and has been endlessly reproduced in Italian, French, English and German translations and adaptations, there is a relative importance to be gladly noted. It is well to be convinced, even forced to admit, that purely Catholic art or literature can be of the very highest order. Catholics whose education is mainly English have often a latent doubt or persuasion that this cannot actually be the case. It is not that their sympathies are at fault; it is that their school principles were warped. In books and systems they have grown accustomed to finding Catholic work ignored or depreciated. The constant drip of non-Catholic and non-Christian falsehood necessarily makes an impression. In fact, there is infiltrated a coating of ignorant prejudice that has sometimes to be roughly broken and removed before English-speaking Catholics can get even an inkling of the extent and perfection of their heritage in human art and letters.

Here then is Calderon de la Barca, a purely Catholic glory. A child of the Church who neither minimised doctrine nor closeted devotion, as theological as Dante and as fervid as Sedulius, and who yet left much of the world in doubt whether even Shakespeare was a greater dramatist. And Calderon was not only a Catholic: he was an ecclesiastic from boyhood, and a Priest for the last thirty years of his life. Moreover on his character as a man there glows the warm light of Faith. He is enthusiastically Spanish, but his patriotic exultance is chiefly in the fact that his country does more than any other to honor the Blessed Sacrament. Though the Court and the theatres were constantly demanding new productions from his pen, yet more than seventy of his great creations were for Church festivals, especially for Corpus Christi. And on all he wrote, no matter what the subject, there is distinctly visible either the shadow of the Cross or the sunrise of the Resurrection.

N.

The Railway Tank.

(At Torreón.)

It was only a spout from a railway tank—

But the water was silvery clear,
And to me that day it could almost rank
With rivers majestic and dear;
For ceaseless dust choked all the air,
And blighting drought was everywhere.

So that arching jet with its patter of life,
And the cool of its crystal glint,
Made old woodland thoughts in my mind run
rife—

Flashed me back every sound, every tint
Of moss-rock stream and meadow glade,
With grayling's gleam and willow's shade.

I was once again in the homestead grove,
And I listed the matin thrush,
And I thought in his conscious song he strove
With the far-gurgling lark whom the blush
Of orient sky had found aloft:
The air was pure, the verdure soft.

When the mid-day calm made the warblers still,
I could see my own sister nigh;
She was watching my line in the eddying rill
As the troutlets rose to the fly:
How fresh the ripple-plashèd reed!
How rich a sister's love in need!

Then the evening's glow made each lucid-leaved
beech

Shine a castle of pearled wealth;
And I knew how great Nature yet can teach
That in youth, in vigor, in health,
Are hid the treasures rashly sought
In dusty strife, with dear life bought.

O thou inland Suez! thou hot Torreón,
Like to life is thy parchèd soil;
But the fountains of Truth keep bubbling on,
Giving hopes that no drought can foil:
There is some land of ripened Spring
Where perfect man will ever sing.

N.



COMPETITIVE ESSAYS.

The Influence of Language and Literature.

FROM a feeling implanted by God in the human breast, man seeks to secure influence over the beings that surround him. To hold sway over the lower orders of created nature is man's instinct and prerogative, which these beings them-

selves recognize. But to exercise control over his fellow-men whom Nature has placed upon his own level, is a privilege which he can not always claim. He must win it,—he must secure it by some artificial effort based upon the free and intellectual nature of the subject. He must make thought the means to this elevated and ambitious end,—for thought alone is the moving power of a free agent.

But as language is the vehicle of thought, it is evident that whatever influence man may hope to exercise over his fellow-man, must reach the latter through the direct channel of human language. Thought and language are, therefore, the two great levers that move the minds of men,—moulding and developing their ideas, exhibiting to their will the various objects which should be the term of their free choice.

And is not this a noble destiny for language, to be the means of bringing into exercise and operation the noblest faculties of man! And is it not a beautiful picture that exhibits language as the reflex of the human mind at its every stage?—and of its every phase, in every land?

We can imagine the infant and untutored mind of the rude barbarian struggling to burst the bonds of ignorance—when his uncouth tongue bespoke his equally rough and unelevated thoughts. But when the contact with the arts of Greece and the civilization of Rome gave birth to nobler thoughts, his language took the imprint of its inward source. It soon became more settled, more logical, more methodical, when the fierce Goth and fiercer Hun became inured to the domestic life and the domestic arts. Family ties grew stronger—the quieter and more soothing occupations of peace replaced the turbulent and uncertain exploits of war. Peace brought reflexion—reflexion was prolific of language—while the abundance of this reflexion forced new outlets in the multitudes of tongues and in the multiplicity of more harmonious expressions which these new tongues gradually assumed. Such was the origin of our modern-languages—keeping pace

with the respective peoples in their march of civilization.

But language was not destined to remain an effect. It became in turn a powerful cause,—so strikingly indeed, that many of our modern philosophers have exaggerated its efficacy in making it the primary source of our ideas, or, like the moderate traditionalists, the only source of our development in thinking and the only standard of certitude in reasoning!

We cannot help noticing, at the very first glance which our experience occasions, that language is the indelible stamp that marks out Man as the Master of the brute creation. With him, through language, there is improvement, visible, constant, successive. With the animal there is no progress because there is no thought—no reasoning—no language. With man, the master, there is invention—there is Art and Science. With the animal of to-day there is nothing but the same, uncultivated, unproductive instinct that was born with him at the dawn of his creation.

But, as I have insinuated, every nation has its own characteristics of thought and surrounding atmosphere. Consequently, every distinct nation naturally has its own national tongue. Through its tones and inflections, the national sentiments are expressed, through them will the intellect and affections of the people be addressed. Thus the national tongue will necessarily become the first instrument of a people's progress. But, as the water rising in the upper recesses of a vast region, will gradually take a variety of forms until it becomes at length the majestic stream that irrigates that valley,—so too will a people's language assume the multiplicity of form which we call its Literature.

In one shape it will be Poetry—in another, Prose.

According to the passions which, through its means, we hope to move, it will be Drama or Fiction. According to the persuasion which it will strive to produce,—or the information and enlightenment which it will be its purpose to con-

vey—it will be the Oration—the Essay or the Review !

How can we estimate in summarized words, the influence which Literature or Language under each of these forms has had upon the world ?

Who can weigh the effects of Poetry alone—in Epic or in Lyric song—upon the character and culture—not of one nation or another—but of mankind in general ! Look at all the minds that have been softened—all the intellects that have been refined—all the tears that have been dried—all the hearts that have been moved to higher sentiments and nobler deeds—by the effusions of the Poets whose genius belongs to *all* mankind !

Who can estimate the influence which the Dramas of a single man—the immortal Shakespeare—have wrought upon the souls of men ? It can be safely said that he who reads them, even to-day, in their lifeless form, learns more about the complex and intricate nature of man, than by the most assiduous study of Philosophy. And what must be said of him who beholds them in their living form upon the stage ! where he beholds, passing in review, all the passions to be found in the human breast—all the consequences of crime—all the attendant evils of weakness—of jealousy—of ingratitude—all the follies of men—all the despotism of the great—all the foibles of the rich—all the fickleness of the mob—and all the noble fruits of heroism and virtue !

If now we were to count the power that has been wielded, and the deeds that have been prompted, by Oratory;—if again we should exhibit the learning or information that has been diffused, and the inventions that have been encouraged and fostered by the multiform Essay;—if we should estimate the advantages that have accrued from History—the pleasure that has flowed from Fiction—nay, even the enlightenment that has been spread among the people by the modern Newspaper and Review—we are astounded at the depth and breadth of the influence wrought by Literature.

Let us, then, recognize its power—let

us profit of its advantages—let us spread its benefits. But in Literature, especially, as indeed in other branches of human knowledge,—let us be mindful of the Poet's words :

“A little learning is a dangerous thing.
Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring!”

John T. Kelley.



Influence of History.

Of the subjects that engrossed the minds of men since the beginning of civilization, one of the most important was that of writing in detail the arts and events of note that had interested them. It was from this that arose the study of History. No wonder, then, we find under this form some of the earliest writing accomplished by man. With all their seeming crudeness, the Ancients realized at once its vast importance. They comprehended, no doubt, that a country without the written record of its life, was like a man without the exercise of memory—for history is the permanent mirror that retains reflected on its surface the faithful image of past events.

If we turn to the Greeks, next to Homer, the father of Epic poetry, and Pindar, the father of Classic song, we find the historians Thucydides and Herodotus, whose works have not, in their special kind, been yet surpassed after the lapse of so many centuries.

If we look to the Jewish people we find that it is by means of History that they have preserved the Revelation made to man by God—and the most ancient treasure of any people—in fact of the human race itself—is in the annals of the Patriarchs, Prophets and Kings, whose collection forms the Old Testament.

Whatever was the medium of inscription or the material which they employed, the peoples of old who had any degree of civilization took pains to hand down the memorable events that interested them. History, therefore, whether confided to stone as with the Irish nation previous to the Christian Era, or to the Papyrus as with the Egyptians, or to steel and wood as with the Phenicians—is co-œval with

the earliest and rudest alphabets of pre-historic times.

Since the Christian Era, History has never been without its representatives and patrons. It varied in form, sometimes detailed and dry like the olden Saxon Chronicles or the Annals of Tintern—at other times rounded out and mingled with Romance like the Chronicles of Froissart or the "Brut" of Layamon. It grew with the language, the thought, the progress of every people.

In earlier times, and ruder ages, it could not, evidently, hope to exercise the influence which it has attained in modern times. It could only, in the days of chivalry, transmit to younger generations the memory of their fathers' deeds, and thus perpetuate their valor and their heroism.

Little by little there mingled in the record of events a little of that philosophy, which prompted the reflecting writer to trace them to their causes, and to foreshadow their own subsequent effects. Here was instruction for the individual man—a lesson for the citizen and a warning for the statesman. Nothing was neglected that could please—nothing was omitted that could give to the mind the guarantee of truth—nothing was passed over that could explain, or throw light upon, the sequence of events.

And, if sculpture and painting, among the Arts, give so much pleasure because they preserve to us the faithful copies of what we are exteriorly—what must be said of History in the nobler sense, that preserves to us not only the record of what we do, but the faithful tracing of the inward sources of our deeds? We cannot but feel a certain sympathy with the men of the past whose nature we retain. Is it not, therefore, of the highest interest to us, to behold in them what we are capable of, ourselves? Is it not instructive, in the highest degree, to follow, with the calm reflexion of afterthought, the mistakes into which they fell, and which, in the heat of action, they themselves could, either not avoid, or not realize?

Have we reason to hope that History,

thus understood, is beginning to produce its natural and beneficial fruits? Is it premature to assert that this progressive age,—to whose enlightenment the study of History and the diffusion of historical literature have contributed so much—is beginning to realize the evils of war and the advantages of honorable peace? Disputes and conflicts and even wars may yet, alas, be visible on the horizon. But it is certain that the civilized world will no longer tolerate, with impunity, either the wars of conquest or the wars of oppression. Public opinion in every land, has profited of the lessons which History has taught, and will set its face against what History has shown to be the inevitable source of universal misery. Thus may the memory of the past be a lesson for the future and a guarantee of happiness for the human race!

Jas. A. McClafferty,
'96.



Influence and Benefits of Natural Science.

Every member of the human race is naturally interested in what occurs around him, and consequently one of the chief objects of his curiosity—as well as of his solicitude—is the surrounding world. He cannot help noticing the varied facts and occurrences which we call the *phenomena* of Nature. Nor can he help (being of an essentially logical disposition) comparing these phenomena, and from this comparison, establishing some general principles—which we call the *laws* of Nature.

It is true, the distinct knowledge we have acquired of the world and of its laws, is only very limited. It took centuries to determine the exact shape of our earthly globe. It took centuries to ascertain the simple laws of gravitation. It is only of late that we have discovered the principle of lightning—or the power of steam. It required much discussion and controversy to fix the relative movements of the earth and sun!

But happily the very feeling of his ignorance—the consciousness of his fallibility—and the remembrance of his past

errors have made man more circumspect, more resolute to clear away the mists that surround the great phenomena of Nature—and consequently his knowledge has grown more exact with its greater extension.

A beginning had to be made in every line, by some stray genius who opened up the way—who gave us the key to the hidden treasure. It required a Chaucer to invent and select the first rude words of our Anglo-Saxon tongue, which a Spencer softened down and a Shakespeare perfected. It required a Roger Bacon to start the rude discoveries of modern times which, by their development, have revolutionized the civilized world. It required a Franklin to bring down the Lightning-power, from which we have gathered the fruits of electricity, and which Edison has transformed into the thousand wonders of this closing century.

Who does not acknowledge the vast services of those humble but glorious pioneers that worked and toiled within the obscurity of their laboratory—amid the indifference, or even prejudice of their contemporaries? There is not a step made, or a result obtained by a single one of those benefactors of humanity, that has not been brought to maturity; not a premise established that has not sooner or later, led to some important conclusion. !

Happily the instincts of man—guided by the higher hand of Providence—have not allowed the products of his genius to retain the form of mere theory, in any single department of knowledge. He has put every discovery—every truth—every principle to some practical account. He could not but feel that the world, and its elements, were given to him as means to an end—and, therefore, the study of every part of Nature has benefited him. It has given deeper satisfaction and greater breadth to his intellect. It has given more comfort and enjoyment to his physical nature—it has brought him nearer to his Creator and to his last end.

Some sciences, like that of Medicine, reach only to the bodily development and preservation. Yet what a noble

science is the one I have mentioned! how important for man's happiness here below is the continued progress which it has been making! How necessary it is for man to be able to retain the normal condition of his bodily health, if he wishes to exercise the powers of his mind, to perform the duties of his state, to promote the happiness of his fellow-man! and, therefore, how important a factor this one science, with its results, becomes in the life of man!

Others have, if not a higher sphere, at least a broader range—such as Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Astronomy! Some sciences are apparently more abstract—others appear more practical. But none are without their own individual influence—as well as their combined importance in relation to the others!

What can be more civilizing—and more delightful to the higher instincts of man than to become intimately acquainted with the Phenomena of Nature in their causes and their laws?

Imagine how infinitely, as it were, man has multiplied his power by the successive applications of Chemistry! How he has extended the horizon of his vision among the distant stars by the Telescope—and into the depths of the unseen world by the microscope—conquering the apparently insurmountable obstacles of opaque matter by those mysterious rays that have been the triumph of the present year! He has triumphed over space and over surrounding matter. Not content with this he has made the Sun's light his indispensable servant by the art of Photography. He has made heat and the sources of heat contribute to bring together, in a closer bond, the extremes of the earth and the scattered races of humanity. Rapidity of communication—rapidity of transit—these have been the triumphs of this century that has seen such great accomplishments!

But outside of these material purposes to which have been put the discoveries of Science, the latter have still greater and higher advantages for the thoughtful—and especially, the Christian Scientist. For, wherever he casts his eye over the

face of Nature, he cannot but behold the stupendous products of the Almighty's hand, and in the beauties of Nature, ever growing upon him, the more he views them, the more he finds displayed the beauty of the Creator. Thus, for him the Sciences conduce to a better knowledge of God, and to the greater appreciation of his last end—which is man's true and greatest enjoyment here below !

W. C. Loeffler,
96.



The Levite To Our Lady.

Virgin Mother, shall I dare
To sing thy heaven-sent name ?
Sinless Mother, canst thou bear
That sinner's tongue proclaim
Thy peerless grace, thy power divine,
Thy love where grace and power combine ?

God's own Mother ! what thou art
Thy Son alone can say ;
Angels' Queen ! no human heart
Can praise thee half as they :
Yet would I hymn in grateful song
Thy goodness toward our Levite throng.

Friend to all, a saving power,
A guiding light in storm,
Safety's port in danger's hour,
In fear whate'er its form ;—
To us thou open'st a mother's heart,
For us thou keep'st the children's part.

Dwellers by a sacred hearth
Whose wealth is all thine own,
Guests within a heaven on-earth
Beside thy Jesus' throne,
We feel thy love, we well-nigh feel
Thy arms outstretched to bless, to heal.

Trusting thee we never fail
To find abounding grace,
Whilst beneath thy smile we sail,
Our bark speeds on apace,
All barriers yield, all foes retreat
When thy loved name our hearts repeat.

Fallen nature may rebel,
And craven flesh may cringe,
Blinding pride our breasts may swell,
Or doubt our minds unhinge ;
But thou dost rise, a star of might,
To lead thine own thro' vict'ry's fight.

Wherefore, Mother, dost thou care
With love so strangely fond,

Children whose frail deeds declare
How coldly they respond ?
Or wherefore shed thy plenteous dew
On lands where yet few sweet flowers grew ?

Precious souls, thou seem'st to say,
My Jesus bought you all ;
Him through love you would obey,
Whereto you heard His call ;
You are His choice, His household friends,
My love with His on you descends.

Little ones of my own Fold,
Fond children of my Heart,
Ne'er my love for you grows cold,
If ne'er your steps depart
From Jesus' call, from my pure way,
In self-willed paths, in death to stray.

Sinless Mother, strong the trust
In thee, our Help, we place ;
Turn to thee we hourly must
For ever-needful grace ;
Since ours it is to climb each day
The mystic mount by cross-strewn way.

Priests of Jesus we would be,
To serve His Altar pure ;
Stewards of the saving Sea
That works the sinner's cure ;
We'd plunge poor souls in Calvary's Tide
And raise them 'mong the Glorified.

Christ's own Body yet may rest
Within our earth-soiled hands ;
Men may be or not be blest,
As Grace in our soul stands ;
Then, Mother, lest we wrong thy Son,
Oh ! shower on us the gifts He won.



PASTEUR.

His Contributions to Philosophy.

ANOTHER hero of Science has recently passed away—we refer to the eminent French Scientist, Monsieur Louis Pasteur of the Academy, at Paris. In him the scientific world has lost its greatest of modern champions—a champion who had successfully battled with the apparently most unconquerable diseases, a champion who had vindicated many of the disputed biological questions of the day—a champion, in fine, who reflected honorably on the church of which he was a devoted member. His demise is regretted by men of all creeds and pro-

fessions. But the philosopher, especially, I would say, has had to sustain a great loss in the death of Pasteur. For was it not Pasteur that so nobly and clearly vindicated the scholastic system of generation, or in other words, was it not Pasteur that undermined and reduced to nought the then much followed and vaunted doctrine of spontaneous generation in the insect world?

It will not, therefore, let us hope, be considered out of place, to discuss, in a very brief manner, the relations of this eminent man to Rational Philosophy and Biology.

From the earliest times to the termination of the Middle Ages, it was a very general opinion, that under certain circumstances (of which putrefaction was supposed to be the most favorable and important,) microbes might be spontaneously produced or generated. Among the ancient Naturalists we find this to be the chief explanation advanced in regard to insect generation. Pliny and Plutarch make mention of it in their writings.

Even the great Aristotle says, "that under certain conditions, such as the moistening of a dry substance and *vice versa*, there may be produced animals, provided there be found in that substance the means for nourishment and for the maintenance of life."

This doctrine found no opponents until the Scholastic School of Philosophy began to maintain its absurdity. Redi and his disciples, who flourished toward the end of the seventeenth century, were the first to publish a work condemning the system. They maintained that the microbes, asserted to be spontaneously produced, had their origin in certain small eggs, implanted in the substance of the parent.

The system of spontaneous generation had as followers many eminent men till in M. Pouchet, a professor at Rouen, it found it's greatest admirer and champion—but one who was destined to meet as an opponent a man who was equal to the task.

In the year 1876 the question began to be hotly discussed. M. Pouchet made public numerous experiments of his own,

going to prove that if a person went about it in a proper manner, there was much truth in the doctrine of spontaneous generation. But true science produced a man able to vindicate its side of the question. I mean M. Pasteur. And he has certainly done it to the satisfaction of the unprejudiced philosopher.

It had been proven by experiments, that if the substance supposed to contain the germs of insect generation was boiled to a temperature of about 212° the *infusoria* would be destroyed. M. Schwamm, a Scientist, however, tried the experiment with milk; by means of tubes he passed into it (after having boiled it) pure hydrogen and oxygen. Of course' he expected that all *infusoria* had been destroyed. What was his dismay, however, when after a few days he noticed certain microbes in the infusion! He tried the same experiment with a mercury bath, in order to further shut off all communication with the atmosphere. The result, however, was that after a short time he found infusorial animalcules. These two experiments were new stumbling blocks to those who had begun to doubt of the system of spontaneous generation.

M. Pasteur, however, went to work to discountenance the above described experiments, in the following manner: In the first place, he tried and verified the experiments himself—and then finding those extraordinary anomalies, he set about to discover their sources and hidden causes.

In the case of the milk, he found it to be a case of temperature. Fresh milk he knew to be slightly alkaline. He knew also that this alkalinity, however slight, would sustain impact the germs of insect organism, even at a temperature of 212° . He, therefore, boiled his infusion to a heat of 222° , and, passing through it a red-hot tube, to his satisfaction, found no trace of organism.

He now went to work to disprove the experiment with the mercury bath. He found that the top of the mercury was densely covered with a fine dust. Even the interior of the mercury had some

traces of organism. The case was now quite clear. Instead of having proved a bar—as M. Schwamm had supposed—to admission of infusoria, the mercury served on the contrary as a reservoir which supplied the infusion with the organism so abundantly produced.

M. Pasteur, although he had now put aside all obstacles to his theory, was still not fully content. He said: "If my view is altogether right, and if in point of fact all these appearances of spontaneous generation are altogether due to the falling of minute germs suspended in the atmosphere, why, then, I ought not only to be able to show the germs, but even to catch and to sow them and produce the resulting organism."

He, accordingly, prepared an apparatus in the form of a long tube, in the centre of which he placed a piece of gun-cotton. Through this tube he passed a constant current of air for twenty-four hours. He then removed the *dusted* gun-cotton, examined it with the microscope and found it to contain starch, and other organic substances, as also spores of fungi.

Pasteur reasoned further: "If these really are the things that give rise to the appearances of spontaneous generation, I should be able to immerse this dusted gun-cotton into an infusion from which all the infusoria have been removed, and produce fresh organisms."

He, accordingly, took an infusion that had not come in contact with the air for eighteen months and, by a most ingenious contrivance, managed to introduce the dusted gun-cotton into the infusion without bringing either of them into contact with the air. The result was that within a short time numerous organisms were generated.

He had thus proven in a most conclusive manner that the germs of generation, which M. Pouchet supposed to be spontaneous, had their origin in small particles of dust floating about in the air.

With all the experiments of M. Pasteur before us, of which we have given but a very imperfect summary, we may say

that the doctrine of spontaneous generation has received a final *coup de grace*.

A. H. Beck,
'94.



AROUND A GREAT CITY.

—
The Big Corner Policeman.
—

HAVE you ever stood at a street crossing and watched the thousands of toilers passing to and from their work—a hurrying, scurrying crowd, jolting one another in a wild attempt "to get ahead?" "Ah; 'tis a sight worth walking miles to see," as many a farmer would tell you.

Here comes a puddler from the Rolling-Mill—wearied, stooping, relaxed, careless of his attitude—in fact a typical working-man; while beyond him, in direct contrast to his bent figure, comes a brightly arrayed Italian woman upright under her load and chattering with her dusky helpmeet. A fine, dashing, reckless Irishman with a large dinner bucket, pushes past them and hurries on. But stop! what have we here? a maid—ah, an ancient maid, nose high in air, eyes cast down, curls bobbing, she stops, steals a shy, coquettish glance at the broad-shouldered guardian of the peace, she blushes, starts, lifts her dainty skirts, and when the policeman says, "May I offer you my——" she interrupts and murmurs, "Oh! this is so sudden," and skurries across the street.

The stream of life surges on, but can this be called a man? No! It is a Willie, sucking his cane and wearing his vacant stare; but see! he is hurrying. Is it possible that Willie has an idea? Yes, it is too true. "I see it is a maiden fair—(without Chicago feet). By Jove. I'll make an impression. Now just watch me." He has dodged a horse—now a car—he falters, he stops—for here comes a wagon, this way a horse—here a carriage backs toward him. Yes, he has made an impression, but on the muddy

street and not the pretty girl. The big policeman, who has stood quietly watching and hearing everything going on, rushes forward; a firm hand is laid on Willie's collar and he is landed high and dry on the curbstone, a somewhat muddy and very surprised boy. He stops for a moment, bewildered, then toddles home to "Ma."

Though the world wags on and the crowds hurry, still he stands there; now coolly pulling a country bumpkin from under the very feet of a plunging horse, now piloting a lady across the crowded street, keeping the crowd always moving. Answering every question, the ladies' man, the big blue-coated, brass-buttoned, corner policeman, the pride of the district, he is the friend and adviser of the hurrying world.



McKee's Rocks.

Have you ever, in your tramps, climbed to the top of one of the many high hills that surround the old, historic city of Pittsburgh, and looked out over the broad expanse of water winding its way in and out among the hills, and dotted, here and there, with large tews of coal gliding slowly along toward the south?

The eye wanders far away toward the west where island after island, as far as the eye can see, sleeps peacefully on the majestic bosom of the noble Ohio: first, the small sand-bars; then Brunot's island, with its truck-gardens, and bridge piers supporting the extension bridge across the Ohio, and connecting Allegheny with the Rocks; then the Peninsula, followed by Davis Island. Further down extend the bold backs of the Dam, over whose staunch wickets the sweet, monotonous lullaby of the peaceful old stream can be heard as he winds his way ever onward toward the setting sun, soon to be swept around a bend and lost to sight only to appear again among the hills on its long journey to the Mississippi.

Swiftly and safely out of the streets, wide and narrow, comes a car; gradually it ascends, until it has reached the top of

the mound, erected at the Point to defend the houses that surrounded the fort in the old fighting days. It crosses the bridge toward the south and is soon lost to view among the hustling mill districts, from which, directly opposite, on the northern shore can be seen Allegheny City, stretching out along the river bank and far back over the hills. Farther down can be seen the Penitentiary of Western Pennsylvania, with its broad lawns and beautiful view, but whose high walls, great iron bars and the unceasing tramp of the armed sentinel cause an involuntary shiver, as you think of the many unfortunate beings locked up within its walls, apart from the gay world.

From this your gaze is naturally carried to the Rocks, which rise abruptly from the banks of the river toward the western horizon, and on whose heights once lay the Camping Grounds of the fierce Delawares in their exile. There can still be traced the mounds, which mark the last resting place of many a dusky maid and warrior brave.

The Rocks once belonged to the famous old tory, Alex. McKee, of whom many stories are told, and from whom the Rocks have received their name. He was on friendly terms with the Indians; but when the French and Indian War broke out, troubles arose and he was compelled to leave. At the close of the war he returned only to find that squatters had taken up and disputed his title to the lands. McKee then brought suit and to prove his claims showed where he had notched the trees that surrounded his lands, and he again took possession of his old claims.

As years rolled on, the tombs of the quaint old grave-yard took their places one by one, and to-day may be seen the last resting place of the descendants of Alex. McKee, among those of many other distinguished personages of pioneer years. Indeed, the place lies just as it was, uncultivated, as if for fear of disturbing the bones of those who lie slumbering on the crest of the grand old mound.

A stone quarry in which has been

found many old and curious relics, now eats its way into the heart of the Rocks, and in years to come, the place from which McKee is said to have made his famous leap, will be a thing of the past.

James A. Donovan.



EDITORIAL.

IN response to the circular letter sent to all Catholic College Journals by the Editors of the *Purple*, asking their respective opinions on the advisability of bringing together, at the coming Summer School, the representatives of the said journals, the Editors of the H. G. C. BULLETIN have expressed themselves as being favorable to the proposition. In case the suggested meeting come to be realized, we expect to send a representative, as we are fully convinced that such a gathering will be productive of greater good, of greater unity, of greater efficiency and influence, on the part of our College publications.



It is refreshing to find, when looking back upon the pages of our American history, some illustrious examples of religious liberalism not usually remembered by our A. P. A. friends, on the part of the founders of our Republic.

It is well known that Washington ever placed implicit and absolute confidence in his Catholic fellow-citizens. This is amply borne out by his letters. It is also undisputed that Franklin was on terms of the greatest intimacy with Archbishop Carroll, both of them being members of the Commission charged with urging upon the Canadians the claims of the infant Republic in its struggles for freedom.

It is not, perhaps, equally known---but it is nevertheless true, that the second great president of the United States, the venerable John Adams, was a warm friend and admirer of the Catholic Church. At

the very opening of the present century, there was, as yet, no church erected for the Catholics of Boston, who were then under the charge of two holy and zealous ecclesiastics---Rev. Dr. Matignon, of the Paris Sorbonne, and the Rev. J. L. de Cheverus, afterwards the first Bishop of Boston. After a short time, however, they succeeded in making arrangements for the erection of a church, and at the very head of the list of subscribers was President John Adams, who had, during a long and eventful life, professed the most liberal sentiments on religious subjects and had often, amidst bigotry and fanaticism, most fearlessly avowed them.



THE coming commencement season suggests a recent debate between Messrs. McGarey and McCarthy of the Sophomore Class regarding the advisability of offering prizes to under-graduates.

Both sides of the debate were ably sustained by the debators. We quote a few of the arguments from the speech of Mr. McGarey: "The offering of prizes changes the true purpose for which Studies are pursued. It is not for the purpose of gaining insignificant prizes that we try to fill our brains with book-learning; but the true end of all our intellectual pursuits should be the obtaining of knowledge that is to benefit us in after-life. The spirit of emulation which this prize-offering is bound to effect, leads on to the vices of envy and hatred."

Some of Mr. McCarthy's remarks were as follows: "The great question which arises in considering this subject, is 'How shall we best urge on careless and indolent students to more serious application?' Offering prizes, in my opinion, is the best means of effecting this desired end; for, instead of the vague object, namely, preparation for his after-life, the student has some proximate, material reward that can be easily appreciated. In a contest for a prize each individual contestant is benefited. Perseverance and resolute determination are thus fostered in the character of the student: for it requires the exercise of these two vir-

tues, to a large extent, in order to hold one's place in a contest for a prize."

H. A. Collins,
'96.



MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

OUR NEW ORGAN.

THIS new addition to the special features of the College abounds in all the most advanced ideas of organ building.

Few men when they hear the grand volume of the "King of Instruments," have the slightest idea as to what an immense amount of study—practical and scientific—it has cost to bring an organ to the standpoint of perfection attained in this era.

Mathematics, Acoustics, Hydraulics—in short all the branches of Natural Philosophy—are represented as in "grand convention" in a completed organ. Is it any wonder then that we hear of so many imperfect instruments,—some too harsh,—some too shrill,—some too slow,—some—well, some every way but right?

Considering, therefore, the many branches of science entering into organ building, it is really marvelous that the average organ committee is lucky enough to secure even a *fair* instrument.

For example, a miscalculation in the cubic contents of the bellows in proportion to the number of stops and the scales of these stops will produce an organ defective in the matter of wind supply.

The ordinary buyer does not know that, for example, a Diapason stop to be of proper strength and tone-character, must have a certain diameter, a certain height of the lip, a certain thickness of metal, a certain size of hole to admit the wind into the foot of the pipe, a certain length and a certain proportion of tin in the metal. Besides, from one pipe to the next, for instance, from low C to C sharp, this diameter, height of lip, etc., must decrease proportionately.

Verily, there is nothing so deceptive as the terminology of stops in organs. It is generally supposed that the various names of stops would indicate just one certain pattern and that a 16 foot Pedal Open Diapason would be the same in every organ. However it is not so. The name remains the same, and the structure of the pipe is the same, but the thickness of the timber may vary from 1½ inch to 2 inches. The width or depth of the low C may be 14x16 or 10x12, respectively. A little calculation will easily convince the reader what a saving this means to the builder who desires to provide pipes in accordance with stop ordered in the scheme of the organ, and yet profit clandestinely.

Then again there exists another drawback to se-

curing a square, honest return for the money expended in organs. This drawback is the little go-between man, who is either an organist or a music dealer or at least somebody who is supposed to know something about organs, but in reality knows nothing, save to work in the interest of that competing firm which promises the largest commission.

When we look back only a very few years, the memory of the organist performing upon his instrument causes a smile, as the picture of his forceful movements, of his heroic crushing down of the keys, as if subduing some unruly beast, of the glistening beads of perspiration upon his brow, passes before our mind's eye.

And now what a contrast!

A little careful consideration, a little unprejudiced action, a little forethought, will secure an organ to play upon which is a pleasure,—a bliss. And just such an organ will grace the Holy Ghost College Chapel, when the Scholastic year '96-'97 begins.

'Tis with feelings of pardonable pride that this announcement is made, all the more so since we are certain that our many friends will be equally pleased that such a fine addition is made to the already replete curriculum.

Long has it been evident that the study of the "Pipe Organ" had one great obstacle in this city and that was the absence of a suitable instrument for students to practise upon. Up to date there is only one instrument devoted to this purpose and it is to say the least most incomplete. All other organs are subject to the good will of pastors or trustees, and for the most part are kept under lock and key, except for the services, for which originally placed in the Churches. This is but right and proper of course, inasmuch as unscrupulous and unskillful handling might prove detrimental to the instruments.

And here we have another example of the generous intentions of the management of the Holy Ghost College, to provide every means of enabling young men to perfect themselves for all walks of life. Our friends who know the size of our Chapel will easily understand that we would not require at present so extensive an organ; but, to accomplish our aim, viz: to provide an instrument with all modern improvements—in itself already an object-lesson to the organ student—so that the highest class of compositions might be interpreted with ease—it was decided upon consultation with Mr. W. L. Mayer, of this City, to adopt the scheme given below.

All details have been looked to and a careful study of all the provisions will convince the most fastidious organist that here is an instrument worthy of his prowess:

GREAT ORGAN.

- 1 16 ft. Contra Double Flute. Bold pervading tone.....58 pipes
- 2 8 ft. Open Diapason. Large scale, powerful58 "

3	8 ft. Gamba. Very Orchestral.....	58	pipes
4	8 ft. Dulciana. Very soft, stringy tone.....	58	"
5	8 ft. Melodia. Mellow voice.....	58	"
6	4 ft. Octave. Crisp tone.....	58	"
7	4 ft. Flauto Harmonique. Clear Flute tone.....	58	"
8	2½ ft. Twelfth. Nasal character.....	58	"
9	2 ft. Fifteenth. Brilliant.....	58	"
10	8 ft. Trumpet. Bold heavy reed.....	58	"
11	8 ft. Vox Humana.....	46	"

Total in Grand Organ.....626

SWELL ORGAN.

12	8 ft. Violin Diapason. Broad, but stringy tone.....	58	pipes
13	8 ft. Stopped Diapason. Ex. large scale.....	58	"
14	8 ft. Salicional. Extremely soft.....	58	"
15	4 ft. Violin. Orchestral, medium strength.....	58	"
16	4 ft. Rohrflute. Soft Flute voice.....	58	"
17	2 ft. Piccolo. Clear, cutting tone.....	58	"
18	3 rks. Dolce Cornett. Nasal qua- lity.....	174	"
19	8 ft. Oboe and Bassoon. Plaintive voice.....	58	"

Total in Swell Organ.....580

PEDAL ORGAN.

20	16 ft. Violin. Very aggressive, stringy tone.....	30	pipes
21	16 ft. Bourdon. Broad quality, soft voice.....	30	"
22	8 ft. Unison Resultant.....	21	"

Total in Pedal Organ.....81

Total number of pipes in Great Organ.....	626
" " " Swell ".....	580
" " " Pedal ".....	81

Total Pipes in Organ..... 1290

MECHANICAL ACCESSORIES.

COUPLERS. Operated by pneumatic pistons.

1. Great to Swell.
2. Great to Swell Octaves.
3. Great to Gr. Super Octave.
4. Great to Pedal.
5. Swell to Pedal.
6. Grand Negative Couple.

COMBINATIONS.

Double-acting controlled by pistons.

7. Great Organ Full.
8. Great Organ Mezzo.
9. Great Organ Piano.
10. Swell Organ Full.
11. Swell Organ Piano.
12. Swell Organ Oboe and Stopped Diapason.

PEDAL MOVEMENTS.

13. Full Organ.
14. Great Organ Tremolo.

15. Swell Organ Tremolo.

16. Balanced Swell Pedal for Swell Organ.
17. Pedal Expressivo for Vox Humana.
18. Crank for Water Engine.
19. Grand Crescendo Pedal with Indicator over
Small Manual.
20. Bellows Indicator.

The Organ to be supplied with the celebrated
J. B. Didinger & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., patent
tubular pneumatic key and drawstop action.

SUMMARY.

Total Stops in Great Organ.....	11
" " Swell ".....	8
" " Pedal ".....	3
Total Speaking Stops.....	22
Total Mechanical Stops.....	20
Grand Total.....	42

Any musician will see already from this scheme
how perfectly balanced and how superbly equipped
is to be this our new organ.

The Great Organ (principal key board) is pro-
vided with every Stop that is usually placed on
this section of the instrument. In addition there-
to the Vox Humana Stop is also placed in this
part of the Organ. This Stop, as its name im-
plies, is an imitation of the human voice. It be-
longs to the reed family and is both an expensive
and tedious factor, expensive and tedious in so
far as that in perfecting the voicing, the highest
skill and patience is necessary or the Stop will
not come up to what its title leads us to expect.
Usually it finds its place in the Swell or Choir
compartments and it is but rarely found in Two-
Manual Organs. However, it was added here be-
cause in some organ compositions, particularly
those of the modern school, many beautiful chorals
are introduced and are expressly intended to be
performed on the Vox Humana, with a soft ac-
companiment or variation on a different key
board. The exquisite effect produced is as if the
hearer were at some distance from a choir of well-
trained boys' voices. No agreeable substitute can
be offered, and hence this grand opportunity of
tone-coloring is to be found in "our new organ."
It was placed on the Great Organ in order that
the performer might have the advantage of the
softer stops of the Swell Organ in accompanying.
However, although it stands on the Great Organ
chest, it is provided with all means of expression,
i. e., crescendo and decrescendo. This is brought
about by the fact that the pipes are enclosed in a
box, one side of which is provided with a series of
small shutters, which are controlled by the foot of
the performer by means of a pivoted foot-pedal.
The opening of the shutters permits all of the tone
to enter the auditorium, and the closing, *vice
versa*, keeps it all shut up in the box, producing
an echo effect. The stop is also provided with its
own tremolo—not the goat-like shivering of tone
such as one hears in the ordinary Cabinet Organ—

but a slow waving similar to the *vibrato* of the cultivated human voice.

Another feature which will probably excite comment is the provision of a Great Organ Tremolo. It is customary to provide the Swell Organ with a Tremolo, but seldom or never the Great Organ. Here then again, is the result of the practical study of tone-effects by Mr. Mayer. By experimenting with the many organs with which he has come in contact, he has discovered that, firstly, a slow tremolo renders the Flute Harmonique stop tone quality more broad, inasmuch as the fundamental tone becomes more assertive through the pulsation produced by the action of the tremolo in the wind supply of the pipe. The tones approach nearer the quality of the Boehm Flute in the hands of an experienced flutist. Secondly, by combining the Melodia and Twelfth, a peculiar tone similar to a Clarinet is produced, and with the tremolo the similarity is greatly increased. Lastly, in compositions adapted for Organ, from Orchestral Scores such as, for example, the celebrated Overture to William Tell, by Rossini, the famous Cello solo is most agreeably acceptable when rendered with a Gamba stop and slow tremolo. Of course, these are matters of taste, but unprejudiced consideration will at least accept the fact that "our organ" is so provided that either taste may be satisfied, whereas the average organ is a huge narrow-minded affair, to which the artist *must* adapt himself whether he will or not.

In the Pedal Organ a new idea, we might say, a most original idea of Mr. Mayer is found. It consists in what he terms "Pedal 8 ft. Unison Resultant." In reality it is a Pedal Octave Coupler, but differs from the coupler in so far as that the 8 ft. effect extends through the entire range of the Pedal Organ. This provision is at once wise and economical. It is wise because it gives to the Pedal Organ a greater Volume, and students of acoustics will readily understand that the addition of the Octave renders the fundamental tone much more assertive, and the economy consists in the fact that this feature costs but scarcely one-half of the amount necessary to provide two 8 ft. Pedal stops, and yet the effect of the *tout ensemble* is practically the same.

The Couplers with which the organ is equipped are controlled by pneumatic push buttons or pistons, which are placed over the Great Organ Key board. There are five Couplers in all. One to couple the keys of the Great Organ to the corresponding keys of the Swell Manual; one to connect the keys of the Great to their corresponding Octaves on the Swell, and one to couple the keys of the Great Organ with their Octaves on the same key board. The other two Couplers are for the purpose of connecting the Pedal Organ with the Swell Organ and Great Organ respectively. The advantages of these Manual Couplers are many. Their principal point is, however, the fact that on this organ the performer may have all couplers in

use and still not experience any more resistance in the key action than if he were using but one key board, without couplings. For illustration let us presume that the first finger is to be placed on the middle C of the Great Organ Key board. We will presume that the resistance of the key be 2 ounces. We then add the Swell Organ C by "pressing in" the Great to Swell Coupler. The Swell Organ key will speak but the key will not move. The effect is the same as if both keys were pressed, but the resistance is still only 2 ounces. We can then add the Great to Swell Octave Coupler and the Great to Great Super Octave, making 4 keys come into speech, whereas we have but one key pressed down and the resistance has not increased. The reason of this is that the coupling is produced merely by allowing a small amount of compressed air to escape from an air-tight compartment and pressing a key allows one, two, three, or four pneumatic mechanisms to perform their movement according to what amount of compartments have been freed by being acted upon through their respective coupler buttons.

The great advantage of this improved Coupler is still more apparent, when we present to our readers a brief description of the old style mechanical coupling device.

The mechanical coupler consisted of a series of "jacks" pivoted at one end to a socket, which in turn was screwed fast to a strip of wood, which was moved back or forward about an inch, by means of the Coupler knob. These jacks were placed between the two Key boards, each key being provided with small blocks of wood, securely glued on the sides facing towards the jacks. When the stop is drawn these blocks establish a connection between the two Key boards, for the reason that the action of the stop is to bring the jacks between these pieces. When the performer then presses the keys of the lower Key board the jacks act as levers and press the rear portion of the upper keys upwards, with the result that the stops of that manual speak. But now supposing the resistance of each key be 3 ounces, it will readily be understood that in coupling the Key boards the pressure must increase 3 ounces for each key added. Therefore, with 3 Manual Couplers as "our organ" will be provided with, one finger would be overcoming 12 ounces, if the old system were followed. In our instrument it need be no more than 2 ounces.

The method of placing the piston is also worthy of mention. Originally, it was customary to place an ivory plate bearing the name of the coupler in a convenient position, and then on each side of it one piston knob was located. One of these knobs was labelled "On" the other "Off." Pressing in the "On" button caused the "Off" to spring out and the coupler was in speech; reversing the operation disconnected it. However, inasmuch as all the couplers are independent of each other, if at any time the performer wished to make some special connections, he was forced to

cover considerable space with his hand, in traveling from button to button. This was on account of the couplers being distributed over such a large space. Here also is a marked improvement. According to the plan of our new organ, all the "On" buttons of the Couplers are to be placed as closely together as possible over the Great Organ Key board. All the "Off" buttons are directly under their respective opposites below this Key board. The result is the player can disconnect any coupler while using the Great Organ without removing his hands from the keys by simply using the thumb. Another convenience provided for in the plan, is also an acceptable innovation, viz: the "Grand Negative Coupler." This is a Piston placed slightly to the right of the "Off" buttons, and one pressure upon it disconnects all the couplers at once and prevents the necessity of making five separate motions to accomplish this end.

One of the most novel features, however, is the Grand Crescendo Pedal. This consists of a nickel-plated Foot-pedal placed over the Pedal Key board. This pedal is pivoted so that it has a movement in an arc of about 8 inches. This Crescendo Pedal brings the various stops of the Organ into action gradually, beginning with the softest tones and increasing the volume until the full power of the instrument has been attained. Over the Swell Manual is an indicator which is in connection with this Crescendo Pedal. It consists of a slide with a black surface, and, across it, move ivory tablets bearing the names of the stops in the order in which they are added. When the slide shows entirely black, it indicates to the organist that the Crescendo Pedal is entirely closed, and when the full power of the organ is on, the slide is entirely covered with the tablets above mentioned. The beauty of this improvement is that it operates without disturbing the draw-stops themselves. Any combination which is drawn will remain in force, the action of the Crescendo Pedal notwithstanding. In short, it is possible to sit at the organ, turn on the Water Engine, place the foot on the Crescendo Pedal and begin to play in all graduations of tone-power, controlling the whole instrument with a slight movement of the foot.

Besides all this, there are three double-acting combination pistons for each manual. Each of these pistons, upon being pressed by the performer, causes the inflation of a pneumatic bellows. This bellows being connected with a lever, which in turn is in contact with a certain combination of stops, causes the said combination to come into speech, and likewise cancels any stops not belonging to the *quatu* assigned that particular piston.

However, in treating so extensively of our new organ, we desire to call particular attention to the most important part of it, and that is the Key and Draw-stop action. From the original Organ, which was performed upon by means of a sledge

hammer, down to the present time, every possible device has been sought to make an action agreeable to the touch, prompt to respond, simple to construct and durable as well. The simple construction which used the key as a lever and transmitted its movements by means of "squares" and "trackers" (thin strips of wood) to the valve which admitted wind to the pipe, is known as the "tracker-action." Having sought for improvement in every direction, compressed air was used not only to blow the pipes but to actuate the mechanism as well. This was called the Pneumatic-Organ. Electricity has also been experimented with, but, it is safe to say, with very few good results. Electricity is not yet thoroughly enough understood to make it a reliable agent for the organist. Its principal drawbacks are that it is too expensive, both in construction and maintenance, besides the fact that the condition of the atmosphere very seriously affects its efficacy. In addition it may be well to state, that the obligation of keeping up a certain voltage in the batteries, replacing weak cells, etc., etc., is hardly an agreeable task to any person.

For this reason the "tubular pneumatic" action is the most acceptable mechanism. It combines everything heart can wish for, is noiseless, prompt, light and very easily kept in order. When we say this, we mean distinctly that "tubular action" which has been selected for our organ. It is the simplest pneumatic mechanism that has ever been introduced in organ building, and was patented by the builders, J. B. Didinger & Co., it being the invention of Julius Neef, a member of the firm. The repetition secured by this action is equal to that of any piano and is really marvelous. A very simple device for regulating the action is also one of the commendable points. In this action every pipe has a separate pallet, thereby securing a perfect intonation whether a stop is used separately or in conjunction with others. The draw-stop action is built on the same principle and has, as a feature, the circumstance that a stop cannot be partly drawn. Either the stop speaks full or not at all. What is meant by this, is that it is not possible as in old style organs with "slide chests" to have the slide but partly drawn, thereby allowing only a fractional wind supply.

On the whole, we can proudly assert that the Organ for Holy Ghost College Chapel will be musically and artistically a triumph of modern genius. Surely, our readers know of no instrument embodying in so limited a compass such a multitude of perfections. The chief point, financially, is that with judicious advice and clever forethought, such an instrument will hardly cost any more than an organ of the old style, *i. e.*, "tracker-action."

The perusal of this lengthy article cannot fail to convey to our readers some idea of the extreme satisfaction felt by the managers of the College in their selection of Prof. W. L. Mayer, as their supervising expert for the planning and construc-

tion of the new organ. Many clergymen in different parts of the country have already entrusted to him the same delicate task, and all are unanimous in expressing their gratification at the happy result of their choice. Our advantage is still greater than theirs, for the reason that Mr. Mayer's experience is ever growing riper with years of deep study, thorough research, and close observation of all the details of organ building. Owing to the fact that ours is a public Institution, situated in the heart of a vast and opulent city, he has felt it incumbent on him to put forth in the performance of the present task, all the science and skill at his command, and the result will speak for itself.

In closing this article, we desire to say that the instrument will be complete and ready for the inspection of our friends by September 1st, and we shall be pleased to have them, as well as the musical talent of the vicinity generally, to call at the College to hear and see "Our New Organ."



MUSICAL ITEMS.

ALTHOUGH our philosophical disputations, in our Sunday Evening Concerts, call forth much interest and applause, the orchestral and other musical numbers receive their due share of approbation.



ALL the musical students, as well as the Director, Fr. Griffin, have been very busy with the musical preparations for Commencement; and, from all appearances, music will take a conspicuous part, and will not fail to carry off its share of encomium.



ALTHOUGH a full account and description of our Grand Pipe Organ will be seen elsewhere in this volume, I would add that, with its arrival, our supply of musical instruments will almost be complete.



NEVER before and, perhaps never again, will Pittsburg be favored with such a presentation of Sheridan's "Rivals," as that which was put on last May by a stock company consisting entirely of stars, and at which several of the pupils were allowed to be present.



THE German Catholic Convention was held in Pittsburg last May, and was unanimously pronounced a success. Some of our boys participated in the festivities and report a glorious time.



THE greatest musical triumph that Pittsburg has known for a long time was witnessed in the Saengerfest. The participants of the Fest consisted of the cream of America's most brilliant musical talent. Among them was Klafske, uni-

versally acknowledged as the greatest living interpreter of Wagner. Several of the College boys were members of the Grand Chorus.



THE Art Society of Pittsburg concluded its brilliant series of musical receptions on Monday evening, May 23rd. Mrs. Vere-Sapio being soloist.



MAY 14th, the Mozart Club gave its last musicale of the season. Mr. Ben. Davis, the Welsh tenor, was the principal attraction.



SOUSA and his famous band of fifty musicians made their second appearance in Pittsburg, May 26th, at Carnegie Music Hall, and the great leader maintained his reputation as Pittsburg's favorite band-master.

R. C. Barth.



EIGHTEENTH

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT,

Tuesday Evening, June 23rd, held at the Grand Opera House, Pittsburg, Pa.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES.

Overture, H. G. C. Orchestra; Latin Salutatory, John Aloysius Schroeffel; Oration, "The Influence of Philosophy," Charles Vincent Frost; Chorus, "The United Band," (Otto) H. G. C. Glee Club; Oration, "The Influence of Language and Literature," John Thomas Kelly; Oration, "The Influence of History," James Aloysius McClafferty; Chorus, "Der Frohe Wandersman," H. G. C. Glee Club; Oration, "Der Einfluss der Redekunst," Joseph Meyer; Oration, "The Influence of Character," William Joseph Rathbun; Music, Selection from "Il Trovatore" for Violin and Piano, John A. McVean, R. Curtis Barth; Oration, "The Influence of Science," William Charles Loeffler; Music, "Jeunesse Doree," H. G. C. Orchestra. Proclamation of Distinctions in Non-Graduating Classes. Chorus, Selected, H. G. C. Glee Club. Conferring of Diplomas and Gold Medals. Chorus, "Bugle Song," (Hatton) H. G. C. Glee Club; Valedictory, Hugh Aloysius Collins; Finale, "Wheelman's Galop," H. G. C. Orchestra.

GRADUATES AND GOLD MEDALISTS, 1896.

(a) Business Department.

The Diploma of Master of Accounts has been awarded to: John A. Burns, Thomas A. Kane, Albert A. Dillon, Chas. J. McGuire, James Donovan, William J. Rathbun, Asher F. Finnegan, Michael F. Scanlon, Emil O. Helbling, Louis J. Stratman, Edward Vetter.

(b) Classical and Scientific Department.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts has been conferred on: Charles V. Frost, James A. McClafferty, Lawrence E. Farrell, Joseph J. Meyer, John T.

Kelly, John A. Schroeffel, William C. Loeffler, Michael J. Somefeld.

Gold Medals have been awarded to Graduates as follows:

Class Medal in Business Department to William J. Rathbun.

Class Medal for Book-keeping to Charles J. McGuire.

Class Medal for Mathematics and Science to William C. Loeffler.

Class Medal for English and Oratory to Lawrence E. Farrell.

Class Medal for Philosophy and Classics to John A. Schroeffel.

Bishop Phelan Medal for Excellence to Hugh A. Collins.

Faculty Gold Medal for Excellence in Senior Division of Boarders to Patrick A. Gillespie.

Faculty Gold Medal for Excellence in Junior Division of Boarders to William A. McGeekin.

ELOCUTION CONTEST.

(Academic Department.)

Division II.

Gold Medal, Ray. Daschbach; 2nd place, Jas. Reilly; 3rd place, Leo Thornton.

Division I.

Gold Medal, R. C. Barth; 2nd place, R. Low; 3rd place, A. S. Brent.



EVENTS OF NOTE.

Elocution Contest for Gold Medals.

On Sunday evening, June 14th, an interesting Elocution contest took place in Holy Ghost College Hall. The representatives of two divisions of students belonging to the Academic Classes were vying respectively, for two gold medals. A large assemblage of students and friends of the contestants were present to applaud the various speakers. The Judges, to whose decision was reserved the awarding of the coveted prizes, were, Rev. Jos. Barth, of Sharpsburg, Mr. E. G. O'Connor, of the Southside, and Mr. Irwin Omohundro, of the *Pittsburg Times*.

The following are the names and selected pieces of the contestants. We regret that our space does not allow us to give the full musical programme that accompanied them :

II. DIVISION.

John Grunenwald, "Cassabianca;" Chas. Mellon, "The Purest Pearl;" Ray. Litzinger, "The Gambler's Wife;" Ray. Daschbach, "Little Orphaned Annie;" James Reilly, "The Dying Chief;" Leo Thornton, "Little Jim, or The Collier's Dying Child."

I. DIVISION.

Jos. P. Quigley, "The Pauper's Death-bed;" G. O'Bryan, "The Country Clergyman;" A. S. Brent, "The Slave's Petition;" R. Low, "The King and The Child;" R. C. Barth, "Rienzi's Address;" John Enright, "Marco Bozzaris."

The successful candidates in the second division were, Master Ray. Daschbach, who received the gold medal, with a percentage of .92, and Masters James Reilly and Leo Thornton, who obtained 2d and 3rd places, with a percentage of .91 and .90 respectively.

In the first Division, Master R. C. Barth secured the gold medal, with a percentage of 100, though he was closely followed by Master Rich. J. Low, who obtained 99 per cent. Master A. S. Brent came third with 97 per cent. Rev. Father Barth announced the winners in a neat speech. At the close of the performance, Messrs. Omohundro, O'Connor and Ed. Campbell, were called upon for some recitations, which they gave amidst loud applause.



First Holy Communion.

On June 4th, a grand burst of sacred music enlivened the morning air. It celebrated the occurrence of a memorable event in the life of eight manly young boys. For the first time in the lives of C. Vetter, S. Brent, R. Daschbach, Jos. O'Connor, James Noone, Daniel Noone, Fr. Goodman and Fr. Aaron, First Holy Communion was administered to them. They had been in preparation for the momentous occasion for some time under the direction of Rev. Ger. Griffin. They gave evidence of Father Griffin's guidance by the well-drilled manner in which they acquitted themselves during the ceremony, at which Father Griffin officiated as celebrant, and at which Rev. Father Hehir made a beautiful and touching discourse. Besides the students,

quite a number of strangers were present to witness the First Communion of the boys. The Choir gave some very fine music during the Solemn High Mass, which commenced at eight o'clock A. M. The Communicants spent the day in a very happy manner on the grounds until 2.30, when Benediction closed the day at the College for the participants in the ceremony of the morning.

W. C. B. L.



Return From Europe of the Rev.
President.

Rev. J. T. Murphy, our Rev. President, arrived home from Europe, on Thursday morning, June 18th, and received a hearty welcome from the students, in whose name Hugh A. Collins, '96, delivered a very appropriate address.

In response, the Rev. President made one of his characteristic and happy speeches, concluding by giving the boys, at their earnest request, a free day. He was then conducted by the other members of the Faculty through the new grounds, which had been improved and completed during his absence, according to the plans which he had himself designed before his departure.

The boys took advantage of the free day to train for the field day exercises, which came off on the following Saturday.



ATHLETICS.

THE last two or three months have been very successful ones in the line of athletics. It would be the proper thing to give here a detailed account of the work done by the various college base ball nines, but as space does not allow this, we shall merely give a brief record of the games played. The first team of the college, after several months of indoor training, started the season under favorable auspices. On April 14th, the college boys played their initial game against the strong Toronto team, of the Eastern League. For seven innings the game was nip and tuck, being 3 to 2 in favor of the students, but, in the fatal eighth, the Canucks landed on Garvey's curves and the college boys lost a game that had, practically speaking, been won by superior playing.

After this several good games were won by the college team. But about the beginning of the month of May, Garvey, the mainstay of the club and several other good players, left to accept good positions in the newly organized Inter-State League. Things looked blue—at first, but undaunted, Trainer Brady took several Reserve team men, who are now playing a fast game on the first nine. Up to going to press the team has lost but two games. They have defeated all the local college teams, and the majority of the local athletic clubs, including such strong nines as the D. C. & A. C., Tarentum A. C., etc. Following is a record of the games played up to date:

April 14th, H. G. C. 3, Toronto 13; April 17th, H. G. C. 6, Toronto 22; April 25th, H. G. C. 20, Junction 7; April 25th, H. G. C. 24, D. C. & A. C. 10; April 29th, H. G. C. 9, Westminster College 8; May 6th, H. G. C. 16, Marion B. B. C. 12; May 9th, H. G. C. 5, Wilmerding A. A. 26; May 16th, H. G. C. 5, D. C. & A. C. 2; May 23rd, H. G. C. 6, Junctions 10; May 30th, A. M., H. G. C. 8, Tarentum A. C. 2; May 30th, P. M., H. G. C. 11, Tarentum A. C. 4; June 6th, H. G. C. 11, W. U. P. 3; June 13th, H. G. C. 4, Wilmerding A. A. 1.

The following are the players with their positions that at present compose the College team: F. Polumski, c.; C. Campbell and P. Grimes, pp.; Capt. J. P. Brady, 1b.; D. Salmon, 2b.; J. McKenna, 3b.; J. Salmon, s. s.; P. Hahn, m.; Reardon, r. f.; Delehanty, l. f.



THE College Reserves have up to date had a very successful season. They have, already, it is true, lost more games than they lost during the whole of last year, but this is easily accounted for, by stating that they have played much stronger teams this year than last. Following are the players that make up the team: Capt. McGarey, s. s.; Howard, 3b.; Dillon, l. f.; Vetter, p.; Scanlan and Laux, 2b.; Farnan, 1b.; Polumski, c.; Crehan, r. f.; Cargo, m.; Kane, p. Following is the record of the Reserves:

May 1st, H. G. C. R. 6, Duquesne B. B. C. 17; May 2d, H. G. C. R. 1, Our Boys 4; May 7th, H. G. C. R. 20, P. C. H. S. C. 10; May 9th, H. G. C. R. 14, E. E. A. 6; May 14th, H. G. C. R. 19, A. H. S. 6; May *21st, H. G. C. R. 5, G. Trim-burs *5; May 30th, H. G. C. R. 5, P. Y. F. L. 2; June 4th, H. G. C. R. 7, J. G. Smith R. 4; June 13th, H. G. C. R. 13, P. C. H. S. 3; June 13th, H. G. C. R. 5, Our Boys 8; June 18th, H. G. C. R. 5, Our Boys 7.

*Game given to H. G. C. R. by a score of 9 to 0.



THE Third team of the college has made the best record of all the teams, having won thirteen and lost but one game. By July the fourth, they think they will have eclipsed the famous record of the Reserves of last season. The team at present is a strong one, most of the weak material having been released and new men taken in. The team

is comprised of, Capt. Hanlon, c.; Kane, Wagner and Dwyer, pp.; Larkin, 1b.; Henney 2b.; Quigley, s. s.; F. Smith, 3b.; Stratman, r. f.; Crehan, m.; Broderick, l. f. The team is practically the same for the last two years, and if they stay together one or two seasons more, will make splendid material for the first nine. Larkin, Henney, Kane, Wagner, Smith, are certainly fine players for their class. Larkin, or "Uncle Dudley," as he is called, is hailed as the coming successor of Jake Beckley. Well, here goes three cheers, and more success to the third team lads who are so nobly holding up their end for the honor of their Alma Mater.



THE Junior League of the college has also been a great success. Originally composed of three teams, it was narrowed down to two nines called "The Shamrocks" and "The Orioles" respectively. The Shamrocks carried off the beautiful pennant. Among the players who deserve especial mention are the following: C. Kane, G. Carr, S. Unger, Jas. Burns, Jno. Burns, Jos. Hagan and L. Stratman. Jno. Sackville was captain of the champion Shamrocks, while C. Kane was the leader of the Orioles.



THE College Field Day that was held on Saturday, June the twentieth, was a grand success. Mr. Brady had trained the boys faithfully for several months and, in consequence, all did remarkably well. Ross, Scanlon, Resmerosky, Rectenwald made the best showing. Following is what the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* said about the great event:

A SUCCESSFUL MEET.

Holy Ghost College Athletes Have an Interesting Day's Sport—Soldiers on the Field.

Yesterday afternoon, the long-expected Field Day of the Holy Ghost College came off in the midst of a very large and fashionable attendance. It is saying but little, to assert that there was no hitch whatever in the entire proceedings. The college boys acquitted themselves with credit in the different events in which they contested.

The grounds were in excellent condition, especially for the dashes and hurdle races, and looked extremely pretty as set off by the tasteful decorations, which gave a fresh and agreeable appearance to the grand stand and enclosure.

The Judges were Messrs. S. Fleming, T. McClarren, Kowan, E. Powers, W. Wilson, E. G. Cole, F. Lauinger and W. Löffler.

The results were as follows:

Senior 100-yard dash—Won by R. Ross; second, H. Smith; third, L. Knorr. Time, 10 2-5.

Putting the shot—First, Resmerosky, 31.8; second, Scanlon; third, Kearney.

Senior 110-yard dash—Won by L. Phalen, 59-4-5; second, Knorr; third, Scanlon.

Junior high jump—First, Sackville, 4 feet 4 inches; second, Rectenwald.

Senior broad jump—First, Scanlon, 17 feet 10 inches; second, Resmerosky; third, Dillon.

Junior broad jump—Won by Rectenwald; second, McMullen; third, E. Smith.

Senior half-mile—Won by Ross in 2:20; second, McKeever; third, Knorr.

Senior hurdle race—Won by Resmerosky; second, Phalen.

Junior half-mile—Won by McDermid; second, Mellon.

Pole vault—Won by Glynn, 8 feet 2 1-2 inches; second, Finneegan; third, Scanlon.

Senior hop, step and jump—Won by Scanlon, 39 feet 8 1-2 inches; second, Dillon; third, Schroefel.

Senior mile run—Won by Rectenwald; second, McKeever; third, Kearney.

Junior 220-yard—Won by E. Smith; second, Sackville; third, Geissmar.

Senior 220-yard—Won by Ross; second, Dillon.

Senior high jump—Won by Scanlon, 5 feet 9 inches; second, Dillon.

Junior 50-yard dash—Won by Geissmar; second, Burns.



EXCHANGES.

WANT of space does not permit us this time to review to any extent the exchanges received since the last issue of the BULLETIN. It must suffice, therefore, to merely mention them.

"The Emerald," "St. Vincent's Journal," "The Dial," "The Abbey Student," "The Viatorian," "The K. U. Enroll," "The St. James' School Journal," "Ave Maria," "Mt. St. Joseph's Collegian," "The Stylus," "The Mountaineer," "The St. Xavier's Monthly," "The St. Joseph's Collegion (Ind.)," "The Purple," "St. Mary's Monthly (Detroit)," "W. U. P. Courant," "The Villanova Monthly," "Mt. Carmel Review," "The Indian Advocate," "St. Joseph's Schoolday Gleanings," "The Mount," "High School Gazette," "The Beloit High School Ephor," "The High School Journal," "The Colored Harvest," "Agnesian Monthly," etc.



ALUMNI.

Second Annual Banquet.

Just as we are going to print, the Alumni banquet is taking place, on Wednesday Evening, June 24th. Great preparations have been made by the members of the Committee, who have been unsparing in their efforts to afford an excellent time to the Old Boys.

Weekly meetings were held, at the offices either

of Mr. Lawrence Heyl, or of Jno. F. Miller, Esq., President of the Association.

Nearly twice as many are expected this time as were present last year, the enthusiasm displayed at the first one being the means of attracting both the old and the new members of the Association.

Following is the list of the Toasts, the toast-master being Mr. Frank T. Laninger, '95: "The Alumni," J. F. Miller, Esq.; "Our College and its Prospects," Rev. John T. Murphy; "Our Country," James Francis Burke, Esq.; "Our Alma Mater," Rev. Jos. Barth, C. S. Sp.; "College Men in Daily Life," Judge J. D. O'Bryan; "The Class of '96," H. A. Collins; "College Athletics," Mr. John J. Benitz.

Special attractions are being prepared for the members of the Alumni Association for the coming year, such as more frequent gatherings, receptions, smokers, putting the H. G. C. grounds and gymnasium at their disposal at certain times, so that they may have better and more frequent opportunities of renewing old acquaintances, and thus reaping from their membership the hundred advantages which it has been expected to promote.



JOTTINGS.

STRANGE how athletic the Senior Classicals have become on a sudden, in spite of their dignity! They play baseball and lawn-tennis now, just like the others!



THE College boys turned out in force on Thursday morning to see the Saenger-fest parade. They put in an appearance at one o'clock for afternoon class, and were all the more ready for study after the enjoyable morning they had spent.



IF some of the College boys don't soon quit eating pies for daily lunch, they will need the coming vacation to recuperate.



THE bicycle craze does not seem to have skipped the College, for the appearance of bicycles on the Campus has now become a frequent occurrence.



"IS'NT it funny how one becomes attached to an ink bottle? It inspires me

and by its means I can more easily focus my thoughts."---One of the Professors.



THE long and the short of the Senior Class---Frost and Collins.



IN a week or two, James Quinn and John Drumm, both of the Alumni, with two other young men, whose acquaintance they made at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, where they were studying for the priesthood, will go across the Atlantic and make a bicycle tour through Ireland, Wales and England. It is their purpose to visit the Irish and English lakes especially. They will take a very fine camera with them and, in the course of their travels will take about 200 photographs. They will also cross over to the Continent. They expect to be back in time for the opening of the school year at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore.

W. C. B. L.



AMONG OUR BOARDERS.

DURING the Spring and Summer term, there has been great activity among the Boarders. They have, in the first place, been busy preparing for the field day! besides this, many other things in the athletic line attracted their attention. In the midst of all these distractions, however, their studies were not neglected. This is easily proven by the great number of them that took honors in the final examination.

WHAT was the matter with the boarders on the field day? Why, they were all right. They carried off the majority of the prizes, considering their number compared with the other categories of the students. The following gained prizes: Phalen, Resmerosky, Sackville, Geismar and McDermid.

THE Glee Club has again been heard of. They rendered several very creditable selections at the Commencement.

H. LAMAR is developing into quite a pitcher. Hermann has been doing quite well during the past year. The juniors recognize in him their champion pugilist.

THE boarders approached the Holy Table on the Feast of St. Aloysius, in honor of the 75th anniversary of our Holy Father's First Holy Communion.

PATRICK GILLESPIE is the leader in the Boarders' Glee Club. He is a great admirer of the Youngstown B. B. C., and has many opportunities to defend them.

R. C. BARTH won the Gold Medal in the Elocutionary Contest. The three judges, all strangers to him, pronounced his delivery and gestures to be perfect, and gave him 100 per cent.

JOHN SACKVILLE was captain of the Shamrocks who won the championship in the College junior league. He also won a medal in the junior high jump on the field day.

DIRECTOR BARTH has had a promotion. Besides being a director of the Glee Club, he is assistant director to Father Griffin, and has assisted him materially in preparing the musical part of the programme for the Commencement.

LAWRENCE KNORR was somewhat handicapped by a sprained ankle, or else he would have made matters somewhat uncomfortable for competitors in the various events, on the field day.

ALL the boarders had an outing to Ross' Grove on Pentecost Monday. The day was pleasantly spent, the boys indulging in games of all sorts or roaming about the verdant woods.

JOS. O'CONNOR, during the baseball season, was mascot for the third team. Joe was true to his friends, always defending them against the 'knockers.' 'Skip,' as he is familiarly known, was one of this year's First Communicants.

PATRICK GILLESPIE and William A. McGeehin are the Gold Medalists in their respective divisions, for general excellence among the boarders this year. These

medals are given on the votes of the faculty, of the disciplinarians, and of the boarders themselves.

QUINN is one of this year's graduates in the classical department. The boarders say that he made quite an impression on the stage in his Oxford Gown and Cap. He is also a member of the Glee Club. He occasionally contributed several selections on the Mandolin at which he is quite an expert. He is especially dear to the boarders as having been the manager of their baseball team.

CHARLES A. GAROVI whose illness, contrary to all expectations, did not allow him to resume his studies after the Xmas holidays, was with us during commencement week. The boys hailed his stay, though a short one, with delight. There always was a something about Garovi that attracted his comrades. Whatever it was let it remain a secret known to the chosen few. He! Charles!

THE "Adlake" wheel has been a great favorite on the College grounds during the past summer. It is certainly one of the best high-grade wheels in the market. The local agent is ex-Police Magistrate P. J. Donahue, who is kept busy attending to orders for that wheel.

ON May 5th the students were shown how the National game should be played. The occasion was the visit of the entire Baltimore National League Baseball Club. They put in a full morning in practice. They had an excellent opportunity to get their eye on the ball for the afternoon game, as all the College twirlers tried their curves and speed against the pennant winners. Many futile attempts were made to knock the ball over the College fence. The students were much impressed by the fast and steady practice of the visitors, and applauded their many plays, especially the fancy catches of Brodie in center field. Hughy Jennings particularly won their esteem by obtaining for them a half day. The Baltimores returned the courtesy by giving several of the youthful players free passes to the afternoon game with the Pirates.

List of Passes, Distinctions and Honor Certificates,

AT THE

FOURTH TERM EXAMINATIONS,

HELD IN

JUNE, 1896.

To secure a Pass a Student must get 60 per cent.; to obtain a Distinction it is necessary to get 80 per cent.

An asterisk indicates those who obtained Honor Certificates. These Certificates are given to Students who have got 80 per cent. in any subject or subjects, provided they pass, *i. e.*, obtain 60 per cent. in the other subjects of their course.

GRAMMAR CLASS.

AARON FRK. H.—P, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing.

D, Bible History.

ENGELKE E.—P, Religion, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing.

GOODMAN FRK. T.—P, Bible History.

D, History, Geography, English, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Drawing.

MARIANI JNO. F.—P, Arithmetic, Drawing.

D, Penmanship.

*McDERMID CLAUDE E.—P, Bible History, English, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing.

D, Religion.

MORAN WM. T.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, Arithmetic.

D, Penmanship, Drawing.

*MORAN ROBT. J.—P, D, Religion, Bible History, History, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing.

NOONE JAS. P.—P, Arithmetic.

D, Penmanship, Drawing.

NOONE DANIEL J.—P, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing.

O'CONNOR JOS.—P, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing.

O'CONNOR WM.—P, Religion, History, English, Geography, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing.

*STALKOWSKI ADAM—P, D, Religion, Bible History, History, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing.

BARRETT WM.—P, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing.

VETTER CLARENCE—P, Religion, History, Geography, Arithmetic.

THIRD ACADEMIC.

ARND MAURICE E.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English.

*BAUMGARTNER J.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.

D, Latin, German, French, Penmanship.

BENZ SLV.—P, Algebra, Zoology.

D, Latin, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

*BRISLIN WM. J.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin.

D, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.

*BRODERICK JNO.—P, Religion, Latin, Algebra, Zoology.

D, History, Geography, English, Penmanship, Arithmetic.

BROWN R.—P, Algebra, Zoology.

D, History, Geography, English, Latin, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

*BRUECKNER EMIL E.—P, History, Geography, English.

D, Religion, Latin, German, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.

CHALMERS CHAS. J.—P, Penmanship.

*CREHAN WM.—P, Religion, Algebra.

D, History, Geography, English, Latin, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship.

DASCHBACH R. J.—P, Algebra, English, Penmanship.

D, Latin, Zoology.

DOWLING WALT. J.—P, Book-keeping, Penmanship.

DUNN GEO.—P, Religion, English, Zoology.

D, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Penmanship.

*DUGAN T. F.—P, Religion, English, Latin.

D, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.

DWYER JAS. F.—P, Religion, History, English, Geography, Book-keeping, Penmanship.

ESCHMAN ALB. A.—P, Latin, German.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Penmanship.

GEISMAR F. A.—P, Religion, English, Latin, French, Penmanship.

D, Zoology.

GILL J.—P, Book-keeping.

*GILLESPIE P. A.—P, English, Latin, German.

D, Religion, History, French, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.

*HOWARD J.—P, English.

D, Religion, History, Geography, German, Latin, French, Chemistry, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.

HEUTTEL JNO. J.—P, History, Geography, English, German, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.

D, Penmanship.

*KANE CHAS. J.—P, History, Geography, English, Religion.

D, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.

KANE LEO T.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, Penmanship.

KIRBY EDW. A.—P, Religion, English, Latin, German, Arithmetic, Zoology.

D, Penmanship.

KOSSLER HERMAN L.—P, Religion, Penmanship, Zoology.

- D. English.
- KRAUS JACOB—P, Religion, Latin.
D, History, Geography, English, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.
- LAMAR HERMAN J.—P, Latin, French.
D, Penmanship.
- LISSMAN HENRY J.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra.
D, Penmanship, Zoology, German.
- *LIESENJOHANN S.—P, History, Algebra, Geography, Zoology.
D, Religion, English, Latin, German, French, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
- LITZINGER RAY, C.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.
- MABOLD RAY, C.—P, Religion, Arithmetic.
D, English, History, Geography, Zoology, Penmanship.
- MCCANN WILLIAM—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Zoology.
D, Book-keeping, Penmanship.
- *MCCANN ALF.—P, Religion.
D, History, Geography, English, Latin, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.
- *MCCARTHY JNO. T.—P, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.
D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, Zoology.
- *MCGEEHIN WM. A.—D, History, Geography, English, Latin, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.
- *MCGERVEY PAUL J.—P, Religion, Geography, History, Latin, Algebra, Zoology.
D, English, German, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
- McKEEVER JNO. J.—P, Religion, Latin, English, German, Algebra, Zoology.
D, History, Geography, French, Penmanship, Arithmetic.
- McMAHON JAS. F.—P, Religion, History, Geography, German, Arithmetic, Latin.
D, French, Zoology, Penmanship.
- *McMULLEN LEO—P, Religion, History, Geography, German, Arithmetic.
D, French, Zoology, Penmanship.
- MELLOE CHARLES—P, Religion, Latin, German, Zoology.
D, History, Geography, French, English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.
- *MIHM EDWARD—P, Religion, History, English, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.
D, Latin, German, Penmanship.
- *MCNEILL JOHN—P, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.
D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, Penmanship.
- O'NEILL WM.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic.
D, Penmanship.
- RECTENWALD LAWRENCE—P, History, English, Geography.
- D, Penmanship.
- *REILLY JAMES—P, Religion.
D, History, Geography, Latin, English, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.
- REUS JOHN—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, Book-keeping, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.
D, French, Arithmetic.
- *SACKVILLE JOHN H.—P, Latin, German, Penmanship, Arithmetic.
D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Algebra, Zoology.
- *SCHALZ GEORGE—P, English, Latin, Algebra, Book-keeping.
D, Religion, History, Geography, German, French, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship.
- SHIELDS EDW. J.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, Penmanship.
D, Arithmetic, Zoology.
- SMITH JOS. E.—P, Zoology, Penmanship.
- *SMITH HARRY A.—P, Arithmetic, Algebra.
D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Book-keeping, Zoology, Penmanship.
- THORNTON LEO V.—P, Latin, Religion, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Algebra.
D, History, Geography, English, German, French, Zoology.
- *UNGER JOS.—P, Book-keeping, Algebra, Arithmetic.
D, Religion, History, English, Geography, Zoology, Penmanship.
- WEBSTER W. J.—P, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship, Latin.
- WHALEN WM.—P, English, Arithmetic, Algebra.
D, Religion, History, Geography, Zoology, Book-keeping, Penmanship.
- *YOUSZKO FR.—P, Latin, German, Penmanship.
D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.

SECOND ACADEMIC.

- BURNS JAS.—P, Religion, English, Latin, Greek.
D, History, Geography, French, German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Botany, Penmanship.
- COLLINS THOS. J.—P, D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Botany, Penmanship.
- ENDERLIN L.—P, D, French.
- FROST VINCENT A.—P, Religion, Latin, Greek.
D, History, Geography, English, German, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Botany, Penmanship.
- GARRIGAN JAS. J.—P, Religion, Penmanship, Arithmetic.
D, History, Geography, Latin, Eng-

lish, Greek, German, French, Botany, Algebra.

GILLEEECE JNO. J.—P, Religion, Latin, Greek.

D, History, Geography, English, German, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Botany, Penmanship.

GRUNENWALD JOHN B.—P, Religion, Greek.

D, History, Geography, English, German, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra, Botany, Penmanship.

HAGAN JOS. L.—P, Religion, English, Latin, Greek, German, Algebra.

D, History, Geography, French, Arithmetic, Botany, Penmanship.

HALABURDA JOS. E.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, Greek, French, Arithmetic, Algebra.

D, Latin, Botany, Penmanship.

HENNEY BERNARD J.—P, Religion, Geography, History, Latin, Greek.

D, English, German, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Botany, Penmanship.

KEARNEY JAMES J.—P, Religion, Book-keeping, Algebra, Penmanship.

D, Arithmetic.

KRUPINSKI MICH. A.—P, Religion, Geography, History, Latin, Greek, Penmanship.

D, French, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra.

LOW RICHARD J.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, Greek, German, Algebra.

D, Arithmetic, Botany, Penmanship.

McCUE WM. E.—P, Religion, English, Latin, Greek.

D, History, Geography, Arithmetic, German, Algebra, Botany, Penmanship.

McELGOTT M. J.—P, Religion, Latin.

D, History, Geography, English, German, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Botany, Penmanship.

McELGOTT WM. J.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, Greek, German, Penmanship.

D, French, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra.

LITZINGER LOUIS V.—P, Religion, Geography, History, English, German.

D, Book-keeping, Botany, Penmanship.

STORCK DARWIN A.—P, History, English, Geography, Botany.

D, Penmanship.

UNGER SIEGFRIED—P, Religion, History, Geography, Book-keeping, Penmanship.

*BARTH CURTIS R.—P, Latin, Geometry.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English, German, French, Geology, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.

BRENT SIDNEY A.—P, Religion, English, Latin, German, Geology, Algebra, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

D, Greek, French, Geometry.

CARR GEORGE D.—P, Book-keeping, Penmanship.

*ENRIGHT JOHN F.—P, English, French, Religion, Geology, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic.

D, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, German, Penmanship.

GIEL GEORGE J.—P, Religion, German, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic.

D, Geology, Penmanship.

*GLYNN WM. A.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, Greek, French, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

D, Book-keeping, Geology.

JASKOLSKI STAN. A.—P, Religion, History, Geography, French, Geology, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic.

D, Latin, Greek, Penmanship.

KIRCHNER WM. L.—P, Book-keeping, Penmanship.

KOSMALEWICZ JOSEPH B.—P, Arithmetic, Book-keeping.

D, Penmanship.

*MAHER PATRICK E.—P, Religion, Geography, History, English, Greek, French, Geology, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic.

D, Latin, German, Penmanship.

*McVEAN JNO. A.—P, D, Religion, Geography, History, Latin, English, Greek, German, Geology, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

*MONAGHAN JOS. F.—P, History, Geography, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Geology, Algebra, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

*O'BRYAN GARRICK A.—P, Religion, Greek, Geometry, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

D, History, Geography, Latin, English, Algebra.

*QUIGLEY JOSEPH P.—P, Religion, English, French.

D, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, German, Geology, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

*RIHN CHARLES M.—P, Religion, English, German, Geometry.

D, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, Geology, Algebra, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

RESMEROSKI N.—P, 'English, $\frac{1}{2}$ Geology, Arithmetic.

D, Religion, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, Algebra, Penmanship.

*WREN THOMAS A.—P, English, French.

D, Religion, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, German, Geology, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

FIRST ACADEMIC.

*AUL EDWARD J.—P, Religion, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic.

D, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, English, German, French, Geology, Penmanship.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

- BRYSON T. J.—P, Geometry.
D, Latin, Greek.
- FINNEY CHAS. D.—P, Algebra, Chemistry, Geometry.
D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, French.
- HANLON JNO. A.—P, History, English, Latin, Greek.
D, Religion.
- MCGAREY MICH. A.—P, Latin, Algebra, Geometry.
D, Religion, History, English, Greek, German, French.
- MEYER LEO L.—P, History, Latin.
D, Religion, English, German.
- NOWACK JOS. V.—P, Religion, History, Latin, English, Greek, German, Chemistry.
- OPPICI ANGELO G.—P, History, English, Latin, Greek.
D, Religion, French.
- *ROSS ROBT.—P, French, Algebra, Chemistry.
D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, Geometry.
- WALSH RICHARD—P, History, English, Latin, Greek, German.
D, Religion.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

- *HUHN CHAS. A.—P, Geometry.
D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Algebra, Chemistry.
- *KNORR LAW. R.—P, Chemistry.
D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, French, Algebra, Geometry.
- *MC CARTHY EUGENE J.—P, D, Religion, Latin, History, English, Greek, German, Algebra, French, Geometry, Chemistry.
- NEUROTH FRED. W.—P, English, Latin.
- O'NEILL JAS. F.—P, History, Latin, German, Greek, French, Algebra, Chemistry.
D, Religion, English.
- LARKIN JNO.—P, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, Algebra, Chemistry.
D, German, French.

JUNIOR CLASS.

- *CALLAHAN JOS. A.—P, D, Religion, History, German, French, Philosophy, Physics, Chemistry.
- *LOEFFLER ALB.—P, Philosophy, Physics, Chemistry.
D, Religion, History.
- *MANIECKI THEO.—P, Physics, Chemistry.
D, Religion, History, German, French.
- *REIKA FRK.—P, D, Religion, History, French, German, Physics, Chemistry, Philosophy.
- *WIETRZYNSKI JNO.—P, D, Religion, History, German, French, Philosophy, Physics, Chemistry.

BUSINESS COURSE.

- BUCKLEY DENIS A.—P, Penmanship.
- FARNAN JOHN L.—P, Religion.
D, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- MCBRIDE THOS. C.—P, Religion, English, Book-keeping.
D, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- MCTIGHE LEO J.—P, Religion, Correspondence.
D, English, Penmanship.
- PHALEN EDWARD B.—P, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- TURNBLACER CHAS. D.—P, Religion, English.
D, Correspondence, Penmanship.



The "Chappie" Graduate.

Hurrah ! the hero takes the stage,
The hall grows silent still,
A thousand eyes behold the sage,
Five hundred hearts do thrill.

A sweep, a bow, a forward prance,
And yet he nears and nears',
Majestic pose and haughty glance,
Importance lends him years.

How prim his nobby shirt and tie !
How sleek his parted hair !
He looks a cherub from on high,
So beautiful and fair.

And now, what's this I see beneath
His handsome Grecian nose ?
A hirsute garden blooming, sweet
And tender as a rose.

Hush ! see he ope's charming mouth
And sounds, as music rare,
Now rush like zephyrs from the South,
And flood the balmy air.

The fire now flashes from his eyes,
He sweeps his arm around,
While strong men tremble, maidens cry,
At his eloquence profound.

But see ! his face grows ashen pale,
A shudder shakes his frame,
His eloquence and gestures fail ;
What's wrong—in heaven's name !

An awful thought flits cross his mind,
He fears that he shall die ;
For in his absentmindedness
He's worn a colored tie !

—Frank T. Lawinger,





Holy Ghost College Bulletin.

VOL. III.

PITTSBURG, PA., NOVEMBER, 1896.

No. 1.

KOSCUISKO'S DEATH.

The sun has set; the stars their splendor show.
Care seeks her rest; the wretched wail their woe
Unheard by friends, unseen by scoffers' eyes.
Nature alike the poor, the rich, the wise,
Reminds by stillness great, by darkness deep,
That he is passing 'way, whose name shall keep
The heart of Freedom and her sons enslaved
By chains of love; whose mighty sword oft waved,
Wherever base and dark Oppression's jaws,
Had scorned the rights of man and Nature's laws.
A group of weeping friends, of comrades brave,
Knelt by the heroes couch, whom he did save
From Tartars' rule, from Russia's prison's ire,
From Sibir's snows, from death by lash and fire.
These watched the soldier's weakening breath and slow,

Prayed to the Lord that He might deign to show
His mercy toward the soul that now sought rest,
After an age of toil, in heaven's breast.
They feel his hands, they wipe from off his brow
The death presaging sweat; their heads they bow
In silent awe. They lay their shiv'ring hands
Upon his heart; it answers life's demands.
Hush! see him slowly raise his aged head.
He opes his glassy eyes; they shrink through dread.

He looks and groans and grapples empty space,
Then speaks with faltering tone and changing face.

"Poland! I see thee weak, enslaved and lost.
I see thee pay thy crimes' enormous cost.—
I see the world in arms, hope conquering hate.—
Poland! I see thee free, secure and great."
Then sank the hero, never more to rise
Gave a last sigh, his soul attained the skies.

F. A. Retka,

97.



HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

THIS is an adage verbally admitted by all but practically denied by many. By policy is meant a method, or system, or principle, by which we regulate our actions and endeavors. The principle of honesty implies that the method by

which we regulate the actions of our daily life, the associations and dealings which we conduct with our fellow men, and the occupation which forms our special duty, should be such as to lead us to transact them all in a manner which respects the rights of all our fellow men and which prevents our injuring or wronging any one, as we are apt to do, especially when we perceive that our own interests are thereby to be transiently benefitted. We say "transiently benefitted" because it is an infallible truth that whatever has been acquired by dishonest means will ultimately, no matter what may have been gained therefrom in the meantime, prove, if not a positive injury, at least something on which no reliance can be placed in the moment of our greatest need.

The advantage of a careful and assiduous adherence to this maxim is that we need never fear to face our fellow men openly and honestly. No recourse to skulking need ever be had. No downcast eyes, no sly glances to the right or left, no looks that betoken a sense of wrong, a pang of conscience, need mar our visage; but our countenance may fearlessly be exposed before the light of noon-day as well as in the dimness of the twilight, and we can always meet our fellow man in candid and true-hearted intercourse. Not only that, but, further, those to whom our character is known will ever look on us with esteem and confidence. Men will not fear to deal with us; they will not suspect some lurking scheme by which we seek to gain some unjust advantage. They too will, in the end, be forced to meet us openly and honestly if they dare approach us at all.

On the other hand, the person who disregards this principle of uprightness and

honesty is never himself. Fears and anxiety ever beset him; consciousness of guilt always weighs him down unless, indeed, he has already smothered his God-given monitor. The sight of persons whom he has wronged is a source of endless torment. Moreover, he is never sure of that which he has at his disposal as the result of dishonest schemes. He is not at peace with himself nor is he by any means at peace with his fellow man. There is scarcely a greater cause of strife and hatred among men than the violation of this principle. The wronged person is ever wont to hold him as an enemy, by whom he has been wronged. Conscious of this, the man guilty of perpetrating the injury will ever be on the alert against his victim, always distrustful of him and will regard him as one not to be allowed to approach too near. Thus are produced the germs of perpetual estrangement. Thus men are led to mistrust and hate one another, which is the bane of true peace and happiness, both in individuals and nations. Envy, hatred and revenge all follow from the violation of this principle. Peace, concord and happiness, as far as they are attainable in this world, follow from its observance, because it affects not only our dealings with ourselves and our fellow men, but also the relations which exist between ourselves and our Creator, who is the Source of all true and lasting peace and happiness. And if honesty be the policy by which these relations are governed, then not unreasonably may we expect to enjoy whatever happiness is to be found in life.

Eugene J. McCarthy,
97.



LORD BACON.

IT is by the small volume of his Essays, that Bacon is best known. Not that they are the most important of his works, but they are the most accessible to the people. His philosophical writings, though they are, in an especial manner, the greatest fruit of his genius, are little known, for they are all written in the

Latin tongue. His Essays, though forming but a small part of his works, are very valuable, and would alone have been sufficient to have established his reputation as one of the greatest writers of modern times.

The Essays of Bacon are short, discursive productions; and in these he is our greatest master. We have had many great essayists since his time, but none of them has ever equalled him. Bacon does not pretend, as do our modern essayists, to exhaust the subject of which he treats, but in accordance with the real meaning of the word essay—a short and desultory composition—he merely treats his subject in a discursive way and often without any fixed plan. Still, his essays are replete with deep thought and keen observation, such, perhaps, as we can find in no other author. He is especially remarkable for great condensation of thought in a very small space. In this respect no modern writer has ever equalled him, and he can be favorably compared to the great historians of ancient times, Thucydides and Tacitus.

Bacon was a great observer and a most accomplished scholar. In his Essays he gives us the result of his observation and learning. In them he shows the power of his mighty intellect. Nothing is too great, or too minute to escape its grasp. He shows his great knowledge of the most secret springs of human conduct, and his profound moral observations show a depth of wisdom, which becomes the deeper, the more we weigh them. Indeed he treats justfully and truthfully whatever falls under the province of his pen. It is this which makes him our greatest essayist. Others have surpassed him in beauty of style and language, but none have equalled him in depth and greatness of thought. For it is in this that greatness of intellect is shown, and Bacon's was one of those giant intellects which are rarely equalled, never surpassed.

Bacon is really eloquent in his language, though it labor under the difficulty of being loaded down with thought. His writings show that he possessed a poeti-

cal and powerful imagination, which, however, he took good care to have subjected to the higher powers of his intellect. But his eloquence is tainted by a vicious taste. Bacon was a great classical scholar, and was so conversant with the Latin tongue, that he wrote the most important of his works in that language. His style has suffered from this. The Essays are written in a sort of Latinized English; he frequently translates Latin idioms and expressions, and continually gives words their Latin signification. On account of this great defect, Bacon's style is little admired and the Essays can only be valued for the great intellect which they show.

There is a sad and curious contrast between the noble intellectual powers of Bacon and his poor moral qualities; between Bacon who used his intellect in the support of truth and virtue, and Bacon the false friend of Essex, and the corrupt judge. It is an enigma how one gifted with such an intellect as he, could be so deceived by false appearances; like "Uriel, though regent of the Sun, and held the sharpest-sighted spirit of all in Heaven."

Worse than the Pilate whom he himself describes as not waiting to find out the truth, he saw it, he knew it, and still he did not follow it. He was one of those whom he himself characterizes as "*Scientia tanquam angeli alati, cupiditatibus vero tanquam serpentes qui humi reptant.*"

The moral life of Bacon has left a stain upon his reputation, which not even the brilliancy of his genius, and the greatness of his labors for the advancement of the human race, can entirely obliterate. Yet we cannot appreciate his genius too highly, for to use the language of Woodsworth:

"He still retained,

'Mid such abasement, what he had received
From Nature, an intense and glowing mind."

However, it must always remain a subject for regret that the best years of so gifted a man, and one who was destined by Nature to confer lasting benefits upon the human race, should have been spent not only uselessly, but even in blackening his own otherwise brilliant reputation.

Joseph A. Callahan,
97.

THE ELIZABETHAN AGE OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

[Speech delivered at the meeting of the Literary Union,
November 1st, 1896.]

THE circumstances in which a nation is involved, in proportion as they breathe peace or war, are for the most part responsible for its intellectual development. As the beginning of every people's existence is marked by a continuous struggle for freedom, no time for more refined pursuits remains. During this period the nation's energies and elements are but combining. After its freedom has been secured and its strength gathered it puts aside the garb of youth. The nation's personality now becomes entire, its civilization attains to a very high standard, and its language becomes the expression of the confidence, maturity and greatness which it feels. Society at this period affects grace and polish; the language likewise partakes of this affectation. It is at this period that we are to expect those beautiful and accomplished productions which all future generations shall consider as standards; it is at this period that we are to look for the solution of the world's riddle in the drama; it is at this period that we are likely to behold the appearance of intellectual geniuses, whose names shall be closely woven with the name of their country and whose age shall be styled the *Golden Age* of their country's literature.

But in the contemplation of such epochs, we must not forget that they move in obedience to law. This law may be stated as follows: When a nation's personality has become firmly established and its security ascertained it devotes itself to peaceful pursuits, giving vent to its thoughts in language, the embodiment of which becomes the standard for all future generations, and the era during which this is effected becomes the *Golden Age* of that nation's literature. Such was the age of Queen Elizabeth for England.

All prospects presaged such a literary era for England at this period. The Eng-

lish language was no longer that of the Ormulun. Chaucer's genius had given it life and vigor and with each succeeding generation it became more widespread and refined. Chaucer had enriched it with original and borrowed models. The Grecian and Roman literatures were more studied; the stories of the Crusaders and of other heroes were more often related; society became refined; literature was encouraged; a universal security because of the failure of the Spanish Armada was felt; England's spirit had risen high owing to the collapse of the same enterprise—she now saw no one who could vie with her greatness. The natural result which we would expect from all these causes would be that a monument worthy of and commemorating this epoch were handed down to posterity. And we are not mistaken. We possess from this period, works of genius, the most exalted, the most sublime; works of genius greater than which the world never contemplated and probably will never contemplate again.

But a great deal has been already said by the speakers on the other side in a vain effort to set up the age of Queen Victoria and not that of Queen Elizabeth as the Golden Era of English literature.

I shall then in the first place, establish the fundamental principles of a Golden Age; next I shall show why the era of Queen Victoria cannot be styled a Golden Age; lastly I shall try to prove that the Elizabethan Era comprises all the essential requisites of such ages, and that consequently it is the Golden Age of English literature.

The first thing to be borne in mind in the treatment of this subject is, that it is not the amount of literature but its quality which must be taken into consideration in trying to determine a golden era. All authorities admit this.

The literature of a golden era should not be adapted to one single age, but to all ages and peoples. The authors who flourish during that era should be of superior genius. Their works ought to be standard productions and the classics of the nation. These are the chief ele-

ments that tend to form a golden age. However, there still remains a feature which, though not essential to that period of literature, because some nations have had their golden eras without its being embodied in them, is nevertheless a sure sign of such an era. I mean the drama. That the drama is a sure sign of a nation's golden era follows from several causes. "The drama is the faithful representation of the moral, social and intellectual features of the people among whom it arises." It is evident that the combination of these three elements in a literary production is no easy matter; hence it is that comparatively so few have attained to great eminence in this species of literature; consequently, the period during which the drama has flourished must have given birth to geniuses worthy of imitation. And as the existence of such authors in a golden era is essential; the drama itself is a sure sign of such eras. Moreover, it is well known that only countries which possess a rich literature can boast of the drama. Such is the case with Greece and Spain. But for both these countries the era during which their drama flourished is styled the golden age of their respective literatures. It therefore naturally follows that the era during which England beheld the production of her greatest dramas should likewise be styled the golden age of her literature.

Having established the chief elements necessary for a golden age of any people's literature, let us now come to the second part of our subject, namely, that the age of Queen Victoria cannot be styled the golden age of English Literature.

The literature of a golden era should not then be adapted to one single age, but to all ages and peoples. If we examine the literary productions of Queen Victoria's time we shall find that they want this important characteristic. The greater part of the most praiseworthy literature as regards genius, of this era, is addressed to the corrupt manners of the age. This must be admitted by all. Such literature, moreover, possesses no traits which would merit the praises of

posterity, when the passions of men shall decrease and society attain a higher moral standing. Who in a century's time will read and admire the works of Bulwer, one of the greatest novelists of this age? Will such works ever shed glory on the time in which they were written? No! because the passions of one age are censured by the peoples of succeeding ages. But are the Authors of the Victorian age, and their works, endowed with such genius as to merit the imitation of posterity? Are the works produced during this age the standard works and the classics of the English language? The opinions of others and our own observation prove that they lack these qualities. Let us, however, examine briefly the merits and the productions of him who is considered by all to be the greatest genius of the age. Tennyson is certainly the greatest poet of this age, but this concession does not do him much honor, because, he excepted, the Victorian age has given birth to no poets who could rank with the second class poets of England. That Tennyson was a lyric poet of considerable repute I acknowledge; that his genius extended wider I deny, and base my denial on the words of one of the greatest critics of the time. He says: "Tennyson lacked the characteristics necessary for all great poets—he lacked the power of creating characters, of exhibiting the stronger passions of the soul, and the power of developing with effect a series of important events." "This deficiency," he continues "can be discovered even in his masterpiece *The Idylls of the King*. And to a greater degree can it be noticed in his two dramas, the *Queen Mary* and *King Harold*." Nay, more, he is not even true to his characters as known in history. A word or two will suffice to prove this. In his drama, "The Queen Mary," he represents to us the wise, gentle, pious Mary Stuart as a silly woman, as a tigress in human form, as a creature around whose neck the King of darkness had, even during lifetime, thrown the chain of damnation. It is evident, therefore, that such works as these will never be con-

sidered as classics by the English people. And we have no reason to doubt the truth of the words of one of the greatest men of this time when he said, that after fifty years, Tennyson's works shall be scarcely read. Now if the greatest author of this age lacks the necessary qualities to make him the representative of a golden era we have no reason to examine the literature of this age at a greater length, since it is evident that it is deficient in the elements requisite for the literature of a golden age.

Let us, therefore, come to third part of our subject, namely, that the Elizabethan Era of English literature comprised all the traits essential for the literature of a *Golden Age*. All critics admit that the greatest literary geniuses of the English people flourished during this period. My opponents cannot deny this. They can not confront the names of Spenser, Bacon and Shakespeare with names from the Victorian Age of superior renown. If they maintain they can, now is their opportunity to proclaim it. Their era, therefore, satisfies the first requisite of a golden age, namely, that the authors who flourish during such an era should be of superior genius. From what has just been said we are able to deduct another essential characteristic for a golden age, *i. e.*, that the works produced during such a period should be standard productions. The only way in which a genius who flourished previous to a certain time can be judged during that time is by his works and the account of him handed down to the people of that time. Now, as it is universally admitted that the greatest literary geniuses of England flourished during the Elizabethan period, and as their excellence is now judged by the productions which remain after them, there is no alternative left to us, but to admit that the greatest literary productions in English literature were compiled during the Elizabethan era.

One more argument remains to be proved, namely, that the literature of the Elizabethan era is adapted to all ages and peoples. Genius, no matter at what time or where it flourishes, makes itself known

and serves as a useful tool in the hands of posterity. The genius of Bacon has enlightened the world more than the combined works of all the authors of this age. All ages shall consider Bacon as their model and benefactor.

Shakespeare's power of song has never been surpassed. He is read and studied more at the present day than any other author in the English language. His reputation grows with the lapse of time. He was the real author of the English drama; he brought it to perfection and with him its glory ended.

We have, however, proved before that the existence of the drama is a sure sign of a golden age. Who, therefore, shall deny that the age of Queen Elizabeth which, as we have shown, satisfies all the conditions requisite for a golden age—is not the Golden Age of English Literature?

The real glory of a nation consists not in its might, but in its intellectual development. Proud then can England be when she contemplates the golden age of her literature; when she honors Spenser, Bacon and Shakespeare as the pillars of her greatness and renown; and finally, when she sets forth as models for all future generations, these three names, greater than which have never adorned any other age, people, or clime.

F. A. Retka,

97.



GREATNESS AND GOODNESS.

NATURE at all times has had her favorites; those whom she has paraded before the world, adorned with her richest gifts and who finally obtained the coveted distinction known as greatness. Others, without moving to the time of the world's quickstep or possessing nature's choicest gifts have also obtained this title, and with it, another more precious even than diamonds and rubies.

We all have been endowed with a certain amount of talent. It has been said that, "Nature like a cautious testator, ties up her estate so as not to bestow it

all upon one generation;" so, too, she seems to hold back her talents until occasion demands, for it is only now and then she opens wide her hand and creates a favorite. By steady exertions this favorite, in course of time, develops the rich gifts he has received, until the world stands amazed at his doings and at length breaks forth into prolonged applause, proclaiming him abroad as great and worthy the homage of its votaries. How many are ensnared, by the applause which this title brings, to follow in the footsteps of those who have received it! They climb steadily forward, but not having the talent necessary to succeed and becoming disheartened by the neglect they receive from the world, fall by the wayside or stand looking towards the eminence on the summit of which their model stands surrounded by his band of worshippers. Yet, it is better to fall by the wayside, than to reach the summit and be a subject of laughter to devils and of grief to angels.

While greatness is the offspring of the cultivation of our natural talents, we may say, goodness springs from the silent recesses of the heart. It shows itself in a thousand and one ways, from the turn of the foot to avoid crushing the helpless worm, to the respect paid the infinite Creator of the Universe. From time to time, during the world's ages, there have been characters in history possessing these qualities, sometimes separate, sometimes combined.

Men bent on becoming great often do not care by what means they become so, and, therefore, make all things subserve their desires; whether springing from the low passions of the heart or that fountain of goodness—conscience; thus destroying in nearly every instance all germs of goodness in their nature. Napoleon was great as a general, but if he ever did possess any goodness, it fled at the approach of greatness; and the very reason, that goodness was driven so far from his heart, was because all his ambition was directed by selfish motives. He was determined to become great, even

though he had to kill conscience in the struggle.

Yet, Napoleon is only one of the many, whose bones now make their tombs hideous, who are known by the world as its great ones. On the other hand, we have an equal number of those, who have possessed both greatness and goodness at the same time; for in their search after goodness they have found it, and through it greatness. Where could we look for greater examples of such men than in the persons of Charlemagne, and that ever-glorious saint, Anthony of Padua, and Saint Francis, whose goodness went so far, that he would stoop to remove, in memory of his Redeemer, a helpless worm from the roadside to a more secure place of safety?

Finally, we conclude that goodness follows obedience to that still, small voice within us, and then true greatness; "for he who conquers himself is greater than he who takes a city."

T. J. Wilford,
99



THE VICTORIAN AGE OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

[Speech delivered at the meeting of the Literary Union,
November 1st, 1896.]

WE call the writers of the golden ages of Ancient Greece and Rome classical, because their writings are models of a perfected language for all future ages. Following these ancients, all European nations who lay claim to higher culture have had a classical or golden age. Such has been the case in France, Italy and Spain, as well as in Portugal, Germany and England. It is our task to-day, to establish the golden age of English Literature. The English Literature is so rich, and excellent writers are so widely diffused over almost four centuries, that this is by no means an easy task.

If you take up an ordinary manual on English Literature, you will generally see the Elizabethan age—that period extend-

ing from 1580-1640—called the Augustan age. If I were to ask anyone why this age is so called, the answer would invariably be, "It is so called on account of the resemblance it bears to the Augustan age of ancient Rome," or "because during this period our literature reached the zenith of its excellence."

Now, in order to deserve this title "Augustan," the Elizabethan age must have some characteristics in common with Rome's Augustan age. Hear me patiently, gentlemen, and I shall endeavor to prove to the best of my ability, that the Elizabethan age cannot stand the contrast.

The Roman golden age was the result of centuries of preparation. The Latin tongue had been moulded and welded so thoroughly during this preparation, that it was ready to be carried to its highest perfection by Cicero and Horace.

Exactly the reverse was the case during the Elizabethan age. Shakespeare, Spenser and Bacon were the early writers in the beginning of our modern English Literature. But their works were almost suffocated by the overgrowth of false wit and particularly by false taste which sprang up through their contemporaries. Take up Sir Philip Sydney or Richard Hooker, Marlowe, Denham, or even Spenser, and you will immediately see that, in respect to perfection of language and taste, the Elizabethan age cannot sustain the contrast.

But let us continue the contrast of the two ages. To say that the writers of the Roman Augustan age excelled in every department of literature is merely repeating what everyone well knows. Plautus and Terence wrote Comedies; Horace and Catullus thrilled the hearts of men by their songs; Ovid excelled in didactic poetry; Virgil sang of the founder of the Latin race; Nepos, Sallust, Caesar, and especially Livy, preserved the history of their country; Cicero not only shone as an orator, but he also wrote philosophical treatises. What names can the Elizabethan age place beside this list of immortal writers? My opponent would immediately mention Shakespeare. Gentle-

men, I am not going to dispute the relative merits of Shakespeare and Virgil. Granting that Shakespeare excels all other writers, still one man does not make a golden age. Homer, the prince of Poets, could not give that title to his age. Barring Shakespeare, then, the Elizabethan age has not much to boast of in the realm of poetry. The other Elizabethan poets have made no lasting influence on future writers. If you want to know anything about Marlowe, Sackville, Ben Jonson or Sydney, you will be obliged to look up volumes on Literature or old folio editions of their works. Very few booksellers ever think of keeping them in stock. So much then for the claims of poetry during the Elizabethan age.

Prose is also a great factor in the making up of a golden age. On account of its being more widely diffused and more generally read, it influences the minds of men even more than poetry, and therefore, prose as well as poetry, must be found at its highest perfection during a golden age. What great works of prose has the Elizabethan age produced?

Charles Lamb, speaking of one of the prose writers of the Elizabethan age, says: "I do not know a more heartless sight than the reprint of the 'Anatomy of Melancholy;' what hapless stationer could dream of Burton ever becoming popular." Bacon's fame as a prose writer depends entirely on his Essays and his History of Henry VII. His style, however, is too labored, too sententious and metaphorical. As a philosopher, it suffices to say that Bacon has been praised and admired by such materialistic and atheistical men as Dugald Stuart, Diderot and D'Alembert.

The Elizabethan age has not produced a single historian worthy of note. Put together all the historical works of that age and they will dwindle into insignificance when placed side by side with the works of our own truthful, impartial and highly gifted John Lingard, the only historian of modern times that can aptly be compared with Livy.

A golden age should also produce clas-

sical works in Theology, Philosophy and in sciences in general.

Nicholas Sander was the chief exponent of the Catholic faith in the 16th century. But as his chief work was written in Latin, it can scarcely be considered as belonging to English Literature.

"Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity," by Hooker, was the only theological work of any note on the Protestant side. In it the author vents his spleen against Catholics whose doctrine he misrepresents. That miserable attempt at Theology ought to call upon the mountains to cover it when looked down upon by the writings of the divine Newman, the polished and eloquent Wiseman and the lofty and ascetic Manning, the noblest names in the field of English Theology.

It is scarcely necessary to dwell upon the superiority of the philosophy of our age to that of the Elizabethan. Why, there is more real, sound, Christian philosophy in Newmann's "Idea of a University," than in all the philosophical works throughout the 16th century.

As a real philosopher, Bacon is an acknowledged failure. I have already explained to you his standing in Literature. His scientific works were mostly written in Latin, thereby losing their value as English Literature.

Now, gentlemen, after weighing all I have said in the just balance of your mind, I am sure you will agree with me when I say that the Elizabethan age, measured by the standard of Rome's golden age, cannot lay claim to the title "golden" and that any one that gives it that title cannot support it adequately.

Gentlemen, it now remains for me to give you a short sketch of the Victorian period; then you will be able to judge whether it does not deserve to be styled the golden age of our Literature.

In treating of the Victorian age it is necessary to mention in connection with it some pre-eminent men who were its precursors and ushered it in as it were. Scott's poems, Byron's paintings, the cadences of Keats, the poetry of Shelly, the verses of Coleridge, and the songs of Moore, belong peculiarly to nineteenth

century and are properly styled prototypes or precursors of the great Victorians.

The Victorian age has produced a whole army of minor poets, which has, however, had the advantage of being directed by leaders of the highest excellence. The first of these leaders we meet with is Walter Savage Landor, a faultless artist, the equal of Milton in the handling of blank verse. Next we find a woman, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, who has been styled the oldest daughter of Shakespeare. Of her a great critic says: "An inspired singer if there ever was one—all fire and air, her song and soul alike devoted to liberty, aspiration and ethereal love."

United to her, by the double bond of marriage and poetical genius, comes Robert Browning, followed by Swineburne, who possessed an unprecedented control of the Rythme of English poetry.

Finally, we arrive at the greatest genius of the age, the most faultless poet of modern times—Alfred Tennyson. Gentlemen, I am not equal to the task of analyzing this genius, so hear what Mr. Stedman says of Tennyson: "We find him in thought resembling Wordsworth, in art instructed by Keats, but rejecting the passion of Byron . . . finally, an artist so perfect in a widely extended range that nothing of his work can be spared, and, in this respect, approaching Horace and outcrying Pope . . . certainly to be regarded in times to come, as all in all, the fullest representative of the refined, speculative Victorian age."

But not only in poetry were the Victorians great; they excelled also in the various other branches of literature. The novel which had been commenced during the previous age was destined to supplant the drama. In this field, Dickehs may be considered as the most beloved of English Novelists. Science, literature and art literature had their champions. In the latter, John Ruskin has attained a well merited eminence.

The Christian Philosopher and Theologian are represented by our three great cardinals, Newman, Wiseman and Man-

ning, the greatest masters of Theology England has ever produced. I can say no more about them because I cannot adequately appreciate such great genius.

The great Newman says of the writers of this age: "There never was a time when men wrote so much and so well." Gentlemen, I am sure you will all agree with this illustrious scholar, and I do not entertain the slightest doubt that you now feel convinced that the Victorian age can justly be styled the Golden Age of our Literature.

Chas. A. Huhn,

'98



MOTHER IS DEAD.

Sadly I wander where I once loved to roam,
Sighing and thinking there's no mother at home.
Down in the dell where the sweet buttercups
grew,
Silent I wait, thinking reverently of you,
And memories of past years come back o'er and
o'er.
Thoughts of you, my dear mother, who shall re-
turn no more.
Though your fair form has left us for regions
more blest,
Our sorrow can ne'er end, till with you we rest.
Your life was a picture of true faith and love,
And your pure soul now dwells in mansions
above.
There, may you live, in God's own true light,
And pray for your boy till he follows your flight.

James S. Brady,

1900.



A SHORT HISTORY OF THE SILVER STANDARD.

ALTHOUGH the political campaign is now over and a President has been elected by the choice of the people on a gold standard, I do not think that a few words from a silver standpoint will be out of order. And especially will they not be deemed out of order, since the representative of the silver party says that the free silver fight has just begun. Before launching on my subject, however, if any of my readers should happen to entertain opinions different to those ex-

pressed therein, I ask them not to take offence.

Well, as it is necessary always to begin with a unit I will try to explain our unit of commercial value.

In the very earliest days in the history of our country, the Constitution adopted silver and gold as monies and fixed the unit of value at one dollar. According to the Statutes of the United States this dollar was to consist of $371\frac{1}{4}$ grains of pure silver mixed with an alloy which gave the dollar a total weight of 412 grains. This silver dollar had a purchasing power of 100 cents. At that time gold was coined free at the mints and was legal tender, but its weight was regulated by the silver dollar.

The ratio between the two metals was fixed at 15 to 1, and remained so until 1837, when it was changed to 16 to 1; that is, the silver dollar was made to contain sixteen grains of pure silver for every grain of gold in a gold dollar. When the ratio was changed the gold dollar was made lighter, and the silver dollar remained the same as it had always been.

The ratio of 16 to 1 continued until 1873, and during these years it would have been just as absurd to have said that one dollar, the unit of commercial value, was only 53 cents as it would be to say, at the present time, that one, the unit in arithmetic, was only 53-100 of one.

Silver was demonetized in 1873 by the Sherman Act, commonly called the "Crime of '73." In place of silver a gold standard was adopted, and, moreover, silver was denied its right to free coinage. The greatest panic this country has ever witnessed was occasioned by this act. During 12 long years business of every kind was almost at a standstill, and poverty and suffering prevailed in their most odious forms.

While gold was coined free at the mints there was so little of it that it was called the money of the rich. The really poor people never saw it, and the middle classes had the privilege of seeing it but could not use it. And is it not so to the present day? Although we are now un-

der a gold standard, how often do we see gold money; or when do we see it, what is it used for? Once in a while we see some one parading a gold dollar as a watch charm, or making some such use of it. Gold money is so scarce among the people that when a person gets a piece of it, he hides it away to look at it once in a while, fearing that if he spends it he may never see another.

As I have already overtaxed the space allotted to me, I will content myself with showing how the intrinsic value of the silver can be raised from 53 to 100 cents. Of course we all admit that the intrinsic value of the silver dollar is now 53 cents. This decline in value is the result of the Sherman Act. When that act demonetized silver the demand for silver was decreased, and, necessarily, the value had to fall with the demand. You will remember that no silver is coined now except a certain amount purchased annually by the government. If the mints were reopened to the unlimited coinage of silver an unlimited demand on a limited supply would be created, and there is nothing to create the commercial value of silver rising in the market, except that the government stamps every $371\frac{1}{4}$ grains so that they have a purchasing power of 100 cents. Then the demand is for silver at $371\frac{1}{4}$ grains per hundred cents. Then a man owning silver could take $371\frac{1}{4}$ grains to the mint and get 100 cents for it, or could get the necessary stamp put on it to give it a purchasing power of 100 cents. Well, certainly, if he can get a dollar for it in one case, do you not think he would be very foolish to dispose of it in another way for 53 cents or for anything less than one dollar? This seems, to me, very simple. However, the late political campaign hinged on what was called the 53 cent dollar.

John F. Enright,

1900.



Absence from occupation is not rest,
A mind quite vacant is a mind distress'd.

Cowper.

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Editorial.

College Journals.

WE are convinced that a College journal is of the greatest value to a student, from an educational point of view. To be able to write good English is, without doubt, the most important point in the education of any person. Ancient and modern languages, mathematics and science, are very important in their place, but English composition is more important than all of them. To have a College journal is one of the best means to attain this end. It gives a student that practice which is essential to perfection in any subject; and, again, it enables him to acquire that exactness of thought and expression, without which there is no good composition.

To enable the students to attain this end should be the object of every College journal; and, hence, we deem it necessary that such a publication should be entirely controlled and entirely written by the students themselves. When this office is performed by alumni, or any others, the publication is no longer a College journal and should cease to be classed as such,

and be placed among general periodicals.

In accordance with this, the HOLY GHOST COLLEGE BULLETIN is entirely managed by the students, and appears before the public as exclusively their own work.

Reading.

THE great mistake young students, especially those who have a passion for purely classical literature, make is to neglect the extensive reading of instructive books. We do not deny that persons in the early bloom of youth are themselves unsafe guides as to the book that could be perused by them with advantage, but why not have this reading matter selected by experienced persons? We do not contradict the statement that the time during which a person is capable of self-direction, in this line of instruction, is sufficiently long for the acquirement of vast general knowledge; but we must say that even in this matter "the boy is father to the man." Passion for reading is the product of youth. If reading is neglected during youth, the passion for it will scarcely be acquired during manhood.

Bacon certainly spoke the truth when he declared that "reading maketh a full man." No one dare deny this statement. Why then should not the passion for useful reading be encouraged in those who possess it, and communicated to those who lack it?

Yet, extensive reading is very often not encouraged by tutors. We ask these, of what use is a thorough knowledge of Latin and Greek if a person is devoid of the general knowledge requisite to make him useful and beneficial to society?

In books is embodied the wisdom and experience of ages. It is foolish for us not to take advantage of this channel of instruction.

F. A. R.

The Catholic University of America.

THE retirement of Bishop Keane from the Rectorship of the Catholic University

of America is an event which has greatly grieved the many admirers of his great learning, and depth of intellect. One cannot help admiring the obedient gracefulness, with which he left that great institution, which his care and devotion to its interests, has brought up to its present high standard. However, we are glad to add that the three nominees for the Rectorship seem to be wholly worthy of this exalted office.

Assuredly it was a great triumph for Catholic education in the United States when, in 1891, this Catholic institution was founded. It can easily keep its place with the great Universities of the Country.

There is no longer any excuse for Catholic parents sending their sons to Protestant colleges, on the plea that there are no good higher Catholic colleges. And it is to be hoped that Catholics will endeavor to encourage Catholic institutions by sending their sons thither for instruction.

A. J. L.

* * *

College Teams vs. Athletic Clubs.

THANKSGIVING will, we suppose, end the football season of '96. Then the long-haired hero of the gridiron must retire to rest on his hard-earned laurels till '97. Before his next appearance we hope that some changes in the management of college teams shall have been made. Some colleges have already forbidden their representative teams to meet aggregations composed of members of so-called Athletic Clubs. This is a wise move and we hope it will become general. We think it unfair to pit collegians against professionals or, men who have already seen five or six seasons on the campus. We might remark that much of the roughness that is witnessed among college teams has its origin in contests with these Athletic Clubs, and it needs no great acuteness to perceive that it is in such games that college men receive their most serious injuries. It is such contests that have led some institutions to abolish the game altogether. This is an extreme

measure. We think the game suitable for students, physically and intellectually, and one calculated to enliven the dreary months of autumn. We see no reason why every college should not have its team on the field; and this could be safely done if the practice were adopted by college clubs of meeting none but college men. Intercollegiate leagues could be formed, and, though we might have fewer games, we would nevertheless have more gentlemanly ones and far less opposition among the patrons of the institution. Contests with these Athletic teams will eventually ruin football among the Colleges, for it can be seen that even members of the college teams are themselves averse to meeting these aggregations; and the results of the games often justify the outcry made by those who would abolish the game. We hope that henceforth college teams will adopt the practice of playing only teams representing sister institutions.

E. J. M'C.

* * *

Examinations.

EXAMINATIONS, those brainrackers, are at an end, at least for the First Term. However, it is to be hoped that none of the boys are suffering from any ill effects of the doings of the past week. Examinations are without doubt a cause of much worry to all who have to undergo them. And for that reason, if for no other, we are glad to see their number during the school year diminishing; and, moreover we think, probably because we have heard others say so, that examinations are practically of little value in showing what the pupil does know and what he does not know. But this is a debatable subject.

We notice since the examinations that a number of changes have been instituted throughout the college, which we hope have been made for the best interests of all concerned.

Now that all the worry of the past week is gone, we shall be enabled to employ our minds wholly with our studies. No doubt, those who received poor marks

at the last examination will strive to get higher ones at the next; and those who held the highest places will be kept busy to hold them: for should certain boys of the H. G. C. become desperate, in their intentions to excel, they will make dangerous rivals; for no one knows what a determined man is capable of accomplishing.

T. J. W.

College Discipline.

WE find that all those who have written on pedagogy have turned their attention to the discussion of the discipline of youth, as one of the most important parts of that science. There is, however, a great diversity of opinion on this subject. Some adhere to a severe and coercing system for the training of youth. Such a one we find among the Ancient Spartans, and such was advocated by Plato in his "Republic."

The same system we find upheld by nearly all modern pedagogues until very recent times. Even at the present day the system of coercion by means of punishments, is largely employed in nearly all educational institutions.

Again we find others embracing a system which lays aside all compulsion, and seeks to govern youth by kindness alone. To such an extent was this system carried, that we read that the celebrated French writer, Montaigne, was wont, in his youth, to be awakened by the sounds of sweet music, lest he should be too rudely disturbed.

Although we cannot entirely acquiesce in the length to which this doctrine was carried, in the case of that great man, still we are entirely of opinion that the latter of the two systems is by far the preferable. We think we need have no fear in speaking thus, for we have experienced its efficacy; we can safely boast that in no other College in the land, is the system of discipline more lenient, or imposes a less burden on the students than in our own. "The less laws and rules, the better," is the motto followed here.

Everything is left to the good sense and the honor of the student, and well does it succeed. Everyone considers that the preservation of good order and discipline is a matter relating to his own honor; and, accordingly, does his best to maintain it. Whereas if all their actions were governed by set rules, with fixed punishments for their non-observance, the result would perhaps be far different.



VISIT OF THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP PHELAN.

UNIVERSAL was the satisfaction among the students when, on the 13th Nov., the Rev. President announced, that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Phelan was expected at the College on the following day. All were desirous to hear the Bishop relate something about his recent visit to Ireland. The time for his arrival at length drew nigh. About 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, the approach of the vehicle which bore him was noticed by some of the students. This fact was straightway communicated to others. The countenances of all breathed joy.

At length the "dismissal bell" rang. The students quietly descended the stairs and took their seats in the College hall. Here an agreement was made among the older fellows that the college cry be raised as soon as the faculty and the Bishop would approach the hall. The august visitor soon appeared; a mighty cry was raised and the prelate took the seat prepared for him.

Albert Loeffler, '97, now delivered a highly eloquent address, in which the feelings of the college were ably portrayed. He expressed in vivid terms the general satisfaction at beholding the Bishop among the students; alluded to the fact that prayers were addressed in his behalf by all the boys, and that they had every reason to expect that the visit of their Chief Pastor to his native land was a source of great joy to him.

Bishop Phelan stood up soon after

amid the loudest cheers. He, in the first place, thanked the boys for their prayers, adding, in a humorous way peculiar to him, that he had his doubts about the efficacy of the prayers of some because of the roughness of his voyage. He then gave a brief account of his recent visit, spoke shortly about the relative value of the Irish and American schools; and added, that a prelate in Ireland asked him the question, whether he did not really consider the educational system in Ireland superior to that in vogue in America. "I answered him"—said he—"that he knew the story of George Washington and the apple tree; that he was well acquainted with the fact that the Americans were noted for their sincerity; that he would willingly satisfy his demands if the fear of telling a lie did not stare him in the face."

The Bishop ended by asking the Rev. President to grant the boys a free day on his account. This request was readily complied with. Loud acclamations rent the air at this proposal, and the cheering was continued until the Bishop bade a kind adieu to all present and, accompanied by the faculty, left the hall.

F. A. R.



FIRST TERM EXAMINATIONS.

COMPETITIVE examinations are held four times a year. On the results of these examinations depends a student's rank in class and his chances for promotion at the end of the year. The results of the recent examinations were published on Friday, November 20th. A choice programme was rendered on the occasion by the College Orchestra and Glee Club. The list of Passes and Distinctions was unusually large, totally eclipsing those of former years. After the entertainment the Rev. President addressed the students. He expressed himself as well pleased at the favorable reports given of the majority, and hoped that those behind in their studies would make use of the coming term to improve themselves

in whatever branch of study they were found wanting. He said that the system used by the college at present, was the best means of showing the relative worth of each student. He also said, that at last his hope had been realized of putting all matters concerning athletics into their management, as this is a great means of developing character. Further, he stated, that hereafter students only, would be allowed to take part in the different athletic games, which sentiments the boys heartily endorsed.

J. F. E.



WALKS OF THE BOARDERS.

THE "Boarders" have a splendid opportunity of visiting the places of interest in and around Pittsburg, every Saturday and Sunday. It may be well said that they take advantage of it, especially, because they are found to be so trustworthy that a prefect is not required to look after them when outside the College grounds. Though they have received many privileges, particularly during election week, it cannot be said that they abused of any of them.

Many of the boys attend the concerts at Carnegie Hall every Saturday, where they hear some of the noted musicians of the day. Others who are not of a musical nature, spend the afternoon in the Casino, where they enjoy the pleasures of the winter during the warm weather.

Several of the boys obtained permission to visit the Troy Hill Chapel lately, and, not knowing how far it was, thought they would walk the whole distance. One of the number said he would find the way without much trouble, as the route had been pointed out to him by a policeman. With this assurance the boys proceeded on their way; and after walking a great distance, learned that it was nigh time to return and they were not near their destination, but on the contrary, were in East Liberty. This guide is no longer considered a good one on such journeys. If you wish to know all about it ask "Pat."

Messrs. McBride, Knorr, Walsh, Cousins and Grealish visit their homes every other Sunday.

J. A. M'V.



THE SCHOLASTICS.

ALL prospects tend to show that the present year will be a prosperous one for that class of students whose aim it is to join the Congregation of the Holy Ghost and the Immaculate Heart of Mary—the Junior Scholastics. Under the paternal guidance of their director, the Rev. Fr. Hehir, their number this year has been considerably augmented. The recent examinations have adequately proved that there are to be found among them talents of the highest order. In athletic abilities they have repeatedly shown themselves equal to any other class of students in the college. And though there are to be found among their number representatives of many countries, still the interest which they take in one another compensates for this difficulty, both in the literary contests and on the field of athletics.

F. A. R.



ALUMNI NOTES.

It will certainly be a source of great pleasure to the students of '91, '92 and of previous years, to hear of the return from France, of Rev. Fathers Giblin, Walsh and Tomaszewski.

REV. FR. GIBLIN is now engaged in teaching one of the largest classes in the College.

REV. FR. WALSH, after a stay at home of three months, recently left for Africa for the purpose of devoting himself to the conversion of the Negroes, a difficult, but noble undertaking. We wish him success in his new field of labor.

REV. FR. TOMASZEWSKI is now engaged in the direction of the Polish congrega-

tion of St. Stanislaus' Church. He delivered a touching oration at the recent laying of the cornerstone of the new Polish church and school.

REV. FR. GRUNENWALD has of late paid a visit to his former pupils. There is no exaggeration in saying that he felt quite exhausted after the general hand-shaking he received.

REV. W. J. McMULLEN is studying for his D. D. at the University of Innsbruck, Austria.

MR. CHARLES FROST, '96, recently left for St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, to begin his theological studies. We are firmly convinced that he will sustain the honor of his Alma Mater, as ably as his numerous predecessors in that institution have hitherto done.

MESSRS. KELLY and Schroeffel, '96, are now engaged in teaching. Their respective classes attained a very high standard in the recent examinations.

MR. JAS. A. McCLAFFERTY, '96, has determined to enter the domain of law. He is now pursuing his studies at the Western University.

MR. WM. LOEFFLER, '96, has begun the study of law, at the Catholic University, Washington.

MR. L. E. FARRELL has recently begun to teach in his Alma Mater.

MESSRS. JAS. QUINN, L. O'Connell, M. O'Donnell and Thos. Barry paid a visit to their Alma Mater, before going back to St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore.

THE following are now pursuing their Theological studies at their Alma Mater: Messrs. A. D. Gavin, '93, A. Mahler, '93, H. Goebel, '93, M. Retka, '94, J. Laux, '94, M. Sonnefeld, '96.

MESSRS. FRANK McANINCH and James Sullivan, '89, are entrusted with onerous and responsible positions in the Auditing office of the P. R. R.

THE Second Annual Banquet of the Alumni, which was held on the evening of Wednesday, June 24, was a great success.

It was encouraging to the members of the Banquet Committee to be able to report, later on, that they were able to meet all expenses.

Now that the winter season has set in, there is expected to be a renewal of energetic efforts to make the meetings more numerous, the membership larger and the social relations more cordial and more closely drawn.

It is remarkable how so many of the old boys are making their influence felt in the various Young Men's Catholic and Literary Societies that exist in their respective neighborhoods.

This is more especially the case with the Councils of the Y. M. I., which Society has made extraordinary progress and development in Pittsburg and its vicinity during the past year.

MESSERS. MAX AND WILLIAM McC'LAFERTY are taking a deep interest in the Council attached to St. Patrick's.

So is Mr. Jos. Reiman in the one attached to St. Philomena's. As for Mr. Reiman, it must be said that he takes a deep interest in several societies, notably that of St. Charles' Literary Society, of which he has been a member for over 11 years. He also belongs to St. Caecilia's Society, whose members gave great edification recently, by going to Holy Communion in a body on Sunday, November 22, the Feast of their great Patroness.

MR. JAS. P. WALL is a tower of strength for the Y. M. I. over in Woods Run, Allegheny, and is doing everything in his power to make the Council, of which he is a member, financially and numerically successful.

MR. WM. WEISS, '87, is, also, one of the leading members and promoters of the very successful and prosperous asso-

ciation attached to St. Peter's church S. S., St. Aloysius' Literary Society.

THESE are only a few instances of which hundreds could be easily mentioned, and, indeed, this is but what should be expected from the Alumni, who by their education and training should instinctively, as it were, be ready to interest themselves in all those various societies that are destined to help the young men of our large communities.



ATHLETICS.

Battles on the Gridiron.

ONE of the most successful football seasons the College ever experienced is drawing to a close. At the commencement there was a superfluity of candidates, but the majority soon fell away, and it was not easy to select a team. The regular team was not brought together till after the fourth game. About three weeks before the first game, Mr. Brown, formerly of Cornell, began to train the boys. Under his care they quickly learned the game. At the outset some of the players did not know the first principles of Rugby, but they were gradually developed till now that they can hold their own with any team of their size. At the beginning, F. Grealish was unanimously elected captain and did some fine work, but after the first practise game he resigned and was succeeded by Lawrence R. Knorr. At some of the first games more individual work was used than team work, but now the team works right together. This can be seen by the various victories won over teams much heavier than that of the College. The only defeat the College boys experienced was when they bucked against Lalus team. Their captain is playing with us now, and I believe we could give them a harder fight now. Besides this defeat there were only two teams that could score against us at all. The College scored 268 to their opponents 66. Here we see that the College scored four times as much as their

opponents. The regular line-up of the College is as follows:

Centre, R. Resmer, '99; Right Guard, McQuaide and J. Mack, '99; Left Guard, E. McKever; Right Tackle, J. F. O'Neil, '98; Left Tackle, T. Malone; Right End, E. Phalen, '97; Left End, W. Webster, 1901; Quarter Back, C. Sheehan, '97; T. Dugan, 1901; Left Half, J. Heh, '97; C. Sheehan, '97; Right Half and Captain, L. R. Knorr, '97; Full Back, W. Walker, 1901.

Looking over the line-up we see the senior boarders form the mainstay of the team. This team under the able management of Mr. Beck, played two games a week, Wednesdays and Saturdays. These were played with some of the best local teams. Up to the time of going to press we played fourteen games. The schedule is as follows.

Oct. 3.	Pitts. College 8.	Emerald R. 0.
" 7.	"	6. Allegheny H. S. 0.
" 10.	"	0. Latus 52.
" 14.	"	10. Park Institute 8.
" 17.	"	20. Emerald R. 0.
" 21.	"	12. Our Boys 0.
" 24.	"	4. Arions 0.
" 28.	"	28. Keystone T. 0.
" 31.	"	20. Orange A. C. 0.
Nov. 7.	"	20. Imperial R. 6.
" 12.	"	69. Pittsburg Times 0.
" 14.	"	33. Keystone T. 0.
" 18.	"	38. Henderson A. C. 0.

All these games, with the exception of the game against Park Institute, were played on the College campus. The College boys have kept the gridiron red-hot so far and intend to keep it so till the end of the season. Generally our audiences were large. The other teams as yet have failed to secure any games.



FOOTBALL BREVITIES

OUR heavy fullback is quite a push.

TIME to get your hair cut now. Eh! Football players.

Two modes by which the College team gained ground during the season, "By a Walk (or) Stretch."

WHERE is the big "shap" now?

WHO dreams about Football?

OUR ends—Length and Darkness.

How are your buttons, Doc?

RES. is kicking for a salary.

WHO couldn't beat the fourth team?

ASSOCIATION is alright.

How does the Mud Phal?

THREE cheers for "Mamma's Bouncing Boy."

WHERE's our Mascot?

WHO said our long end does not know Grammar?

WALSH took Buckeye's part and got eye.

THE champions of the College? Junior Boarders' Team.

WHY don't skinny play? Papa will not have it.

WHAT can Daniel do better than play? Chew a cud.

THE best tackler in the College. Grabber.

WHO can't buck the line? Centre.

How about thanking Teny for his inspiring College yells.

Whoop a laga—Whoop a laga—Whoop la ree
Zip ala gala—Men ala mankee
Walk up chalk—Updee
Pittsburg College '96, Yes sir ree!

THREE cheers for Mr. Beck and his crack team!— —
L. R. K.



HOCKEY.

HOCKEY, though a comparatively new game in this city, is rapidly gaining favor as a Winter sport. It comes in just as the football season is finished, and stays with us all through the skating season.

This fascinating sport requires, besides skill on skates, plenty of endurance and pluck. In Canada it is the National game, and the Canadians are very skillful in playing it.

A league has been formed among the

principal schools in the city, and they play for a handsome trophy.

The College has a team in the league, and its friends may rest assured the team will give a very good account of itself in this new game, as the teams of the past have been doing in all the other games.

The team is composed of the following players :

Knorr, L. R. and Donovan, J. R., Goal; Grealish, T. C., Point; Webster, W. J. and O'Neill, J. F., Right Wing; Glynn, W. J., Left Wing and Captain; Heb. J. and Phaden, E., Center; Hopper, F., Forward.

Wednesdays and Saturdays during the Winter the team plays games at the Casino at 4 o'clock and we hope our College friends will be there to cheer for us.

The following is the schedule for the season :

Nov. 28,	Pitts. College vs. Pitts. Academy.
Dec. 12,	" " Shady-side Academy.
" 23,	" " Pittsburg Academy.
Jan. 2,	" " Duquesne College.
" 6,	" " East Liberty Academy.
" 16,	" " Pitts. High School.
Feb. 3,	" " Shady-side Academy.
" 13,	" " Pittsburg Academy.
" 24,	" " Duquesne College.
" 27,	" " East Liberty Academy.

W. G.



OUR EXCHANGES.

It is with great diffidence that we assume control of the BULLETIN'S Exchange Table, the onerous duties of which are as yet new to us. But many of our *conferees* are of the same category and we hope for some of the consideration which they have been asking of us. Circumstances have prevented our properly reviewing the many journals that have invaded our sanctum. Some of them have appeared there before, and others seem to be strangers; but to all we extend a most hearty welcome, and wish them every success.

A bare acknowledgement will suffice for the present issue; more extended notices are promised for our next.

Those we have seen are "The Purple," "The Stylus," "The Niagara Index,"

"Catholic High School Journal," "The Mountaineer," "The Fordham Monthly," "The Viatorian," "The Dial," "The S. V. C. Student," "Western University Courant," "St. Joseph's School-Day Gleanings," "The Abbey Student," "St. Xavier's Monthly," "St. Vincent's Journal," "The Index of St. Mary's," "The Agnetian Monthly," "Pittsburg High School Journal," "Cherry and White," "Mt. St. Joseph's Collegian," "St. James' School Journal," "St. Joseph's Collegian," "The Carmelite Review," "Ave Maria," "The Emerald," "The American Economist," "St. Joseph's Post."



MUSIC.

The College Orchestra is getting down to work in real earnest. When all the boys get together a good orchestra for '97 may be looked for, as some new material has been secured.



The Glee Club has again been organized under the direction of Rev. Father Griffin. The fact that the members are called upon so frequently, for selections, is sufficient proof that they are rapidly progressing, and that their zealous work is appreciated. It is composed of the following members: Soprano, R. Couzins, S. Liesenjohann, A. Esshman, A. Stalkowski; Alto, H. Lamar, R. Moran, C. McDonald; Tenor, R. Ross, C. A. Huhn, T. Maniecki, P. J. Gillespie; Bass, L. R. Knorr, J. Wietrzynski, T. Grealish, John McVean, W. Walker, T. Wrenn.



Our musical department regrets the loss of the admirable music of Mr. R. C. Barth. The cheerful spirit of it seemed to delight all around him, and many a pastime it made joyous and happy for the "Boarders." Though he has left us he is not forgotten; and as a pledge of this the boys hereby wish him all manner of success in his pursuit.

WHILE our friend Barth has left us, we still have a noted pianist in Charles Garovi. He rendered a few selections from Beethoven recently in such an artistic manner that the boys all declare that he is undoubtedly destined to be a Paderewski.

Following are some of our Sunday evening programmes :

NOVEMBER 1ST.

"Summer Night Waltz," Orchestra.
Piano Solo, Chas. Garovi.
Debate,—"Resolved, That the Free and Unlimited
Coinage of Silver as adopted by the Democratic
Party is better than Standard Gold
as outlined by the Republican Party."
Chairman, Leo Meyer.
Affirmative, Messrs. John F. Enright and John
McVean.
Negative, Messrs. William Glynn and James
Resmeroski.
Pianoforte Selection, Clarence Vetter.
"Boat Song," Glee Club.

NOVEMBER 5TH.

Favorite March, Piano and Violins.
Rev. Fr. Griffin, J. McVean, Charles Garovi and
A. Loeffler.
Recitation,—"The Murdered Acolyte," . . .
Richard Couzins.
Song, "The Minstrel Boy," R. Ross.
Essay,—"Progress of Catholicism in America,"
Wm. Crehan.
Chorus from "Beggar's Opera," Rossini.
Glee Club.
Recitation,—"Cardinal Wolsey's Farewell to
Power," J. Enright
Chorus,—"Old Farmer John," Glee Club.

NOVEMBER 15TH.

Vocal Duett,—"Whispering Hope,"
Messrs. Hubn and Wren.
Recitation,—"Now," C. Mellon.
Essay,—"Wit and Humor," J. Gilleece.
Chorus,—"The United Band," Glee Club.
Recitation,—"The Fall of D'Assas," Jas. Reilly.
Recitation,—"The Slave's Petition," Thos. Wren.
Chorus,—"Der Frohe Wandersman," Glee Club.
Recitation,—"Extracts from Richard III." . .
W. Corcoran.
Chorus,—"The Bugle Call," Glee Club.
J. A. McV.

THE SENIOR SCHOLASTICATE.

ONE of the first administrative acts of our Provincial, the Very Rev. Joseph Oster, C. S. Sp., after his return from Europe in August, was to purchase a site for the Senior Scholasticate and the Novitiate of the Order in the United States. In the early part of the summer vacation, the Rev. Fathers Murphy and Hehir went East to select a suitable location in the vicinity of New York or Philadelphia. After several weeks of hard work they chose the property of Mr. Penn Brock, just outside the city of Philadelphia. This property, containing about thirty acres of excellent land, with a magnificent wood of several acres, borders on the New York Central Railroad. No more favorable site could have been chosen, situated as it is in a delightful and healthy locality and within about fifteen minutes walk from the famous Delaware. The trolley cars also pass by the property, thus facilitating communication with Philadelphia.

Two large and commodious houses are on the property, which will be able to accommodate all who are to go there, until the new buildings are erected.

During the month of September, the Very Rev. Provincial devoted much of his precious time to make the necessary changes, so as to make the buildings suitable for a religious community. As this transformation necessitates many changes and owing to several other grave reasons, it was deemed advisable not to open the Senior Scholasticate in Philadelphia, until the beginning of the New Year or perhaps not before next August. This was naturally a little disappointing to the Scholastics who were destined to be the first members of the New Community and who ardently desired to commence their theological studies. They were somewhat consoled when, last month after the usual monthly retreat, they were told that the Senior Scholasticate would be opened temporarily in the College.

The Very Rev. Provincial has appointed Rev. M. A. Hehir as Spiritual Director, and the Rev. Fathers P. A. McDermott

and G. Lee as Professors of Dogmatic and Moral Theology. Classes are in perfect working order; the young theologians are enthusiastic over their studies and seem already to have imbibed that love of the Sacred Science for which their two worthy Professors are so distinguished. Still the Senior Scholastics entertain the hope that, within a month or two, every thing will be in readiness at the New Scholasticate, so that they may complete the year there and begin the Novitiate as soon as the requisite authorization is granted.



NOTES ON CLASSES.

Senior and Junior.

The Literary Union.

The members of the Senior and Junior Classes lost no time in organizing the Literary Union, which has for its object chiefly to give the students an opportunity of conducting debates and delivering speeches in public. The opening meeting was held with a large attendance, Sunday, October 17th. The question debated was, "Resolved, That there are, at present, in the United States, grave indications of an approaching revolution."

The affirmative side was sustained by Joseph Callahan, whilst Eugene J. McCarthy upheld the negative. Albert J. Loeffler presided over the meeting.

A series of debates was arranged by the members during the early part of the term. These debates are held every other week, forming a part of the Sunday Concerts. The following officers have been elected: President, A. J. Loeffler; Vice-President, L. Knorr; Secretary, James O'Neil; Librarian, Eugene J. McCarthy; Treasurer, Michael McGarvey.

Chemistry

Great interest is manifested among the students in the Chemical Laboratory. Prof. Jos. Danner is very well pleased with the work of the class and contributes everything to render it interesting. Regular lectures are delivered every Saturday by Prof. Danner.

Mathematics.

The Staff of Professors in the Mathematical Department has been greatly augmented by the arrival of the Rev. Jas. A. Goodman, who during many years had been engaged as Professor of Science in the celebrated College of Trinidad. The students are greatly profiting by the new acquisition and are making great progress in the various branches of science.

General Progress in the Classes.

The notes obtained by the members of the Senior and Junior Classes for the First Term Examination give proof of a close application to study. The highest total obtained in the Senior Class was 1376 out of a total of 1500, whilst that of the Junior Class was 1341.

Sophomore and Freshman.

The members of the Sophomore and Freshman Classes are grieved at the loss of their Professor of Classics, Rev. Fr. Lee. During the last term he devoted himself with untiring zeal to the students, and left nothing undone to enable them to imbibe freely the substance of Plato's "Apology" and Cicero's "De Senectute." Every success is wished him in his nobler and grander work as Professor of Theology.

Mr. Schroeffel, Professor of Natural Philosophy, which we have weekly, gives the class a sufficient amount of Physics to occupy them for a week.

Rev. Father Goodman, as Professor of Mathematics, is working hard to expound the many intricate rules for solving simultaneous equations.

The Sophomore and Freshman French Classes, under the direction of Rev. Fr. Hehir, are making rapid progress in that most delightful of language.

The opening debate of the Lyceum Literary Society took place on Sunday evening, November 1st. The subject, "Resolved, That the Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver, as contemplated by the Democratic Party, is better than Gold Standard as outlined by the Republican Party," was ably conducted by the various speakers who appeared before their fellow students for the first time in argu-

nent. The question "16 to 1" was made so explicit, that even the youngest student present could not fail to grasp its meaning. When the subject was put to a vote, the majority favored Free Silver. Mr. Leo Meyer filled the Chair, Messrs. Enright and McVean upheld the affirmative, while Messrs. Glynn and Resmeroski defended the negative side of the question.

First Academic.

The First Academic Class is composed of very bright students, and if they continue to do as they have done the past term, the *Standard* of the class will float triumphantly.

John Gilleece, who obtained first place in the class, was distinguished in all the subjects but one.

Walker, after having a walkover in football, repeated the experiment in classic lore. He even runs it.

McCann is a never failing fountain of wit.

Frost is getting up energy on the approach of his friend "Jack." He is a very regular attendant of the First Academic.

Second Academic.

Our Second Academic Course is accompanying Caesar on his first campaign through Gaul. They deal with matters gently despite all incitements to energetic work. They are already conspicuous for that spirit of clemency which distinguished the hero after his victories.

When any of the students of this class fail to do their work, they invariably try to bring the name of one of their classmates into the affair, thus: "I haven't *Done* it"—then they look at inoffensive George, as if he were to blame.

Though the football season is nearly at its close, the Second Academic has few "Downes" as yet, to boast of, there being only one.

Third Academic.

The Third Academic is a very large Class this year. It numbers forty-nine students.

In the recent examinations, Wm. Hal-

leran obtained first place and was distinguished in all the subjects. Peter Brennan obtained first place in Latin.

Every month this class has a baseball contest in Latin, which creates the greatest excitement among the boys. C. Garovi, P. Brennan, W. Halleran, R. Daschbach and J. Sackville have the best records.

R. Daschbach, when receiving his certificate of honor, was told to *dash* forward.

Natural History is one of the subjects the boys take great interest in. They have already seen about vertebrates.

R. W.

The Commercial Department.

This department aims at giving to those who desire it, a good practical knowledge of the theory and practice of business.

It is under the direction of Rev. H. J. McDermott and Mr. J. B. Topham—Professors of long experience and fully competent to meet with all the responsibilities of their position.

Here the student is taught all that is requisite to enable him to become a thorough business man,—Stenography, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Book-keeping and English, with its principal and necessary branches.

After passing a suitable examination in the text book he is introduced to actual business by being given a position in one of the offices of the Commercial Department, either as head book-keeper or assistant.

After he has filled this position long enough to become familiar with all its requirements and responsibilities, he is promoted to some higher position; and thus he becomes thoroughly acquainted with all the *ups and downs* of business life, as proprietor and employee.

At present we are occupied in taking a hurried glance over the elementary subjects of Arithmetic, in preparation for the more interesting parts which we will see later on. In Law we have seen all about Contracts, Negotiable Paper, the Statutes of Frauds and Limitations, together with Co-partnerships, Corporations, Joint Stock Companies, Guarantee and Surety, Com-

men Carriers, Inn Keepers, Hired Help and Insurance, a good record for three months work.

At book-keeping we have no class, every body working for himself, receiving all necessary assistance from Professor Topham.

The method of book-keeping adopted by the department is of the very best, for besides the text book, the student has to do with notes, drafts, checks, and all other documents he is likely to meet with in after life.

As yet we have not commenced Short Hand and Typewriting, but will do so at no very distant period. Our progress in English has been as rapid as in the other subjects, as we have seen a reasonable part of grammar, read and analysed several of Charles Lamb's Essays of Elia, written many compositions, together with regular daily drill-work in dictation and orthography.

If a member of the class desires, he may proceed by himself, independent of the others, and when he has finished, if he successfully passes an examination, it will be considered final, and he will be given his Diploma of Graduation. Were he to finish in but one or two subjects, he will be examined in that particular one and be given due credit for his success.

He may then take up one of the languages or devote this time to any study he chooses. While there will not be many who will do this, there will be a goodly number of fully-fledged business men to receive diplomas this coming June, and no matter what they may now think, I suppose it will be then their real troubles will begin.

W. K.



PURE FRATERNAL CHARITY.

To the gold of fraternal charity, the dross of many a less noble metal frequently attaches itself. To separate the one from the other, is the painful task of a soul that truly aspires to perfection.

As self-love hinders the pure love of God, so it is also self-love which deforms

the love of our neighbor, rendering it suspicious, and depreciating its value.

Where shall we find love that is free from selfishness?

We love our neighbor, because we count upon a return of love.

We love our neighbor, because there is a prospect that he will repay us.

We love our neighbor, because it gives us satisfaction.

We love our neighbor, because we promise ourselves therefor, the award of human applause.

We make distinctions, we savor only too much of flesh and blood.

Our affections are governed by caprice. We love when we are in good humor; and grow cold when we are displeased or injured.

The gold of our loves does not stand the test of fire. The least trifle is capable of alienating our heart from our neighbor. Real or imaginary ingratitude embitters us; an insignificant misunderstanding leads to coldness, and even to dissension and discord; the smallest disregard for our person awakens anger, excites petty revenge, leaves behind, in the heart, deep traces of the insult. How quickly is suspicion aroused! How easily does jealousy awaken!

Young man, God does not treat us in this manner. He gives generously to us; he pours out blessing upon blessing;—and although we make him no return, he prevents us by his goodness: he does good to us, knowing that we shall requite him with evil; we offend and insult him, and he caresses us; we assail him with insolence and contempt, and he spares us!

Charity is gold; gold does not lose its value, so long as it remains gold. Even if covered with dust, forgotten, defaced, it still remains a noble, a royal metal. Gold assumes the finest, most exquisite forms; it can be extended and expanded, almost to infinitude. The purer it is, the more precious, and the better adapted for the manufacture of delicately-wrought trinkets and ornaments.

Young man, ask yourself: Whom do I love? Why do I love? How do I love? When and how long do I love?

If, in a sincere answer to these questions, you find that self-love has part in the love of your neighbor, (be it with regard to person, motive, manner, or extent,) then there is need of purification: the dross must be separated from the gold,—yes, if necessary, by fire.

Be not afraid of the labor or pain attendant upon this process. Charity is the queen of virtues. He that loveth his brother, abideth in the light, and there is no scandal in him. (1 John 2: 10.)

Only too easily does the earthly, the sensual, mingle with the affections of youth. Be careful. Give your love a supernatural basis. Be not deceived by form and appearance. The divine image, the person of Christ in one's neighbor, the will and good pleasure of God, must be everything to you.

Father Von Doss.



CARDINAL NEWMAN ON STYLE.

The following letter addressed by the late Cardinal Newman to Rev. John Hayes, vicar of Colsbrookdale, will doubtless prove interesting to our readers.

The Oratory,)
Birmingham, April 13, 1869.)

My Dear Sir.—I saw the article you speak of in the "Times," and felt flattered by the passage which referred to myself.

The writer must have alluded in the sentence which leads to your question to my 'Lectures and Essays on University Subjects' which is at present out of print. In that volume there are several papers on English and Latin Composition.

It is simply the fact that I have been obliged to take great pains with everything I have written, and I often write chapters over and over again, besides innumerable corrections and interlinear additions. I am not stating this as a merit, only that some persons write their best first, and I very seldom do. Those who are good speakers may be supposed to write off what they want to say. I, who

am not a good speaker, have to correct laboriously what I put on paper. I have heard that Archbishop Howley, who was an elegant writer, betrayed the labor by which he became so by his mode of speaking, which was most painful to hear from his hesitations and alterations—that is, he was correcting his composition as he went along.

However, I may truly say that I never have been in the practice since I was a boy of attempting to write well, or to form an elegant style. I think I never have written for writing sake; but my one and single desire and aim has been to do what is so difficult—viz.: to express clearly and exactly my meaning; this has been the motive principle of all my corrections and re-writings. When I have read over a passage which I had written a few days before, I have found it so obscure to myself, that I have either put it altogether aside or fiercely corrected it; but I don't get any better for practice. I am as much obliged to correct and re-write as I was thirty years ago.

As to patterns for imitation, the only master of style I have ever had (which is strange, considering the differences of the languages,) is Cicero. I think I owe a great deal to him, and as far as I know, to no one else. His great mastery of Latin is shown especially in his clearness.

Very faithfully yours,

JOHN H. NEWMAN.



EACH one of us is bound to make the little circle in which he lives better and happier. Each one of us is bound to see that out of that small circle the widest good may flow. Each one of us may have fixed in his mind the thought that out of a single household may flow the influences that shall stimulate the whole commonwealth and the whole civilized world.



MEN reflect little; they read carelessly; they judge hastily, and they receive opinions as they receive money, because it is a current coin.

List of Passes, Distinctions and Honor Certificates,

AT THE
FIRST TERM EXAMINATIONS,
HELD IN
NOVEMBER, 1896.

To secure a Pass a Student must get 60 per cent.; to obtain a Distinction it is necessary to get 80 per cent.

An asterisk indicates those who obtained Honor Certificates. These Certificates are given to Students who have got 80 per cent. in any subject or subjects, provided they pass, *i. e.*, obtain 60 per cent. in the other subjects of their course.

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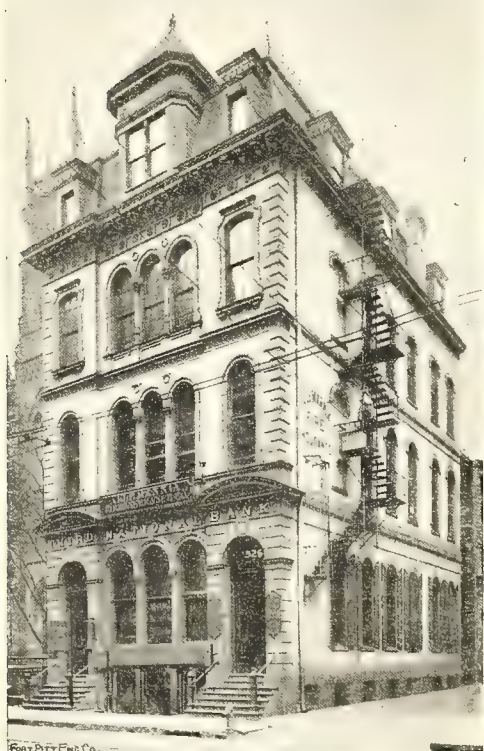
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PITTSBURG, PA., FEBRUARY, 1897.

No. 2.

THE NEW YEAR.

Once more do joy's bright smiles creep o'er the earth;
Once more all things assume the garbs of birth
In this time-shattered globe. Another year
Hath passed like light which shall no more appear
But ope's fair sights and dark in its swift flight
Until its course is stopped by endless night.
Grim Destiny another leaf hath 'rased
And many forms of men from life effaced.
But why rejoice? Why cast aside all fear
Since Death himself sings praise to the New Year?
'Tis meet that men sing joyful melodies
And hurl their fears of past realities,
To hide their forms in time's moss-covered wreck;
For what is gone ought not our gladness check
Or haunt our leaping hearts. A year of peace
Is now with men to cause their ills decrease.
From nature's eyes shines a celestial ray
Of healthy joy intent ne'er to decay.
From Heaven's bosom issues forth a stream
Of grace: from Sun supernal shoots a beam
Of light. Rejoice O man, thy knee bend low
Since God has deigned another year bestow
Unto His own. We pray it be a year
With strength replete, their heavenward course to
steer.

F. A. Retka,
97.



SHAKESPERE'S HISTORICAL PLAYS.

IN modern poetry Dante represents the inward spiritual life of man; Shakespeare, the practical side of human existence. But in his case also, we may distinguish this twofold element. In Hamlet, for instance, he paints the workings of the human mind, and the inward life of man; while at other times he represents to us man as seen in the actions and events of his life. Such we find in the Historical Plays. In them the outward life of the characters whom he depicts for us is described; but this is done

with so much genius that we may read their inward life beneath it; as Goethe finely expresses it, "His characters are like watches with dial-plates of transparent crystal; they show you the hour like others, and the inward mechanism, also, is visible."

The Historical Plays embrace a period of over a hundred years of the most eventful part of English history. In them Shakespeare sets before us the causes which led up to the wars of the roses; those wars themselves; and the entire extinction of the rival houses of York and Lancaster, which led to the succession of the Tudors to the throne of England. From these plays we obtain even a more vivid knowledge of English history than from the pages of the historian. It was Marlborough, I think, who said that he knew no English history save what he learned from the pages of Shakespeare. The dramatist represents so vividly the events which he portrays, and preserves so perfectly their connection with one another that we cannot but seize them in their entirety, and have a more vivid conception of them than we could from history itself. The poet not only brings before our gaze the scenes of history, but also throws upon them all the lights of his mighty intellect, that we may see and understand them the better.

The dramas contained in this period of history are ten in number. These may be said to be the poet's greatest work. I say his greatest work, for their author undoubtedly intended that they should form one connected whole. Taken separately, they are outclassed by such of his works as Hamlet, Macbeth, Lear and Othello; for these latter were the products of the poet's maturest genius and are, consequently, comparatively free from the

minor defects with which the earlier historical plays abound. But if the historical dramas be taken as one grand conception, I have no doubt they surpass the individually greater tragedies.

All these plays might be taken as but one grand English drama, having King John as its prologue; Henry VIII. as its epilogue; and all the intermediate plays as different acts of the drama. Augustus William Schlegel calls them a kind of National Epic. Indeed, they might be classed as one grand epic poem; an epic in dramatic dress; an epic having no single hero about whom the poet weaves the web of poetry; but an epic which has one grand truth to inculcate, one lesson to teach. To this end all the plays conspire; and this is the great fundamental unity of all the historical dramas. Shakespere was right in discarding the three unities of Aristotle, which had so long held dramatists tied down. For the unities of time, place, and action, he substituted a nobler, a higher, and a greater unity—the unity of interest and design. In this Shakespere has surpassed all other dramatists; in it he reigns supreme. The great fundamental truth which the poet designed to teach us, was that wisdom ought to govern man, and that virtue and crime always find either reward or punishment. It is impossible for us to read these historical dramas without gaining a great deal of good. They are great lamps, enlightening the darkness of the path of life before us, enabling us to walk better thereon. But they are especially bright lights to rulers. Schlegel aptly calls them the “mirror of kings.” In them we have set before us examples of every kind of rulers, both good and evil, strong and weak. They show what good government should be; how the tyranny of kings always meets with just retribution; and how good government contributes to the glory of the ruler and the prosperity of his country.

The first king whom the dramatist puts before us is the tyrant John. He is the worst and most despicable of all Shakespere's rulers. He is treacherous and ready for any crime, but is often too

weak in purpose to perform them. He wishes young Arthur's death, but shows great weakness in accomplishing it. He flatters the menial whom he wishes to do the deed, and then only gives him an obscure hint as to his will,

“Good Hubert, Hubert, Hubert, throw thine eye
On yon young boy: I'll tell thee what, my friend,
He is a very serpent in my way;
And wheresoe'er this foot of mine doth tread,
He lies before me: dost thou understand me?
Thou art his keeper.”

And when the blunt menial mistakes his meaning and answers

“And I'll keep him so,
That he shall not offend your majesty.”

He answers by the single word “Death” and again “A Grave” fearing to speak his meaning openly, yet wishing to be understood. How different is this scene from that in which Richard III., who is equal to John in crime, but has not his weakness, wishes to have the young princes put to death.

K. Richard. Darest thou resolve to kill a friend
of mine?

Tyrrel. Ay, my lord;
But I had rather kill two enemies.

K. Richard. Why, there thou hast it: two deep
enemies,

Foes to my rest and my sweet sleep's disturbers
Are they that I would have thee deal upon.”

Unlike the weak John, who tries to soften down the crime by words, Richard begins by setting it in its worst light, asking Tyrrel if he would dare to kill a friend of his, whereas it is his greatest enemies he wishes to be murdered.

The next king whom Shakespere presents for our consideration is Richard II. This prince is possessed of some royal qualities, but on the whole is unfit for his high position. He is of a very romantic disposition, very fickle, and wavering, though at times headstrong. He is naturally of a good disposition but has been led astray by a group of flatterers who surround him, and under whose pernicious influence, England is fast proceeding to its ruin. It was on account of this that he was reproached by John of Gaunt.

“A thousand flatterers sit within thy crown,
Whose compass is no bigger than thy head;

And yet, incaged in so small a verge,
The waste is no whit lesser than thy land."

The farming of the realm, the seizing of the wealth of the nobles, and other tyrannical acts alienate his people from him, and prepare the way for the usurpation of Bolingbroke. The latter is crafty, and practical; sees his end a great way off, and takes means to secure it; obsequious and hypocritical to obtain his object; not naturally evil or cruel, but he hesitates about no means to satisfy his ambition. Shakespere, however, discountenances Bolingbroke's usurpation, though it was in some manner justified by Richard's incapacity; in the sublime prophecy of the Bishop of Carlisle,

"The blood of English shall manure the ground,
And future ages groan for this foul act;
Peace shall go sleep with Turks and infidels,
And in this seat of peace tumultuous wars
Shall kin with kin and kind with kind confound;
Disorder, horror, fear and mutiny
Shall here inhabit, and this land be called
The field of Golgotha and dead men's skulls."

And we find this prediction fulfilled in the later plays.

After his fall, Richard is purified by affliction and rises higher in his adversity than ever he had been in prosperity. He had lived in a world of imagination and romance, till Bolingbroke rudely dispelled his dreams, and then he sees the nothingness of worldly vanity. He counsels his wife to enter a convent, for, as he says,

"Our holy lives must win a new world's crown
Which our profane hours here have stricken
down."

In Henry IV., the next play, the character of Bolingbroke is upheld. He is the same able and ambitious man, who has obtained the object of his ambition, and is only desirous of keeping possession of it. But he cannot enjoy the throne in peace. He is harrowed by cares. He has obtained possession of the crown by force and craft, and he must maintain it by the same means. His nobles are continually rebelling against him, even those who were most zealous in raising him to the throne. Thus, his usurpation is punished and Richard's prophecy to Northumberland is accomplished.

"Northumberland thou ladder wherewithal
The mounting Bolingbroke ascends my throne,
The time shall not be many hours of age
More than it is ere foul sin gathering head
Shall break into corruption: thou shalt think,
Though he divide the realm and give thee half,
It is too little, helping him to all;
And he shall think that thou, which knowest the
way

To plant unrightful kings, wilt know again,
Being ne'er so little urged, another way
To pluck him headlong from the usurped throne."

Thus we see the punishment of all plotters; as soon as they have obtained the end for which they were united, they turn their hatred against one another, to their own ruin.

But the weight of his crown is not Henry's only trouble; he is distressed by the conduct of his son, whose character he does not understand. He reproaches the young prince on his death-bed for his want of filial love.

"Thy life did manifest thou loved'st me not,
And thou wilt have me die assured of it."

This son succeeded to the crown on the death of his father and his reign gave Shakespere the material for his Henry V. He is the poet's hero, his ideal king. He is a really great man, but in an altogether different manner from Bolingbroke, his father. He is not far-seeing, cold, and calculating, but is energetic, and great in the time of action. He is not a keen statesman and politician like his father, but is a great warrior king. In danger he is cool, resolute and full of expedients. He showed the greatness of his heroic soul, especially on the memorable day of Agincourt. When everything seems against him he would not have it otherwise.

"If we are marked to die, we are enow
To do our country loss; and if to live,
The fewer men, the greater share of honour.
God's will! I pray thee, wish not one man more.
By Jove, I am not covetous for gold,
Nor care I who doth feed upon my cost;
It yearns me not if men my garments wear;
But if it be a sin to covet honour
I am the most offending soul alive."

He is very religious, humble and modest, and takes no glory to himself for his great victory. After he has won the battle of Agincourt, he refers it solely to God.

"Praised be God, and not our strength, for it!"

And when he returns to England after his conquests, he forbids his lords to bear before him his bruised helmet and his bended sword "Being free from vainness and self-glorious pride."

His infant son, Henry VI., succeeds him as king. This prince is the weakest of all Shakespere's rulers. He is fit rather for the quiet life of the cloister, than for the throne; but he is especially out of place as king in the troublous times in which he reigned. It is upon him that the nemesis falls for the usurpation of his grandsire, Bolingbroke, though he himself is innocent. It was during his reign that the terrible and destructive wars of the red and white roses took place, which finally terminated in the triumph of the house of York. All these evils were the result of his incapacity. Instead of restraining the violent dissensions of his nobles with the strong hand of his authority, he merely entreats them to be pacified, and thus only increases the discord by showing the nobles that they may quarrel with impunity. These strifes encompass the death of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, the chief support of the throne, and finally lead to the dethronement of the king. Through fear and weakness he consents to adopt the Duke of York as his heir, thus dispossessing his own son. In the great contest which ensues Henry is merely a passive spectator. "To whom God will, there be the victory," he says himself. The life and soul of the house of Lancaster is Margaret of Anjou, Henry's wife, in whom its fortunes fall and rise. But the greatest spirit of all, and the one in whom Shakespere takes most interest, is renowned Warwick, the king-maker. It is to him that was owing the first rise and triumph of the house of York; to him its fall, and the re-establishment of Henry on the throne; and the house of York triumphed finally only by his death. Still he was by no means fickle or disloyal. He espoused the fortunes of the House of York because he saw that justice was on its side, and he overthrew it because Edward showed himself unworthy of his patronage, by his betraying and dishonor-

ing him. He was the guiding spirit of the wars of the roses, the one who set up and pulled down kings at will, as he finely expressed in his dying words:

"For who lived king, but I could dig his grave?
And who durst smile when Warwick bent his
brow?"

We have also in the same play a picture of Edward IV., the first prince of the house of York. He was a self-indulgent and a weak ruler; a mere puppet in the hands of his designing brother Richard.

The next play is that of Richard III., who succeeds to the crown by encompassing the death of Clarence, and of Edward's two sons. This king is Shakespere's incarnate demon, and seems to be taken from Pandemonium and placed upon the earth. Crime and destruction are his pastime. He is more demon-like than John but has none of his weakness. He is the very impersonation of intellect and will. There is even something terribly grand in the superhuman energy which is contained in his distorted and misshapen body, and we can feel none of that contempt for him which we feel for his weak predecessor John. In him ended the house of York, a fate richly merited by the woeful times he brought to England. His death is worthy of his character. He does not die like the dastard John complaining of his sufferings, but in the midst of battle. In strife and slaughter he is in his element. He is somewhat disheartened by his terrible dream the night before the battle, but resumes all his energy in the morning, as his own words express it:

"Ten thousand hearts are great within my
bosom."

He falls by the hand of the Duke of Richmond, who thereby succeeds to the throne.

In Henry VIII. we have the last of the historical plays. The character of this prince is not fully developed, for the drama occupies itself with only a small part of his life. But as far as we can judge from the play, he is cruel, self-indulgent, tyrannical, and unwilling that his slightest wish be opposed. He acts

hypocritically with regard to the divorce from Catherine, wishing to veil its gross wickedness under the appearance of justice. Throughout the whole play the poet engages our sympathies in favor of queen Catherine, and then calls upon us to rejoice in the triumph of her rival, Anne Boleyn. Here the play suddenly ends. This sudden break and incoherency in the play induces us to conclude that it was never finished by Shakespeare. Critics have given many hypotheses to account for its present form. But the most natural conclusion is that Henry VIII. is a part of an unfinished play by Shakespeare, touched up and lengthened by some inferior hand.

All these plays were not written in the chronological order in which we find them. Henry VI., nearly the last in order of time, was written first. In the first part of the play there is little evidence of Shakespeare's work. It was rather the work of some older dramatist which received a few touches from Shakespeare's hand. It is with great satisfaction that we are able to acquit our great poet of the hateful character attributed to the heroine Joan of Arc. Henry V. is the last of the great historical plays in the order of time in which they were written. Henry VIII., it is true, was written after it; but Henry VIII. was never finished by Shakespeare, and it is only considered as the epilogue of the one great historical national drama and not a part of it. It was fitting that Shakespeare should end his grand English Drama with the greatest of English kings, while England was prosperous at home, and triumphant abroad. It was really fitting for him to end his great national poem with such a noble picture of patriotism and valor. England was happy to possess a history containing such great deeds, but happier still to possess such a poet, to immortalize them and hand them down as an example to future ages.

J. A. Callahan,

97.



THE PARTITION OF POLAND.

POLAND, in the time of its prosperity, occupied a large portion of Central Europe, and extended on the one side, from the Danube to the Dniester, and on the other, from the shores of the Baltic to the banks of the Black Sea, covering in all 300,000 square miles of land. The name of Poland, derived from the word *pole*, signifying a plain, expresses its real geographical character. It consists almost entirely of an immense level surface, the greater part of which is composed of rich, alluvial soil, yielding the richest crops with very little care from the husbandman. In fact, the general fertility of its soil is so great, that it is now considered the granary of Europe.

The other part of this vast expanse is covered by sandy plains, where, amid the huge blocks of granite, which have been brought there by the waves and floods of primeval revolutions, are found vast collections of bones of the Elephant, the Rhinoceros, the Mammoth, the Mastodon, and of other monsters, which elicit alike the wonder of the illiterate peasant and of the learned observer of nature.

Although Poland consists for the most part of a flat surface, still it is interspersed with some elevations, especially in that part of the country where the Vistula takes its rise. It is chiefly here, that the mind and heart of a true son of Poland could rest for hours in mingled feelings of admiration and sadness—admiration, at the fond recollections connected with those venerable castles and monasteries which crown the numerous rocky eminences of the Carpathian mountains—sadness, to think that these very walls, once so full of life and devotion, are destined to waste their strength in the desert air and finally to give way to the silent incursions of time. It is here that Wawell, the magnificent castle of the royal race of the Jagellons looks down upon the ancient capital of the once flourishing Empire, where its kings were crowned. It is here, adorned with numerous steeples, splendid churches and ancient edifices that Cracow, the birth-

place of Sobieski, lies nestling in the valley of the Vistula. Everything here points out to the traveler the former glory and freedom, and the present impotence and slavery of Poland. At the thought of all this departed greatness, the mournful motto of the Courtenays invariably forces itself to our mind, "*Quomodo lapsus? quid feci?*" How am I fallen? what have I done?

The history of the Polish nation is but the recital of an uninterrupted series of mortal conflicts with the Muscovites, Turks, Tartars, Cossacks and other barbarous nations, in the course of which it was repeatedly brought to the brink of ruin, and was saved only by those desperate efforts which characterize the Poles above all the other nations of Europe. The frequency and murderous nature of these contests not only prevented the furtherance of industry, but even chained the nation down to irregular and warlike habits, which in no small degree contributed to its final downfall. Weakened in this manner by these wars with the Germans, Hungarians, Muscovites and Turks, the Polish nation was unable to withstand single-handed for any length of time the shocks of so many enemies, and though victorious in most of these struggles, still her very victories were but the forerunners of her ultimate ruin.

In speaking of the causes which led to the downfall of Poland, we must, however, not forget that it was ingratitude, as deeply felt now, as it was at that time hateful, which brought Russia to the walls of Warsaw; it was ingratitude, too, which prompted Austria to unite with Russia in laying their iron hands on an unoffending nation.

The very powers, by whose unworthy alliance the destruction of the oldest Republic in the world was brought about, either arose out of its ruins or had been spared by its arms. Prussia, once a province of Poland, had sprung out of the spoils of its former master; Austria owed her deliverance from the sword of the Mussulman to the intervention of the far-famed Sobieski; and long before Napo-

leon had ever invested the Kremlin, the Polish eagles came out triumphantly from Moscow, not after having divided the Empire, but merely after having placed a son of their own king on the throne of Russia. Russia, on the contrary, not content with placing her favorites on the throne of Poland, not satisfied with enforcing her imaginary claims by force of arms, and not even satiated, after having gorged herself with the noblest blood of Poland, desired still to tear to pieces the deliverer of Christendom and the bulwark of Europe against the Turks.

Poland, however, though always sparing and merciful to her enemies, could not herself, in similar straits, obtain even a shadow of mercy and compassion, and this, too, from kinsmen and from nations bound to her by the most sacred ties of gratitude. The pretext for commencing hostilities was soon furnished to the foreign powers, who, under the plea of aiding Poland against her enemies, firmly established themselves in the country. Thus, by turns, Austrians, Prussians and Russians ruled its destinies and the once mighty Poland was fast sinking under this triple chain of slavery, which was to end only in her partition.

In vain did the Poles, taught by woeful experience, attempt to abandon the fatal privilege of the *liberum veto*, which conferred on individuals the power to render nugatory the decision of the majority, the despotic powers of Russia and Prussia declared that they took the liberties of Poland and that important privilege in particular under their special protection. In vain did the Poles strive to amend their constitution in 1791, after the first dismemberment of their territory, and frame a constitution, with a policy, a discretion and a unanimity, such as had never before been known on any former occasion. In vain did Providence finally seem to look down with a benevolent and gracious eye upon this unhappy and struggling nation and present it at last with peace and prosperity, as if for the express purpose of depriving the partitioning powers of even a shadow of justice in the mournful catastrophe which

followed. The despotic powers could not bear this wonderful prosperity which was about to raise Poland once more to the height of its pristine celebrity. Hence, these powers determined to crush the waking lion before he had time to rouse himself from his stupor, and before he could display his gigantic strength by smiting to the ground one of his hateful enemies. With this object in view, the Russian and Prussian armies, nominally sent to take part in the wars against the French Republic, were in reality destined to exercise their yet untried, though woful might against the Poles, their unoffending benefactors and kinsmen. It was the hope of obtaining a share in the partition of Poland which paralyzed the allied armies in the campaigns of 1793 and 1794. The prospect of partitioning Poland first retained the Prussian battalions in sullen inactivity on the Rhine; this prospect kept the redoubtable bands of the Good Catherine from measuring their strength with their Republican friends; and this prospect finally led to the precipitate and shameful abandonment of Flanders by the Austrians. The Poles thus environed on every side by their terrible enemies, determined to make a last effort and not to give up their liberties without a hard struggle. There remained still those indomitable hussars, who broke the Mussulman ranks under the walls of Vienna and who carried the Polish eagles in triumph to the towers of the Kremlin. These then formed the nucleus of the revolt which began in Warsaw, on the 24th of March, 1794, under the direction of the renowned Kosciusko. This hero had served with distinction under Washington in the war for independence in America. Having thus crowned himself with laurels in the new world, he had returned at the termination of the war decorated with the order of Cincinnatus, to take part in the approaching struggle for the liberty of his own dearly beloved fatherland. Having collected some five thousand men, he encountered on the fourth of April about an equal number of Russians at Raslowice, and after an obstinate engagement routed

them with great slaughter. Being joined by the Polish guards, he also attacked the Prussian and Russian troops stationed in the neighborhood of Warsaw, amounting to seven thousand men, and drove them across the Vistula with the loss of half of their number. The whole Polish army now amounted to forty thousand men. But this force, great as it might appear, was very inconsiderable when compared to the vast armies which Prussia, Russia and Austria could bring on the field. Undisciplined and small as the Polish army then was, inconsiderable and wholly inadequate, as were the resources from which Kosciusko had to draw, he still withstood all the attacks of his well-organized and disciplined opponents. This part clearly shows, that had France sent an army to Poland according to stipulations, the fate of Poland, and even of all Europe, would now be very different.

Instead of this, however, the King of Prussia was moving towards Warsaw with thirty thousand men, Suwaroff was at the head of forty thousand veterans, whilst the Austrians were coming up with twenty-five thousand reserves. The whole hostile force then in Poland amounted thus to above a hundred thousand veteran troops. Unable to cope with such superior numbers, Kosciusko immediately withdrew to the interior and prepared himself for a final struggle. Desirous of making the most of his forces, he ordered General Poninski to come up with all his available troops towards Maccowice. Kosciusko, however, was attacked in this position on the 10th of September, by the converging armies of the enemy, and, finding that General Poninski had as yet not arrived, had to sustain single-handed the combined armies of Russia, Prussia and Austria. Notwithstanding these fatal deficiencies, the battle was fiercely contested. Numbers and discipline were arrayed against patriotism and despair. At last, however, the Poles were overcome by overwhelming numbers. Kosciusko and other gallant leaders, in vain made the most heroic efforts; they were wounded, struck down and taken pris-

oners. This defeat, terrible as it was, did not yet subdue the unconquerable spirit of the Poles. Prague was still holding out, and here the remainder of the army, small indeed, but full of courage shut itself up, resolved to fight as long as there still remained a single grain of powder in their pouches. This formidable position was, however, soon assailed by Suwaroff, who now found himself at the head of above forty-thousand veteran soldiers. Powerful batteries having been erected, the town was attacked and carried on the 6th of November, 1794, amidst the most frightful and merciless slaughter. Ten thousand of the Polish soldiery perished on the spot, whilst thirteen thousand persons of every age and sex were mercilessly massacred in cold blood. Such was the bloody termination of the independence of Poland. This is only one of the dreadful instances of frightful carnage in the records of Russia, which has left an indelible stain on the Russian name. Three days after this tragic event, Warsaw itself capitulated. On the 26th of March, 1795, the final partition of the Monarchy was effected, and the once flourishing Empire was no more. Thus fell Poland, the oldest Republic in existence, a victim to Austrian ingratitude, Prussian cupidity and Russian ambition. This terrible tragedy is admirably portrayed in those immortal lines of one of our greatest poets :

"Oh ! bloodiest picture in the book of time,
Sarmatia fell, unwept, without a crime,
Found not a generous friend, a pitying foe,
Strength in her arms, nor mercy in her woe !
Dropp'd from her nerveless grasp the shattered
spear,
Closed her bright eye and curbed her high career;
Hope for a season bade the world farewell,
And freedom shrieked as Kosciusko fell."

Ever since that memorable day when the Russians entered Warsaw, whilst its spires were yet gleaming with the fires of Prague, and when the Vistula ran red with the noblest blood, the Poles disdaining to live under Russian oppression have sought and found a safe asylum on the shores of the new world, which have been consecrated by the blood of a Pulaski, of

a Kosciusko, and of many other gallant heroes. Here in America, in the home of the persecuted, they can at least find that rest which they have vainly sought under the Muscovite rule. Here, at least, they can freely practice their religion, a religion in whose cause they would gladly lay down their lives. Many a Polish exile in this country is cheered by such sentiments as those expressed in the following lines of Campbell :

"Have ye sharpened your swords? for the battle
is nigh—

The morn of the conflict is breaking;
Oh, dark is the dawn, but slaughter's red eye,
Shall enlighten the path you are taking,
Bright hope in your bosoms awaking,
That the vengeance which slept under Muscovite
sway
The treasure of years shall be kindled to-day.

'Tis freedom that calls you, though dim be the
sun,
The darkness around you dispelling,
Though death-fires enshroud you and waste is
begun,
She to deeds of high worth compelling
Points to every loved altar and dwelling,
And demands from the sons of the noble in fame—
If the hell-mark of slave must still blacken their
name?

By the glory our tyrants would quench but in
vain—

By the shades of our heroes departed —
By him who, undaunted, again and again
For the goal of victory started,
Kosciusko, the lion-hearted—
By all that is worthy in man's little day,
Go, dare as your fathers, or perish as they.

Have ye sharpened your swords for the banquet
of death?

Have ye made the blood-deep abjuration?
Have ye dared on the hazard the stake of your
breath?

Again ye shall be a *free nation*—
Not vain shall be your invocation;
The call of each sword upon liberty's aid
Shall be written in blood on the steel of its
blade !"

T. J. Maniecki,

BOOKS.

The greatest of pleasures that man can enjoy,
The one only pleasure unmixed with alloy;
The pleasure untainted by fortune's strong blast,
Is the pleasure of living with minds of the past.
Enshrined in their books, still with us they dwell
And like friends and companions their thoughts
freely tell.

But our books are to us e'en more than our friends
For as long as life lasts, their friendship ne'er
ends;

They never forsake us, and ne'er give us pain,
We never need seek their friendship in vain,
And with kindest welcome in weal or in woe,
Their riches and treasures on us they bestow.
O give me a book of thoughts noble and great,
And I will not envy the kingly estate.

For then I'd be richer than king or grandee
In the far greater treasures belonging to me.
Their treasures are earthy; by earthy minds
sought,

But mine are the heavenly treasures of thought
That lift up the soul above earthly affairs
And lead it to regions unharrassed by cares.
But, if ever dread fears would my comfort decoy
Let books be my solace, my peace and my joy.
Let books be my guardians in that trying hour
When foul thoughts and low my soul would
deavour.

Then deign, friendly books, give out plenteous
streams

Of thoughts pure as crystal, as cheering as dreams,
Then come, O my friends, you joys of my heart,
Speak kindly to me and bid sorrows depart.

J. L. Brady,
99.



EARLY ENGLISH LITERATURE.

THOUGH it is to the more advanced period of English civilization that the student's attention in his pursuit after literary excellence is drawn, still the formative epochs of the English language cannot but be of the greatest importance for all those who aim at perfection in the art of composition, or who lay claim to erudition in the history of English literature. It is clear that from the point of view of utility the study of the authors of a later period possesses an ascendancy over that of the Anglo-Saxon or Norman writers. But as regards interest the latter must, in certain cases, receive preference. For matters of antiquity of whatsoever description are surrounded by greater in-

terest than the products of a more recent date. And what is more enhancing for a lover of English literature than to examine the different phases of the development of his language, to study the civilization of his fathers from the height of their literary merits and to trace the successive influences which the early political history of England exerted over its language and literature? It shall be our aim in the present essay to treat briefly of these topics. Literature, in its widest sense, may be defined as "the verbal expression of man's affections as acted upon in his relations with the material world, with society and with his Creator. In other words, it is the language that addresses itself to the human in man." There is no difficulty in forming from the above definition an idea of the vastness of the domain of literature. And it can indeed be readily seen that it is not the external character of truth or of fiction, not the accidental manner of its transmission, whether in the form of writing or clothed in the garb of tradition, but the internal trait, namely, that it be the history of individualised humanity, which is indispensable to it.

This characteristic must be found in all literature. All literature should be so individualized that it would be the history of the individual as well as of society, since each man is "the minor of society," and can with propriety address to himself the words of Terence, "*Homo sum, et nihil humani a me alienum puto.*" Now what are the causes that tend to make this mistress of civilization national? All must admit that the literature of every country is adapted to the character of the people among whom it arises; that it is moulded according to the material and intellectual advancement of that people; and that the climate in which they live, and the pursuits with which they are occupied, exert a lasting influence over the character of their respective literatures.

The above named characteristics, in proportion as they vary in different countries, make their literature adapted to their distinctive marks and give it a

national character. Hence it is that the most adequate criterion of any people's civilization, pursuits and character is to be found in its literature. And thus it follows that the literatures of ancient Greece and Rome were as widely different as the dispositions, occupations, endowments and situation of these two peoples; and that the literary productions of modern nations are akin to those of their civilized predecessors in as much as they themselves are like to these two nations of antiquity. All who have studied the literatures of Greece and of England can not help being struck by the resemblance, in many points, of these two literatures. And to no other circumstance is this due but to the similarity of character and occupations which can be traced between these two nations.

Let us now examine briefly the early situation of Britain, the successive changes to which its people were subjected, and the influence which these changes exerted over their literary development.

When the redoubtable legions of Caesar landed for the first time on the English soil they found that land inhabited by a people, the characteristics of whose race never before fell under their consideration. They appeared in point of military discipline and warlike valor superior to any other race of barbarians with whom their prowess had been hitherto measured. Their character was one of patriotism and adventure. And even after Julius Caesar, when Agricola was devastating their plains, the national ardor of the Britons was still extant, their language was still uninfluenced by that of the Romans and their minstrels even then filled with melody, the cottage, the camp and the forest.

But what the legions of declining Rome could not effect, namely, the permanent conquest of Britain, was accomplished by a horde of piratical adventurers, until then little known among the peoples of Europe. The year 449 is memorable in the history of England. It is in this year that the Saxons landed on the British shore. And from this year dates the gradual dominion which these barbarians

gained over their unfortunate opponents, until after the lapse of two centuries, the whole island fell under Saxon sway.

During these periods of domestic misfortune originated the often told tale of "King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table," which is probably the earliest specimen of British literature. It is scarcely necessary to state, that after the Saxons became masters of England their own language was brought into vogue on the British soil. And it is to them that the origin of the English language must be attributed. The Saxons spoke a Low German dialect akin to the modern Dutch. This dialect is the basis of our language; to it must be attributed the governing principles of the English tongue.

The Saxons were a fierce and adventurous people of weak imagination, endowed with no love for refinement and culture. Their natural endowments, therefore, were little calculated to make them renowned in the field of literature. And though the oldest poem in central Europe, the epic "Beowulf," which treats of the strife this hero was engaged in with the monster Grendel, is attributed to them, still, from a poetical point of view, it shed no lustre on their race.

However, when British imagination and ardor became blended with the ferocity of the Teutonic tribes they were no longer destitute of the requisites necessary for literary culture. But their progress was slow and scarcely noticeable, until religion, the mistress of excellence, purged off from their characters barbaric rudeness and substituted in its stead the traits of civilization. No period in the history of England is more renowned than that in which Augustine and his monks beheld the English shore. From the year 596 the real progress of England in civilization begins. Her history from this date onward becomes the most interesting and best known of any other European nation.

What a wonderful change overspread the British isle when the self-sacrificing monks began their work of evangeliza-

tion! We now behold the Saxon thanes discussing about the religion of Christ; we see monasteries established; youths flocking to them; Roman civilization introduced; the Roman alphabet construed into a form adapted to the Saxon tongue; the harsh and rude manners of the inhabitants softened; civil strifes diminished; and more time devoted to literature, to religion and to art. And all these beneficial results must be attributed to the Monks. What reason, therefore, have bigoted tongues to slander the monastic orders? Let us trace results to their causes and we shall see that the present greatness of England is in part due to their exertions.

But let our imagination wander in the monasteries of early England. We here behold youths instructed; the monks transcribing and compiling treatises; works of art painted; sculpture perfected; patriotic verses, which soon took their flight throughout the land, composed; hymns written, and alliteration, the chief characteristic of early English poetry, invented, applied and perfected.

The Saxon tongue was now steadily developing. It was no longer the same in its grammatical construction as that of the fifth century; but still it bore little resemblance to the polished English language of to day.

It will not be out of place to give here a specimen of early Saxon prose. We shall quote the earliest copy of the Lord's Prayer. This is said to have been composed about the year 708.

Urin Fader thic arth in heofens, sic Gehalgad thin nama, to cymeth thin ryc, sic thin willa sue is in heofens and in eorþo. Urin hlef ofinrestlic sel us to duig and forgefe us scylda urna sue we forgefen scyldgum urum, and no inlead usig in custrung al gefrig usich frun ifle. Amen.

But though the Anglo-Saxon language was used in every cottage, it nevertheless was little studied by the learned men of that time. Latin was the medium through which the early Saxon writers have become known to us. And indeed, Latin was then and for many centuries after the common language of Europe.

Whether this fact of having a common medium of intercourse was beneficial to mankind in general is still a question open to discussion. On the one side, we see individual advantages and the general amelioration of man through the introduction of Latin civilization. Whilst to counteract this we have the very slow development of modern European languages, because of the fact that all the great minds of that period of every country wrote in Latin, and consequently neglected the perfecting of their native tongue, and the bondage with which society was tied down, owing to the adoption of Roman manners among peoples whose character was at variance with that of the ancient conquerors of the world. England likewise experienced the good and evil effects of this medium. Certainly her condition as a nation of social bearing was bettered. But such was not the case as regards her literary advancement and the perfecting of her language. We see that all the great men in England at this period employed Latin in publishing their ideas to the world. St. Gildas, the Wise, who lived in the sixth century, and who is the earliest historian of Britain, was one of such men. His "*Epistola de Excidio Britanniae et Castigatio Ecclesiastici Ordinis*" shall serve as a monument of his great mind; his precepts remain salutary and his power of censure be admired as long as his work shall not fall into oblivion.

At last, however, we hail on the field of English poetry its first real representative in the person of Caedmon, who lived in the seventh century. He was a monk of Whitby, of little learning and aspiration. The gift of poetry is supposed to have been granted him when already at an advanced age.

His themes are drawn from scripture and are highly religious. The work by which Caedmon is best known bears the name of "The Song of Creation." Portions of the bible are paraphrased in it.

In the footsteps of Caedmon followed Eldhelm, Abbot of Malmesbury, a great musician, a thorough scholar in the Greek and Latin tongues, in which many of his

works are still extant, and a melodious songster.

His songs were popular even many centuries after his death; and King Alfred declared that up to his reign he was the greatest song poet whom England had produced. The opinions of authors are divided as to the merits of Eldhelm.

About this time the muse of poetry left the southern shores of England and betook herself to the less enlightened portions of the island. Northumbria now gave birth to poets. The earliest of these was Cynewulf. He was a minstrel by occupation and possessed no small amount of poetical genius. His early poetry is adapted to the frivolous character of his youth. "The Wanderer," "The Wife's Complaint," "The Ruin" and "The Seafarer" are the earliest of his works. But a change of life likewise altered the character of his verse. "The Dream of the Cross" and "The Passion of St. Juliana" portray alike his poetical genius and the beauty and gravity of his sentiments, when peaceful old age silenced the passions of his youth.

Songs, different in character, but perhaps of like genius, were written in the central part of England at this period. "The Song of Brunanbark" and "The Song of the Fight of Maldon," are the best known of these productions.

Such is a short outline of the poetry of England up to Alfred's time. Its character, as a whole, was twofold: religious and warlike. And it faithfully pictured the feelings and occupations of the people of that time.

During all this time, English prose was unheard of, until at last it found a worthy father in Ven. Bede. The history of this great scholar is known to all. All know to what extent the works of his genius enlightened the world. Unfortunately, his greatest treatises were written in Latin. But he has also left us as the last efforts of his pen "The Translation of the Gospel of St. John," the first work of any importance in English prose.

A lesser genius, but not a less arduous author, the greatest benefactor of mankind in his age and the patron of all

learning, continued the good work of Bede. This was Alcuin, the adviser and friend of Charlemagne. But as his works were all written in Latin, we shall not venture to treat of them.

Up to this period the minstrels and monks sang and wrote at the courts of the English Kings. Now the throne itself was ornamented by a king, whose writings are no less admirable than his exploits. Alfred the Great, shall forever be inseparable from English history and literature; from history, because he shall forever be the model of a Christian and patriotic King; from literature, because the encouragement and impulse he gave it was one of the principal reasons why it developed so rapidly in subsequent periods. The genius of Bede compiled an Ecclesiastical History in Latin, Alfred made it more instructive for his subjects by translating it into Anglo-Saxon. He also composed a code of laws, translated and enlarged in many places Boethius's "Consolations of Philosophy." It must, nevertheless, be stated that some of the works attributed to Alfred were, in all probability, the compositions of some of his subjects, who, owing to the custom of the times, wrote and published in the King's name. Before the year 871 there existed, chiefly in the monasteries, a curtailed record of the deeds of the Anglo-Saxon race. It was, however, destitute of form and order. Alfred took care to have it continued and perfected. And it was owing chiefly to his exertions that there arose the trustworthy monument of early English history, "The Saxon Chronicle."

Everything seemed to promise peace and prosperity to England at this period. The great King, who went to his reward in 901, had proved a mighty scourge for all his enemies. And no one expected that those barbarians who had experienced such disaster at his hands would again appear on the British shore. But, unfortunately, the Danes did appear; and they appeared to conquer the Anglo-Saxon race. Literature again received a mortal stroke from their hands so that during their dominion in England, but

one author in the Anglo-Saxon tongue deserving of mention arose and tried to revive the sinking spirit of English literature. This was Aelfric, Archbishop of Canterbury. His works are numerous and meritorious. His Homilies possess passages of pathos and beauty. His translation of the Bible did much to strengthen the religious spirit of his flock; and the Anglo-Saxon Grammar, the first work of its kind in the language, was of inestimable value.

But another stroke awaited the Saxons. They were already becoming reconciled to their Danish Rulers, when these in turn were hurled from the Saxon throne by the terrible Normans. The battle of Hastings decided the fate of England, and established William, the Conqueror, on the throne of Alfred.

In order that we may more clearly see the influence that these men exerted over the literature of England it is necessary, first, to ascertain what was their character and advancement in civilization. The Normans were a haughty, adventurous, warlike and polished people. The wisdom and religious character of their princes had made them the most powerful people in Europe. Literature flourished among them, works of art were wrought, and civilization was far advanced in their land, if we consider the general barbarity of those times. We would at first be inclined to believe that the conquest of the less civilized England by such a nation would prove highly beneficial. But such was not the immediate result. William tried to root out the Saxon tongue. He forced the people to speak French. And, in fact, had his system been followed by his successors we would probably have no English language to boast of. But happily his successors were less intent on introducing their own language. They gradually laid aside the haughty and arrogant spirit of their country and became themselves, more or less, imbued with the traits of the English people. The common people, moreover, amidst all their persecutions retained their mother tongue, and by their instrumentality it again partially revived. True,

it was altered because the two languages were, as it were, blended into one, but it was not destroyed.

England at this period produced many great men, among whom Lanfranc and Anselm were the most renowned. But these, like their great predecessors, Bede and Alcuin, wrote in Latin. They did much to perfect Theology, correct Philosophy, and to establish the Scholastic system. Of English poets belonging to this period we have none worthy of note.

The so-called "Moral Ode" is the first work in rhyme of this time. This was followed in 1200 by the "Sayings of Alfred." From this epoch begins also the real and progressive rise of English literature.

Numerous authors now began to perfect their native tongue. Their materials for composition were drawn chiefly from French sources.

Robert Manning, a Mendicant Friar, comes first in point of time. His memory is preserved by translations from the French. "The Manual of Sins" is his chief work.

William Shoreham translated the Psalter into English prose shortly after the death of Manning.

The metrical translation of the Old and New Testament, which appeared in 1328, was considered to be a masterpiece of that time.

During all this epoch the Saxon Chronicle was continued. It yearly became of more importance and in its pages we can most adequately notice the successive changes in the Saxon tongue.

History was ably represented in the twelfth century by William of Malmesbury and Geoffrey of Monmouth. The latter, especially, has done an invaluable service to English literature, because it is from his "Historia Britonum" that the great authors of Scotch themes have drawn their materials.

About the year 1205, a priest of Worcestershire, named Laymon, gave to England his "Brut." This work is a translation from Wace's "*Roman de Brut d'Angleterre*." Laymon's language is

simple, his style descriptive and often strong. This work was destined by him for the country people. Its plot is taken from the early history of the Britons.

Shortly after this appeared a number of authors who devoted themselves to Story Telling. Their names are unknown but their works remain. Among these works are "The Romance of Sir Tristram," "Havelok, the Dane" and "King Horn." Their form is French and their style is likewise imitative.

The Ormulum, written by Ormin about 1215, contributed much to revive the decaying religious spirit in the towns. It is written in rhyme and contains a series of homilies for every day in the year.

French Romance became very popular in England about the middle of the fourteenth century. Of the four great romances which appeared about this time, "King Arthur" was the first in order of time. This was followed by the "Charlemagne and his Twelve Peers." "The Life of Alexander" came next. It was probably written after the Crusades. The fourth was that of "The Siege of Troy." These were the most popular works in England until the time of Chaucer.

But while English literature was flourishing, the Monks, who had given it the first impulse, had fallen into disgrace. They were charged with crimes of which they were not the authors, scorned because of their alleged corruption, though, as a body, they never became relaxed. And now the tide of religious revival was turned against them, because their preaching seemed to be too harsh for the corrupt manners of the age. Wiclif was their great opponent. He wrote during the second half of the fourteenth century. The translation of the Bible is his principal work. Wiclif influenced our language to a great extent; he added another phase to its employment, namely, that of religious disputation.

In the realms of poetry, Langland was the greatest representative of this time. He wrote some years before Wiclif. His best production is the "Vision of Piers, the Plowman." This work is seemingly clothed in the garb of truth, piety and

justice; but in reality it is a sharp invective against the unoffending monks and more so against the Church. It, however, became very popular in those times.

Previous to this epoch, in the thirteenth century, there lived in England a monk of the Order of St. Francis, whose scientific research was scarcely ever equalled, never surpassed. He was the first real author and supporter of the Inductive theory. And had the minds of England been then sufficiently imbued with science and learning, had the advancement of the age itself been proportioned to the greatness of his genius, Roger Bacon would have attained in the world of Science that position and renown which his successor, Francis Bacon, afterwards enjoyed. A close comparison between the "*Opus Majus*" of Roger Bacon, and the "*Novum Organum*" of Francis Bacon adequately proves that the doctrine of the former was the same as that of the latter, with one single exception, namely, that the Monk rose above the errors into which the Chancellor fell.

Such is a short history of the early literature of England; a history instructive to the highest degree on account of the many human elements which are blended in its scope; interesting on account of the different phases of social, political and intellectual life which it includes, and valuable because it is the foundation and corner-stone of English literature. If England has surpassed other nations in the arena of literature, it is not because the Saxon race was endowed with surpassing qualities, but on account of the union of different nationalities into one common body, which was effected during the early periods of English existence. If the English language is now asserting the dominion of the world, the reason for this is not to be sought in its perfection, but in its equal adaptation to different nationalities.

What at first seemed impossible, namely, the formal union of the Anglo-Saxon and British character was rendered indispensable by necessity and easy with the lapse of time. And when the Normans invaded England, though all thought

that the Saxons, their manners and language would have fallen an unhappy prey to Norman arrogance, a happy absorption of principles and character took place which at once placed England at the zenith of her power, and caused those elements to be combined which have ever since aided her in her rapid advancement in civilization.

But, when we turn back to look into the intrinsic reasons which brought England in safety through such storms and tempests, which endowed her with qualities, character and learning, sufficient for the conquering of the greatest dangers; when we now trace effects to their first principles, and judge of the present great fabric of English civil and intellectual renown according to the early foundation of her nationality, we cannot help admitting that England owes her literary grandeur to the zeal of her early monastic orders and to the benefits of Christian and Catholic civilization.

F. A. Retka,
57.



SHOOTING THE RAPIDS.

DURING last summer, I, with three other Pittsburgers, had taken a vacation trip through the Lakes and up to Mackinac Island. While there, we were informed that a very pleasant side-trip would be taken to Sault Ste. Marie. And since we were "on pleasure bent," we left Mackinac early in the morning, and after a day's pleasant voyage, the increasing number of quaint little settlements on either side of the St. Mary's river told us that we were soon to arrive at our destination, Sault Ste. Marie. In a short time, the crowd on the boat's deck could make out the outline of the great International Bridge which connects the United States with Canada. At last, about half-past six, our boat came to a stop alongside a large wharf; everything was bustle and excitement until the passengers had gathered up their luggage and prepared to set out to see the town.

After fighting our way through the

crowd of yelling cabmen, hotel runners and other Philistines, we soon encountered another obstacle in the shape of a noble red man. He said not a word and yet we were all fascinated by the look of supreme enjoyment which radiated over his visage. For his countenance was one vast, comprehensive smile and bore such a close resemblance to the rising sun, that one could imagine him old Sol's representative on earth. Of course, we all wanted to be let into the joke and were informed, with more smiles, that he was advance agent for the Indians who had the monopoly of shooting the "Soo." Having never indulged in that kind of shooting before, our party unanimously agreed to succumb to the Indian's smiles and arguments.

Then our noble red friend piloted us through the city along the largest docks in the world; and at last we arrived at the place where the start was to be made. There we were introduced to John Boucher, a full-blooded "Soo" Indian about 60 years old, who had had the monopoly of that business for forty year. We were directed to take our seats in a large birch bark canoe, and after being well covered up with blankets, the utility of which we understood later, we were pushed off.

Old John Boucher stood up in the prow, while a son of his took care of the stern of our little craft, and both commenced to pole us up stream. The dexterity with which they drove the canoe up against that rushing current seemed wonderful to us Pittsburgers. At times it looked as though the eddies would whirl our boat around and send us swiftly on to the bare rocks, which lifted their heads up out of the torrent. But finally we rounded the head of the little island, and with one strong shove shot out into the real rapids. The Indians had no sooner ceased poling, preparatory to taking up their paddles, than that swift current caught us and we were racing along at lightning speed; with a few dexterous strokes of their short, broad paddles, our guides gained control of the bobbing canoe.

Old John guided our frail little canoe

into the very centre of the current, and on we rushed, surrounded by a boiling, seething, rushing mass of water. Now, our boat would scrape along some hidden rock, and in a second we would be met by a great white foaming wave that would almost overwhelm us. Once we were caught by an eddy and were swirled around two or three times, but a dexterous push from John's paddle sent us rushing on our way again. Sometimes the spray from an extra large roller would fly over us, eliciting shrieks from the two ladies and laughter from our two guides.

But now we were getting into the very worst of our ride, or at least the most exciting part of it, for in a moment we would be upon a great, roaring breaker, a long line of snowy white, foaming, boiling water, towering many feet above us. Old John turned around with a warning shout, then plied his paddle vigorously. Just as we met the roller, John and his son began to shout and yell in true Indian style, and, carried away by our exhilaration and the sight of that great white line approaching us, every one of us shouted too, and I may say, with pardonable pride, that we beat the Indians at their own game. Now we meet the wave and our little canoe rises and surmounts it easily, while my shouting is suddenly stopped by a dense sheet of water, part of which drove me to drink and almost choked me, while the remainder impartially drenched the whole party.

This circumstance somewhat dampened our spirits as well as our clothes, and after recovering from our surprise, we found ourselves bobbing up and down in a peaceful kind of a way at the foot of the rapids, just within a stone's throw of our steamer. The two Indians paddled us to the pier where we found our friend of the gigantic smiles still smiling, and his grin actually broadened into a chuckle when we paid him his dues. "His bright smile haunts me still." Old John and his son left us with a few words in a French-English patois, which the linguist of the party translated into plain English as a touching farewell.

We then separated to view the other

attractions of Sault St. Marie, but none of the sights I saw there will I ever remember with as much pleasure as the shooting of the rapids.

Albert J. Loeffler,
'97.



REFORMS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

[Speech delivered at the meeting of the Literary Union,
December 6th, 1896.]

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen :

ONE of the first matters to which the early settlers of our country gave their attention, after they had fairly made their settlements habitable, was the providing of some means of education for their children. As the greater number of our early colonists abandoned their native shores for the sole purpose of obtaining the religious freedom, which they so much desired, yet which was so cruelly denied them, it was only natural for them when opening their schools to provide for such instruction as would suit their own wishes. There was no difficulty in this since each colony was so far separated from its neighbor that very little intercourse could be had. Steam engines or trolley cars were as yet buried within the womb of futurity. The members of each religious creed lived in separate colonies, as for instance the Catholics of Maryland, the Pilgrims of Massachusetts, or the Quakers of Pennsylvania. Their private systems of education were found to work very well while the country was ruled over by Great Britain; but, after the Revolution, when all the separate colonies were amalgamated into our present Union and familiar intercourse was established, the school-question again presented itself.

The prevailing system was found to be altogether inadequate and it took years of effort and struggle, on the part of the people, before they succeeded in establishing a system of education to suit the country's demands. The public school system which they adopted was to em-

brace, as much as possible, all the human sciences as taught in the schools of Europe. Religious training alone was restricted to the reading of a Chapter of the Bible every day. This was deemed sufficient to satisfy the great majority of the people. Catholics at that period were so few in number, that they were lightly regarded.

But, gentlemen, that system of education has outlived its usefulness. The mere handful of Catholics which this country then possessed has grown to the number of 12,000,000. They no longer form an insignificant part of our population, and, what is of greater value, they have proved themselves worthy of the country they have adopted. Did not such men as Lafayette, Montgomery, Kosciusko, Pulaski, Sullivan, the two Carrolls, and a host of others, both known and unknown, show this in our country's first struggle for liberty? Have not such men as Sheridan, McClellan and Sherman become immortalized in our country's history on account of their valor, patriotism and devotedness in maintaining that liberty and union brought about by their illustrious predecessors? Where, amongst all our ministers and devotees of Religion, do we find such a self-sacrificing body of men and women as that of our Catholic priesthood and Catholic sisterhood? And now, do you think that a religion which is capable of possessing such a noble class of people should not be allowed the small privilege of having its children taught in the public schools with such arrangements made as will provide for their religious instruction in the faith of their fathers?

Our present public school system provides for no religious instruction, except what may be gathered from the reading of a Chapter of the Bible every day, and that too, according to the Protestant version. Imagine children as young as five or six years of age listening to the reading of the Bible every day without any explanation whatever. They are expected to understand and interpret those very texts and writings of Holy Scripture, that learned divines have spent so many

years of hard study and deep thinking to probe and fathom. I wonder how they would learn their Arithmetic, their History or Geography should the professor satisfy himself with merely reading a chapter on these subjects every day. You know full well that the Bible is not a book that can be easily understood by all. We learn this from St. Peter himself, who tells us there are many things that are hard to be understood, which cause destruction to numerous unlearned readers.

Now, since the students of our public schools receive no religious training, it is evident that their morality will consequently suffer. It is in the school room that lasting impressions are made on the minds of youth. I ask you, Mr. Chairman, what will be the results of allowing innocent children to mingle with those pupils who, though getting no moral training at home and none at school, are wholly given up to their passions and natural evil inclinations? The daily papers, I am sorry to say, are continually, answering this question with sad examples.

Therefore, parents who see that the morals of their children are endangered in institutions of this kind, cannot satisfy consciences and send them to such schools. It was on this account that parish schools and other private institutions were founded. It is on this account, also, that many well-meaning Protestants patronize Catholic institutions and pay high prices for the education of their children. But let us consider the position of the poor Catholic workingman. He has to sustain the double burden of supporting the public school of his district, of which he can make no use, as well as the parochial school that his children attend. If this is not injustice, Mr. Chairman, what on earth is justice?

Now, in a country where "union" is the watchword, it is not at all in accordance with that spirit to have our young people educated in schools almost entirely different in their views and principles. These young people grow up, so

to speak, in different climes; different ideas are continually developed in their minds. How many signs have we not at present to show that the grand Union, for which so much patriotic blood was shed, may be severed by factions arising from wrong opinions and misunderstandings, which wrong opinions and misunderstandings, I say, would never have arisen if all the children of the nation were nurtured by one loving mother, I mean by one stable, firm and lasting public school system, that would provide for the wants of all our rising generation?

Another great evil of our times is the daily multiplication of those so-called religious sects. This evil, I maintain with special emphasis, can be traced back to the fact that children are allowed to grow up to maturity with those erroneous views and opinions on religious matters that are sure to enter their minds since they have received no religious education. Thus we see some fanatic who thinks that "he knows it all" when there is a question of religion, casting aside all the teaching and customs of his forefathers, nay even of Christ Himself, and establishing a new method, or I should say farce, that suits his views and his fanatical whims. Scarcely do we hear of a meeting or convention of our separated brethren in which there is not some dissension and discord, or in which a new sect has not been born. The very text books our young people have to read are dangerous in the extreme. Their religion and their morality is in great danger when reading such standard authors as Shakespere, Milton, Dryden and Tennyson, unless they have a professor capable of showing them how to extract what is good and cast aside what is injurious. If this is so for the authors of our own language, what need I say for students who are reading the ancient pagan classics such as Ovid or Horace?

But, gentlemen, laying aside the religious question, there is vast room for reform in the very management of the secular department of our public schools. They are at present in the hands of a money-making, egotistic and self-elevat-

ing clique of politicians. These men work themselves into the management of the public schools by means of that corruption and bribery so much resorted to by our candidates for political distinction. Not the least thought is given to their fitness for the responsible positions they are to hold; and thus it is that men of real merit cannot get a position. What a misfortune to find worthy graduates from our most distinguished universities compelled to accept positions as common school teachers in some country village, and at the same time to find such illiterate men at the helm of our public school affairs. It is by the combined efforts of the so-called loyal American factions, that there have crept into our public schools such disorders as will in a short time, if not resisted, be the cause of crushing our public institutions altogether. The legislation of our period is to be blamed for its neglect of such serious matters as education. Time is wasted with long and serious debates upon very trifling subjects, while the more important ones are cast aside. Imagine the State legislation of Ohio giving its precious time to the debating and passing of that silly law regarding the wearing of high hats in theatres. And where in civilized countries will you find such a monster of absurdity as the present "Raines Hotel Law" of New York? It is a farce from beginning to end. The same can be said of many of our State legislations; far better would it be for them to spend their time endeavoring to reform our public schools.

But, Mr. Chairman, the worthy opposers of these measures may be inclined to think that we are harping on reform and at the same time presenting no remedy that could be introduced effectually.

Well, gentlemen, it would be difficult, I admit, to establish what I consider my ideal public school. But were we only to adopt the system which at present is in vogue in the national schools of England and Ireland, it would be a great advance on our educational system. The method adopted in Great Britain and Ireland is so arranged that it meets the

demands of both Catholics and Protestants. The State regulates and supports these national schools. There is a board of examiners appointed whose duty it is to visit the schools and see that every detail is faithfully carried out. These are always experienced scholars and men of the highest principles. Certain hours every day, after the regular course of studies, are devoted to religious instruction by competent teachers of both religious denominations, so that principles of religion and morality are made to keep pace with the development of secular knowledge.

Now, gentlemen, I have traced for you our public school system from its very beginning. We have seen the methods of education adopted by the early settlers, also how the educational question grew in importance, just as our country grew in power. I have proved to you that the public school system has outlived its usefulness, or, in other words, that it does not meet the demands of all the people of our day. We have seen the injustice which Catholics suffer in this respect, notwithstanding the fact that some of our greatest men, our bravest generals, our most devoted defenders have been Catholics. We have seen that morality necessarily suffers in our public schools since they give no religious training whatever; that religious sects are multiplied. Aside from this, we noticed that the present management of the secular department is defective, and that State legislation is in fault for not attending to this important question.

Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, in the face of these facts and arguments, is there a single person here, not excepting my honorable opponents, who does not feel convinced that the present public school system is defective and that it does not meet the wants of all our people and, therefore, that it is necessary for some reform to be speedily introduced?

Robert A. Ross.

18.

SKATING.

AMONG the various winter sports, skating may be considered as the most popular. Athletes compete in this branch of exercise as much, and perhaps even more, than they do in any other. Championships are sought for with great eagerness, and persons possessing medals of merit for their aptness in skating are looked upon with admiration by the sport-loving public. Even greater honors accrue to those who participate in the different games played upon the ice. These games have brought skating before the notice of the public to a very great extent. They form the national games of our Canadian neighbors, and arouse as much interest there as baseball does in our own country.

Many people who are too timorous to take part in any other out-door sport, take great interest in skating. This was especially true, when the Casino, the only in-door skating place in our whole state, was opened. This gave a great impetus to skating in our vicinity by enabling the public to enjoy this sport in summer as well as in winter. Indoor skating has many advantages over skating in the open air, but it is also fraught with disadvantages. The ice is generally in good condition and no thawing or melting need be feared, but, like all artificial ice, it is very brittle and easily cut. Again, the temperature is always moderate, but this causes the air to become impure in a short time, especially if many people are present.

Indoor skating, however, did not last long in our city. At the beginning of winter the Casino was entirely destroyed by fire. This obliged all lovers of skating to betake themselves to outdoor ponds in order to enjoy their favorite sport. Many new ponds were quickly provided for their convenience by flooding various athletic parks. The numerous throngs that daily frequent these ponds, show that the public prefers this kind of skating to any other. Certainly, there are more difficulties to be overcome in preparing these ponds, but when they are once in proper condition, they have many advantages over indoor ponds. Besides there is always an abundance of fresh air, which it is impossible to obtain indoors.

L. R. K.
97.



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Editorial.

Debating Societies.

IN this age of advanced enlightenment and progress, the one who would make his mark in life and leave his "footprints on the sands of time," must, by stringent discipline and assiduous application, during the time of youth endeavor to fit himself for the sphere in which he hopes to attain his cherished object. The fact that a young man is engaged in the tedious, though not unpleasant life of a college student, indicates that he has something serious at heart, some special vocation towards which he is tending, and for the requirements of which, in a more or less general way, he is striving to prepare himself. In view of this it can easily be perceived how beneficial and desirable, aye, how necessary it is to have in every college a thoroughly organized and properly managed Debating Society. It is a part of the *role* of every educational institution to bestow sufficient attention upon this important matter. The conscientious practice of the duties incumbent on each member of such a society cannot but prove advantageous, and affords an

unusual opportunity of developing both the intellectual and moral faculties.

When brought to behold how our strongest arguments and favorite hobbies are criticised and refuted, we can hardly fail to perceive the necessity of close and careful thinking. When, on reflection, we find that on this point or that our language did not fully and clearly convey the meaning of the thought which we sought to express, the importance of exactness in our choice of expressions and of perspicuity in our language becomes apparent. When we observe the power with which our opponent moves and sways his audience, we recognize at once the potency of style and of logical reasoning.

Self-improvement is the ultimate object of all our labor, and in the Debating Society an admirable opportunity is afforded to attain this end, not merely in the very important matter of public speaking, but especially in the training which will prepare us for any walk of life, for any public profession or occupation.

And, in addition, it is a matter of no slight importance, that a student learn to have his views criticised and rejected, and that he become accustomed to receive this with due grace and humility of spirit. To dispute with an opponent whose errors one clearly perceives and which the disputant himself obstinately persists in maintaining, without betraying one's impatience or heated feelings, requires no ordinary self-control and presence of mind.

Such advantages are evidently sufficient to recommend the establishment and maintenance of Debating Societies among students. Moreover, they carry along with them a degree of pleasure which of itself compensates for the tedium of a careful preparation of our respective parts. The dread monotony of college life during the winter months can be effectually and advantageously broken by these literary meetings and discussions. No more pleasing or useful number could be included in the programme of the weekly concerts now so much in vogue in many colleges. There are, indeed, many per-

sons who would prefer to have more of the drama and tragedy rehearsed on the college stage. But there is little of real utility in that. Ordinarily, such productions at students' hands are so mediocre that but little pleasure is derived from them; and the lessons which the author intended to embody in the play are almost entirely lost in the whirl of criticism and specious fault-finding, which these amateur productions often elicit. The student who has spent hours in laborious preparation of his part is not at all recompensed for his toil. All the ideas, as well as the language, are those of another, and individuality and original thought are wholly ignored, so that, aside from the benefits of a mere memory recital or elocutionary display, the student can derive no good from these second-hand performances.

— F. J. M.

MUSIC.

THE cultivation of music should receive great attention—far more than it does, in our educational institutions. It is of very great importance in the training of youth, for there is no other means of culture at all comparable to it for refining the mind and softening down the ruggedness of character in young persons. All those who have theorized on the training of youth have given music an important place in education. Plato, who banished poetry from his republic, holds music of the greatest importance. Indeed, music and athletics are, according to him, the only branches in which a youth ought to be trained. He advocates athletics for training the body; and so great is his confidence in the power of music, that he deems it sufficient culture, both for the intellect and the heart. Nor, indeed, was the confidence of this great philosopher altogether misplaced. No other art has such power to raise the soul above earthly desires and fill it with noble thoughts and aspirations. It purifies man from his passions and soothes and calms him. Indeed, so great is its influence for good,

that many ancient philosophers considered it to be of divine origin. On the contrary, men who are not influenced by music are fit for every evil. We all know the terrible things our own Shakespeare tells us about such persons.

"The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night
And his affections dark as Erebus:
Let no such man be trusted."

Music then deserves great attention from all those engaged in educating youth; for besides being one of the purest and most delightful of pastimes, it has the greatest influence in the moral culture of youth.

The Study of History.

OF all the studies pursued by the student of a college, History is of the most practical use. History is the mirror of mankind. Plato's maxim was, *know thyself*. There is no other study that gives us more insight into our own nature than that of the achievements of our fellow-men. What has been done in the past will repeat itself in the future, because human nature does not change. The study of history reveals to us in the clearest way the two phases of our nature: the one lofty, noble and praiseworthy, the other representing weakness, error and crime. At first glance, the base actions seem to outnumber the noble ones, but this is not so. Evil strikes us more than good because it is outside of what is expected, and good underlies everything. And because of its abundance we are apt to overlook it, and take notice only of what is elevated above the ordinary, what is heroic. The evil recorded in history serves us as a lesson, the good as a stimulus to the noble, good and beautiful. The good has more influence on our character than we may be able to perceive. I might not improperly say that to study history is to study wisdom in the concrete.

J. N. W.

OUR EXCHANGES.

We acknowledge with sincerest gratitude the many words of approbation and encouragement which the first issue of the BULLETIN for the present scholastic year has elicited from our readers, and especially from the staffs of our sister journals. There is one particular encomium which is as inspiring as it was unexpected. We appreciate highly the kind and cheering commendations bestowed upon our BULLETIN by the Rev. Editor of the *Catholic University Bulletin*. We also felt ourselves highly honored when the Rev. Editor sent us the back numbers of the *University Bulletin*, from the date of its first publication. Such marks of esteem and encouragement ought to urge our staff to renewed energy to render our BULLETIN worthy of the continued favorable regard in which it is held. We look upon the *University Bulletin*, coming as it does from so high a source, as much more than an ordinary exchange. It would, indeed, be too presumptuous for us to undertake the perusal of its learned articles with a critic's eye. To us the *Bulletin* is as a master teaching. Our duty, therefore, will be to avail ourselves of the instructive literature which it embodies, and to indicate, from time to time, in the manner of a grateful disciple the productions which most attract and benefit us.

The material forwarded to us by the courteous Editor was far too vast for us to handle in so short a time. The last number, however, was one of special worth, as, indeed, we have a right to expect them all to be. It opens with a very interesting and able article on the Church and State in Early Maryland. Every American Catholic can with just pride point to the noble, unselfish and really wise spirit which animated the early founder of the model colony of Maryland. The able author adequately proves Maryland's government under Lord Baltimore "a government of the people for the people and by the people," and the colony itself "the home of religious liberty and equality for all Christians," the strong

foundation on which our glorious country of to-day so solidly rests, the rock against which the storms and winds of Know-nothingism and Apaisism have futilely spent themselves. Maryland is, indeed, as the Rev. writer strongly portrays, the quarry whence the nation has dug the solid foundation stones of civil and religious liberty for building our glorious constitution.

The length of our present notice is already too long. "Realistic Philosophy" and "The Vatican Archives" we reserve for future reference.

We note, however, with great pleasure the foundation of the Gaelic Chair at the University. We hope that the body of the people whose interests are herein concerned, will henceforth avail themselves of this magnificent opportunity of atoning for the apparent neglect and desuetude into which the literature and language of their illustrious forefathers have fallen.

The *Mountaineer* is a regular and desirable visitor at our sanctum. The Alumni Number well deserves all the commendations it has called forth. The article on Keats, in the December number, is an interesting and clever analysis of the poet. Poe, in the succeeding issue, is dealt with by competent hands. Indeed, the literary material found in the *Mountaineer* is always of an excellent character and very creditably handled. The opening number of '97 is, however, superior to closing one of the old year. The Book Notices and exchange comments are characteristic of an intelligent, critical staff. We congratulate the *Mountaineer* on the great honor recently conferred on the distinguished president of its Alma Mater.

The *Villanova Monthly* for November and December contains two additional papers on St. Augustine. Unfortunately, we missed some of the preceding articles, but from what we have seen, we can safely recommend the attentive perusal of these admirable sketches of the great doctor to all senior students. Careful study and a decided and well-grounded appreciation of the merit of the Saint's works permeates the entire article. The

Christmas number is much superior to its immediate predecessor. The ex-man is always very just and fair in his criticisms. We wish all success to the Monthly during the new stage on which it is entering. The first number of Vol. V., has not yet reached us.

We doubt if there is a more pleasant visitor to our abode than the *Agnetic Monthly*. The November and December numbers present a very creditable paper on the Bard of Scotland. Scott is a favorite of our own and thus we can, to some extent, appreciate the sentiments of the writer. The Christmas number was one of the neatest that we met. The literary standard maintained by the Monthly is very acceptable. The critic is never out of humor, but apparently always makes the best of what falls into her hands. The opening issue of '97 is a harbinger of even more advancement during the new year. The *St. Xavier's Monthly* and *St. James' School Journal* partake much of the tone and spirit of the *Agnetic*, and are to be congratulated on the real literary culture which they exhibit. The reviews of magazines in the latter are at times superior even to those in periodicals aspiring to higher honors than does the *Journal*.

The *Mount*, from West Virginia, always meets a warm reception, though its visits were for a time discontinued. The January number is a good one. The variety and general character of the material is very creditable. The prize essays in the Christmas number were well and carefully written articles.

In our opinion, the *S. V. C. Student* is worthy of any exchange list. The contemplated addition of contributions on so vital a point as the choice of a vocation, will enhance the value of that worthy paper. Brevity and variety constitute a special feature of the *Student*, and in this respect it could be imitated with advantage by some of our contemporaries.

The *Dial* is one of our exchanges that bids fair soon to reach a foremost place in college journalism. Abundant and healthful material, both prose and poetry, and a notably good sense and judgment

in its arrangement, are the strong features of this thriving journal. The Christmas number is one of special merit.

There is much room for improvement in the *Athenaeum*, the representative paper of the West Virginia University. The *Athenaeum* must badly need filling-up matter. This is the impression that the sight of so many advertisements scattered through its pages makes upon us.

The *Victorian* is a new addition to our list. Its bright and cheerful columns earned for it a cordial welcome. Its half-tone cut of the newly appointed Bishop of Buffalo is about the best we've seen.

The *Niagara Index* is a journal which we are always pleased to greet at our table. The continued article on the Humorous in Shakespere shows great familiarity with the Swan of Avon. Deep study and a careful, discriminating judgment strongly mark the production. The *Index* frequently gives some pretty poetic pictures. But, Mr. Editors, do make some changes in connection with your local notes. We doubt, if even the general body of the students at the University itself can get meaning out of some of those jottings.

The Christmas number of the *Abbey Student* was one of most voluminous exchanges of the month. Why that sombre garb at Christmas-tide? The general merit of the *Student* is excellent. The number before us possesses material of special worth. "Driven from Home" almost runs into verse at times. The independence and energy, which characterize the *Student*, render it most interesting. The ex-man is at times quite pungent. The editorials are appropriate and reflective. The *Student* is among the best of our western exchanges.

The *Catholic Reading Circle Review*, the organ of the Catholic Summer School of America, is a constant visitor at our table. Its pages abound with useful and solid material. Articles from the best of our Catholic writers adorn its pages, rendering it worthy of the institution which it represents and meriting for it the attentive perusal not only of those connected with the Summer School, but of all Catholic

readers who desire superior literary matters.

The Jan. number of the *Stylus* arrived at our sanctum clothed in a bright new garb. Externally there is a great improvement, but the intrinsic value of the *Stylus* has not risen. We have met better work this year from the Editors. The *Stylus* is, indeed, among the foremost of our exchanges. This is what we would expect from the *Stylus*, coming, as it does, from the city of culture.

Among the other journals which we have perused with pleasure are, 'The Ave Maria,' 'The Kalamazoo Augustinian,' 'The Hall Boy,' 'St. Joseph's School-Day Gleanings,' 'The Emerald,' 'The Viatorian,' 'St. Joseph's Collegian,' 'Pittsburg High School Journal,' 'St. Vincent's Journal,' 'The Western University Courant,' 'Carmelite Review,' 'The Western Reserve University Bulletin,' 'Mercersburg Monthly,' 'Mt. St. Joseph's Collegian,' 'The Hillsdale College Herald,' 'The Indian Advocate,' 'The Mount,' 'The Catholic High School Journal,' 'The Minute Man,' 'The Purple' and 'The Cherry and White.'

E. J. McCarthy,

98



Centennial Celebration in Tyrol.

The following letter from Rev. W. J. McMullen, '91, who is completing his Divinity Course at the University of Innsbruck, will be read with much interest.

Dear Rev. Father Murphy:—

I am pleased to note how successfully the students conduct their College journal. In the words of a Rev. friend, a former editor of a college paper, "the BULLETIN is one of the best college papers I have ever seen." The November number, which you have so kindly sent, has just reached me. In return you wish a few words from Tyrol. I am easily moved to speak of the great "Centennial Celebration," which has taken place in "the holy land of Tyrol" during the year now at a close, for it brings to our notice a high type of patriotic Catholics. As Americans and Catholics we cannot fail to be interested in it.

I must begin with some history. One hundred years ago, when all Europe was disturbed by the

wars that followed in the wake of the French Revolution, Tyrol saw with alarm the approach of Napoleon's army towards its southern boundaries. Once "those riotous scoffers at religion," as the French were thought to be, set foot in the loyal Austrian province of Tyrol, the homes and the faith of the Tyrolese would be imperiled. Measures to repel the invaders had, therefore, to be taken. A congress of all classes of the people was convened at Bozen, and proper provisions were made for the defense of the land. But the Tyrolese knew that their meager resources of men and arms would avail little against a large and well-organized army. Their piety suggested an appeal for divine aid. The devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, though not so widely cultivated at that time as in our own day, had nevertheless taken deep root in the hearts of these God-fearing mountaineers. Through this devotion they saw the most effective way of making their appeal. The Congress of Bozen pledged themselves and the whole people for all generations by a solemn vow, as the records read, "to celebrate by solemn Mass each year in all the churches of the land the Feast of the Sacred Heart, in order to obtain the blessing and the help of Heaven for their arms." This national vow, unparalleled, I believe, in the history of the world, has with few intermissions been faithfully fulfilled. We, students of the University at Innsbruck, have looked with delight at the companies of army veterans and gayly uniformed militia, as on each succeeding first Sunday of June they marched with music and flying colors to our church to satisfy their part of the obligation. This year, however, which was the one hundredth anniversary of the vow and of the consequent success of the Tyrolese in their battles against the French, we witnessed much grander solemnities. This was the "Centennial Celebration" to which I referred.

On the Feast of the Sacred Heart, in June, the first part of Innsbruck's celebration took place. It consisted of an immense religious procession. The congregations of Innsbruck and surrounding towns, with their pastors and clergy, to the number of 8000 persons walked in line, reciting appropriate prayers or chanting hymns. No such spectacle could be witnessed at our homes in America. We are used there to seeing such manifestations of our faith only in churches. But, here, everything was public. The houses along the route of the procession were gorgeously decorated with flags, tapestries, pictures, statues, candles, wreaths, pictures of the Sacred Heart occupying special prominence. A noteworthy decoration was that of the *Conrietus Theologorum*. It was made of shields with the arms and flags of the different countries to which the theologians living there belonged. The Star Spangled Banner occupied a conspicuous place among the twenty-five or thirty symbols of other nations.

The procession itself was seen best as it filed into the large open space in front of the Imperial

Palace, where a renewal of the national vow, as well as a renewal of the consecration of the country to the Sacred Heart, was to take place. One parish after the other, in almost endless succession, proceeded to the place assigned to it. Each parish was led by a cross-bearer with acolytes, after whom came the men of the parish, then the priests, and finally the women. The monotony of long lines of plainly dressed men and women was relieved by groups of flower-girls and sodalities and by the beautiful banners and statues that were carried in the procession. Innsbruck, of course, had the largest number of any parish in line. In its section several groups were particularly noticeable. Some hundred or more Sisters of Charity presented a very pleasing appearance. All dressed alike and keeping ranks as well as a body of soldiers, they were most devout; and in admiring the external symmetry of the company, one could not fail to notice their more beautiful interior recollection and piety. The theologians and clergy in cassock and surplice, numbering in all from three to four hundred, were another uniform group. Closing the procession came the Prince-Bishop of the diocese with other prelates.

When the Bishop and the clergy ascended the tribune erected for them there was a mass of people before them numbering perhaps thirty to forty thousand persons—all that the open square could hold. The University preacher, a priest of the Society of Jesus, made a short exhortation; and then the whole immense mass of people, following him word by word, repeated an act of consecration to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Immediately the bands of music intoned a hymn written for the Centennial and already familiar to the people. Many voices were heard to sing the hymn, but every one of the thirty thousand joined each time in the expressive chorus:

D'rum geloben wir aufs neue,
Jesu Herz, Dir ew'ge Treue.

Jesus' Heart, we vow to thee
Our undying loyalty.

It was an inspiring moment. Such a public act of faith and worship, made by a whole people as such, I can scarcely hope to behold again.

In September the civic celebration was held. It was civic, however, not as excluding any religious element; for the Tyrolese, excepting, indeed, a "modernized and enlightened" (?) few in the cities, are thoroughly imbued with Catholic faith; and a Christian acknowledgment of their Lord and Savior enters into all their actions, private and public. But just as the vow of 1796, whilst being something religious, was an act of the civil power, so it was fitting that this centenary should be celebrated by solemnities of the civil order. The grandest of such celebrations in Tyrol is always a *Schuetzenzug*, and one of these is what we saw in September.

Literally translated, a *Schuetzenzug* is a parade of the "shooters." We have nothing at home

exactly corresponding to the *Schuetzen*. Their place would be taken by the state militia. But here almost every man is practised in the use of a rifle. In the villages they form into companies for practice and parade. Their uniform is nearly always the traditional dress of their village or valley, and bright colors are freely used. Green upon red is a favorite combination. White stockings are almost universal. Some twelve thousand of these *Schuetzen* came to Innsbruck from all parts of Tyrol on September 27th last. It was on a Sunday and the first act of these riflemen, each too with his rifle on his shoulder, was to attend the field-Mass. They stood in long rows on the extensive drill-grounds of the soldiers. In front was a company of regular soldiers to fire salutes at certain parts of the Mass. Archduke Louis Victor, representing his brother, the Emperor of Austria, and Archduchess Alice, representing the Empress, occupied places under an awning on the gospel side of the altar. On the epistle side were ranged numerous old battle flags. The altar was erected in the open air, in the grand natural temple of an Alpine valley, where lofty mountains are the walls and the canopy of heaven the only covering. Here was an ideal scene, prince and people standing silently and reverently before the altar of God, Whom they adored present in the Eucharistic Sacrifice, and preparing thus to commemorate a bright day in the history of their country. We looked out upon twelve thousand stalwart men, the flower of the mountain people of Tyrol, all united by the love of a common country, which they were ready to defend if need be, all united too in one common faith and one common worship. Religion and patriotism mingled there, as they should ever mingle, in beautiful harmony, the one to ennoble and purify the other. It was on this occasion that I realized the grandeur and the force of Tyrol's watchword, the word of Andreas Hofer and of all Tyrolese patriots: "For God and Country."

I am already beyond the limits of a letter and cannot dwell long on the parade itself. The companies of *Schuetzen*, each with its own flag and band of music, fell into line in order, and marched through the richly decorated streets of the provincial capital, being reviewed in front of the Imperial Palace by members of the Imperial family. Very frequently, marching beside the standard-bearer, would be seen a parish priest, the chaplain of the company. The parade ended at the large *Landes-Hauptschiessstand*, the central rifle range of the province, where contests in target shooting were held. Among the prizes for high marks in these contests were bronze medals, struck from captured cannon in honor of the event, and bearing on the one side the Sacred Heart, on the other the Tyrolese eagle. Thus were God and Country ever united in this great centennial celebration, as indeed they are always in anything truly Tyrolese. When will unity of faith permit Americans to mingle religion with their patriotism in such a way, and to say in all things, without any varying shade of meaning "for God and Country?"

WM. J. McMULLEN.

Innsbruck, December 31st, 1896.

List of Passes, Distinctions and Honor Certificates,

AT THE
SECOND TERM EXAMINATIONS,

HELD IN

JANUARY, 1897.

To secure a Pass a Student must get 60 per cent.; to obtain a Distinction it is necessary to get 80 per cent.

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D, Religion, English, Drawing, Arithmetic.
- COLL JOHN J.—P, English, Penmanship, Arithmetic.
- *KING JOS. T.—P, Religion, Bible History, Geography, History, Penmanship.
D, English, Drawing, Arithmetic.
- *O'CONNOR JOS.—P, History, Geography, English, Penmanship, Arithmetic.
D, Religion, Bible History, Drawing.
- *O'CONNOR WM.—P, History, Geography, English, Penmanship.
D, Religion, Bible History, Drawing, Arithmetic.
- VETTER CLARENCE A.—P, English, Arithmetic.
- FLOCKER WM.—P, Penmanship.
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D, German, French, Arithmetic.
- *DEWEY CLARENCE J.—P, History, Geography, English, Latin, French, Algebra, Penmanship.
D, Religion, German, Science, Arithmetic.
- *DUNCAN SAMUEL J.—P, History, Geography, English, French, Algebra, Penmanship.
D, Religion, German, Science, Arithmetic.
- ESCHMANN ALBERT J.—P, English, Arithmetic, Latin, French, Algebra, Science, Penmanship.
D, Religion.
- GEISMAR FLORENCE A.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, Algebra, Science.
D, Arithmetic.
- GOODMAN FRANK J.—P, Religion, Arithmetic, English, Algebra, Science, Penmanship.
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D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Science.
- HUGHES J. J.—D, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
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- *KOSSLER H. S.—P, English, Science, Penmanship.
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D, German.
- *O'CONNOR PATRICK—P, History, Geography,

English, Science, Penmanship.

D, Religion, Latin, German, French, Arithmetic, Algebra.

RAHE ALBERT M.—P, History, Geography, English, French, Book-keeping, Algebra, Science, Penmanship.

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D, Arithmetic, Algebra,

DOWNES WM. J.—P, Algebra, Penmanship.

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DUGAN THOS. F.—P, Religion, History, Latin, Botany, Penmanship.

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- *REILLY JNO. D.—P, History, Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, Botany, Penmanship.
D, Religion, English.
- REUS JNO. A.—P, Latin, German, Penmanship.
D, Religion, History, English, Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra.
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D, Religion, English, Latin, Greek, German, Polish, French, Algebra.

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D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Arithmetic, Geology.
- FROST VINCENT A.—P, Penmanship.
D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German,
- GARRIGAN JAMES J.—P, German, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, French, Geology.

- GILLECE JOHN J.—P, Penmanship.
D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Geology.
- GRUNENWALD JOHN B.—P, Latin, Greek, Penmanship, Religion.
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D, Religion, History, English, Latin, German, Arithmetic, Geology, Drawing.

SENIOR BUSINESS COURSE.

- CARR GEO. D.—P, Religion, Penmanship.
- DOHERTY HUGH B.—P, Religion, Penmanship, Drawing.
- *GAROFI CHAS. A.—P, Book-keeping.
D, Religion, English, Latin.
- HANLON JOHN A.—P, Religion, English, Book-keeping.
D, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- HOPPER FRANK—P, Religion, Arithmetic.
D, Book-keeping.
- *KANE CHAS.—P, Commercial Law, Correspondence.
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- *KELLY WM. L.—P, English, Penmanship.
D, Religion, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence.
- KIRCHNER WM. L.—P, Book-keeping, Penmanship.
D, Arithmetic.
- KOSMALEWICZ JOS. B.—P, Religion, Penmanship.
D, Book-keeping.
- LYNN EDW.—P, English, Penmanship, Drawing.
D, Religion.
- *MCCANN WM. F.—P, Religion, Book-keeping, Penmanship.
- MCBRIDE THOS. C.—P, Commercial Law, English, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.
D, Religion, Book-keeping, Drawing.
- MCNEILL WM. F.—P, Religion, Book-keeping, Penmanship.
- PHALEN EDW. P.—P, Religion, Book-keeping, Correspondence.
D, Drawing.
- *TURNBLACER CHAS. D.—P, Penmanship.
D, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence.

*WOOLLEY WM. R.—P, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Penmanship, Correspondence.
D, Religion.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

AUL EDW.—P, Church History, English History, English, German, Algebra, Latin.
D, Greek.
*BRADY JAS. L.—P, Greek, Geometry, Latin, Physics.
D, Church History, English History, English, Algebra.
BRENT SIDNEY A.—P, English, French.
D, Algebra.
*GREALISH TERRENCE C.—P, English History, German, French, Physics, Latin.
D, Church History, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Drawing.
HALABURDA JOS. F.—P, English History, English, French, Latin.
D, Church History, Algebra, Geometry.
MAHER PATRICK E.—P, English, French, Geometry.
D, Algebra.
MONAGHAN JOS. F.—P, English, French, Geometry.
RESMEROSKI NOBERT J.—P, Church History, English History, English, Geometry, Latin, Algebra.
WALSH RICHARD A.—P, Church History, English History, English, Algebra.
D, Geometry.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

ENRIGHT JOHN F.—P, Church History, Latin, Greek, French, Geometry, German.
D, English.
*FINNEY CHAS. D.—P, Latin.
D, Church History, English History, English, Greek, French, Algebra, Geometry.
*MCVEAN JOHN A.—P, Latin, Geometry, Physics.
D, Church History, English History, English, Greek, German, Algebra, Drawing.
MEYER LEO L.—P, Church History, Latin.
D, English History, English, Greek, German, Algebra.
*RUDOLPH CHAS. C.—P, English, Greek, Latin, Physics.
D, Church History, English History, German, French, Algebra, Geometry.
*WEENN THOS. A.—P, English History, Greek, Geometry, Latin.
D, Church History, English, French, Algebra.

JUNIOR CLASS.

MCCARTHY EUGENE J.—P, Scripture.
D, English, History, English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Philosophy, Geometry.

MCGAREY MICHAEL A.—P, Scripture, Greek, French, German, Philosophy, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry.
D, History, English.
OPPICCI ANGELO G.—P, History, French, Philosophy, Algebra.
D, Scripture, English.
ROSS ROBERT A.—P, Scripture, English, Greek, French, Philosophy, Geometry, Chemistry.
D, History.
*LAMB WM.—P, D, Chemistry.

SENIOR CLASS.

*CALLAHAN JOSEPH A.—P, Algebra.
D, Scripture, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Philosophy, Geometry, Trigonometry, Chemistry.
LOEFFLER ALBERT J.—P, Scripture, Geometry, Trigonometry, Chemistry.
D, History, English, Latin, Greek, Philosophy.
*MANIECKI THEODORE J.—P, Scripture, Latin, Greek, German, French, Philosophy, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry.
D, History, English.
*RETKA FRANK A.—P, Trigonometry, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry.
D, Scripture, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Philosophy.
*WIETZYSKI JOHN N.—P, Chemistry, Algebra.
D, Scripture, History, English, Latin, Greek, French, Philosophy, Geometry.

N. B.—The names of students who were absent from the Examinations or who failed to pass are not given in the above list.



ALUMNI NOTES.

THERE will soon be an election of officers for the coming year, but the date has not yet been determined.

IT was decided at a meeting of the Board of Directors that there should be an entertainment in the nature of a reception. It is to be held in February, but the exact date cannot be fixed, owing to the difficulty of finding a suitable hall.

OUR old friend, Jerome McQuillan, of the Sophomore class of '94, is now with the Paulist Fathers in St. Thomas' College, Catholic University.

JEREMIAH FOGARTY, '93, is shipping clerk at Kaufmann's.

MR. JAMES BRADY, our former trainer, is very successful as the Physical Director of the Carnegie Athletic Club, and as the result of his successful management of last year, he has received several good offers from Western League magnates.

ASHER FINNEGAN, '96, with his usual push and energy, now holds the enviable position of Manager of his father's oil wells down at Coraopolis.

FRANK ROGERS has taken up dentistry as a profession and is pursuing his studies at the Pittsburg Dental College. We wish him every success.

It is with regret that we hear that Mr. Hugh Collins has trouble with his eyes, and that his physician has forbidden him to study. This is a great privation for Mr. Collins, when we remember his fondness for reading and study.

MR. WM. RATHBUN, '95, is engaged in the coal business at Fairmont, West Virginia. We know his success in that business is assured.

ONE of our past students had only to show his diploma in lieu of preliminary examination at the last law examinations down at the court house. *In hoc signo vincit.*

MR. JOHN CARNEY, '91, is now proprietor of a large undertaking and livery establishment on Carson Street, Southside. Accept our congratulations, John.

MR. JOHN FISHER, '92, is home from Baltimore, owing to sickness, which no doubt is caused by over-application to study. We hope his illness will be of slight duration.

MR. HENRY ALTMAYER, '93, will be ordained at Easter and will go to the diocese of Wheeling.

It is with great regret that we announce the death of John and Frank Miller's mother on January, 2d. Her funeral took place on Monday at St. John's Church. We extend our heartfelt sympathies to her family at the loss of a much loved mother. S. L. L.

BARGAINS

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Holy Ghost College Bulletin.

VOL. III.

PITTSBURG, PA., APRIL, 1897.

No. 3.

THOU ART NO MORE.

Oh golden were those days when by thy side
With faltering steps I roamed o'er meadows wide;
When drawn by infant fancy to a bower
I weaved my steps hard by and plucked a flower,
Then proud of my success in haste did turn
From thine own lips its name, its scent to learn;
Or when the church-bell tolled the noon-day hour
My knees I bent to praise that loving power
With words of thine, whose godly name I knew.
From morn's bright rays which dried the rising
dew.

Until the earth assumed the shades of night
I then felt not e'en time's molesting flight;
For with thy breath fled pain and wanton fear
Thy speaking looks dried up each falling tear.
But now alas! love's link is broke in twain.
Thy life hath fled while mine doth still retain
A weary force. No more you lisp my name:
No more your words of weight my ardour tame,
No more I see thy face. I am bereft
Of thy fraternal care. Death's sword hath cleft
The chain of our embrace. A silent tomb
Is now thy body's couch, its home, earth's womb,
Its mantle, fragrant flowers, its crown, a cross.
Alas! alas! who shall undo my loss
Or heal the wounds by wrankling sorrow made
In my dejected heart?—I will evade
The pangs of grief—its weakening blast—
By feeding on the echoes of the past.
I will dry up the streamlet of my tears
With garlands wrought from memories of past
years.
I will appease my soul by drinking deep
Those crystal words which lulled thy soul to
sleep;
"Remember all that life's worth living well . . .
Its prize is God. . . . How sweetly sounds the
bell
That rings my spirit free! My God, my God.
Of mercy Lord, avert the chastening rod

From me a wretch! Speed on, speed on, my flight
To thine embrace, O Lord of heavenly light."

F. A. Retka,

'97.



STUDIES IN SHAKESPEARE.

Richard II. and Bolingbroke,

THE reign of Richard II. was fraught with events, the effects of which may be traced throughout almost a century of England's existence. Beginning with this reign and the occurrences which transpired therein, Shakespeare has covered the period, which terminates with the death of the last of the Plantagenets on Bosworth Field. The plays, Henry IV., Henry V. and Richard III., embrace the epoch influenced by the events of Richard II.'s reign. And, indeed, it is to the king personally that all the turmoil and trouble of the period is due, since his own conduct was the strong factor in bringing about his dethronement and Bolingbroke's usurpation. The evil of these two men lived after them. They are the men whose deeds affected the peace and happiness of the English nation for almost a century. Hence it is that Shakespeare has been so careful to unfold to us with such minuteness and care the character of each of these personages. They are, perhaps, the strongest of all his historical portrayals; and we can scarcely find in the Historical plays two other characters between which the contrast is so complete and striking. Shakespeare seems desirous that we rightly understand these men, whose "foot-prints on the sands of time" were so deep and lasting. It is doubtless for this reason that the

play opens with the trial of Bolingbroke and Norfolk. In the very first scene we have enough to give us a good knowledge of the characters of the King and of Hereford. The first act alone suffices to make us perceive in the King a man of words; in Bolingbroke a man of action, of resolute, concentrated action. His eloquent and impassioned speeches are full of the energy, fire and determination which all along mark the conduct of the man.

There is truth in Richard's estimate of him

"In rage deaf as the sea, hasty as fire."

But, indeed, that rage and impetuosity are not so unbridled as Richard believes. Under their cover how skilfully and pointedly Bolingbroke upbraids the King for the slaying of Gloucester, whose blood he says

"like sacrificing Abel's" cries,
Even from the tongueless caverns of the earth
To me for justice and rough chastisement."

These words already cause the King to quail; but when, with all the vehemence and force of his excited nature, he exclaims,

"This arm shall do it, or this life be spent,"

the timid, frightened monarch can no longer restrain himself and betrays his unmanly and imbecile character in an exclamation which, withal, has yet a ring of truth about it,

"How high a pitch his resolution soars!"

Vastly different is the impression which the King's conduct makes upon us. We see him futilely attempting the part of peace-maker between the "wrath-kindled gentlemen." His commands are almost wholly ignored. Wanting the firmness and strength of character requisite to enforce his orders, he merely appeals to the dignity of his station,

"We were not born to sue, but to command,"

and proceeds to avoid any decisive action by enjoining on the disputants to appear

"At Coventry on St. Lambert's day;
There shall your swords and lances arbitrate
The swelling difference of your settled hate."

This is merely a part of the temporizing policy so often resorted to by the irreso-

lute King. Besides manifesting his weakness and vacillation, Richard here plays false. His permitting matters to take their course until the moment when the knights are about to cross lances, after the signal for battle had already sounded, and then petulantly and abruptly ordering the contestants to

"lay by their helmets and spears
And both return back to their chairs again;"

shows plainly the absolute falseness of his action. Then to sentence the knights to

"tread the stranger paths of banishment,"
under cover of a dislike to see the Kingdom's earth soiled

"With that dear blood which it hath fostered," besides confirming us in this opinion, shows too the imperiousness and petty tyranny which so strongly marked his whole reign.

But he cannot stop even at this. The very sentence which he imposes plunges him into additional guilt. It is essentially unjust and highly consonant with the ungrateful heart of the royal judge. Bolingbroke is exiled but for "twice five summers;" for Norfolk remains a heavier doom,

"The fly-slow hours shall not determinate
The dateless limit of thy dear exile,
The hopeless word of 'Never to return'
Breathe I against thee, upon pain of life."

Well indeed, might the gallant Norfolk complain at so heavy a sentence—"a speechless death"—for he had every reason to expect "a dearer merit," for the King certainly was deeply indebted to this loyal subject. The real secret of this, however, is the fact that Richard was to some extent at Norfolk's mercy, owing to their concurrent action in the case of Gloucester's murder. Richard, therefore, was anxious to free himself from such trammels and as a confession at the present time, on Norfolk's part, would be highly impolitic and hardly expected, Richard takes advantage of the opportunity to rid himself of Mowbray's presence. Even Hereford he seeks to deceive, for as he says,

"'tis doubt
When time shall call him home from banishment,

Whether our kinsman come to see his friends." This is Richard's boast to his retainers even after he had remitted four years of exile to the banished duke.

Moreover, in exacting from the exiled lords the oath never to

"Embrace each other's love in banishment;
Nor never look into each other's face;
Nor never write, regret, nor reconcile
This lowering tempest of your home-bred hate;
Nor never by advised purpose meet
To plot, contrive, or complot any ill
'Gainst us, our state, our subjects, or our land," the King shows with what servile fear he regards high Hereford. The very minute and detailed expression of the oath is a fitting symbol for the apprehension which the King entertained of subsequent retribution. Such proceedings of the shallow-minded ruler tend only to rouse in the exiles' minds the very schemes and plots which he so strongly desired to prevent.

Richard on various occasions, by similar behavior, seems to court those dire disasters which subsequently pressed so heavily upon him. At one time he tells Bolingbroke

"they well deserve to have
That know the strong'st and surest way to get," evidently encouraging Hereford to seize the crown on which he had cast his covet-eye, insinuating that his own abject submission could safely be relied upon. Bolingbroke certainly did know the "strongest and surest way to get," and Richard had all along adopted a line of action which was in truth the surest way to lose. Too proud and conceited to allow himself to be guided by the sober and wise counsels of men of superior wisdom and experience, he would retain about his throne only those who were willing to approve and foster every wild whim of his senseless fancy. Thus controlled by a set of false, self-interested sycophants, weeds indeed

"That seem in eating him to hold him up," he had been led to every excess and abuse of his royal prerogatives. His subjects he had come to consider as slaves; as of a nature radically different from his own; as mere instruments to be plied at will. Hence there is no limit to his rashness

and despotism, or to the excessive extortion levied to replenish his coffers, which

"with too great a Court
And liberal largess are grown somewhat light," and thus

"The commons hath he kill'd with grievous taxes,
And lost their hearts; the nobles hath he fined
For ancient quarrels, and quite lost their hearts," "for," as Bagot says,

"their love
Lies in their purses; and who empties them,
By so much fills their heart with deadly hate," and this hatred is augmented when they see the King squandering all that he procures, upon his spend-thrift minions. Thus matters go on under the reckless profligate ruler till

"The Earl of Whitshire hath the realm in farm," and ultimately

"The king's grown bankrupt, like a broken man," and it is but by burdensome taxation

"But by the robbing of the banished duke," that he can provide the money he requires for the Irish wars.

In such manner Richard entirely disregards the rights of his subjects and thereby incurs their ill will and hatred. It has been said by a distinguished jurist of the present century that the 'negro has no rights which a white man must respect.' Richard's conduct seems to insinuate that a subject has no right or feelings which a king must respect. His mean, deriding language towards the aged Gaunt; his contemptible scorn and disregard of the well-merited reproofs of the dying man; his insolent giddiness or levity in wishing him an early death and his utter contempt of justice and even of his plighted faith in seizing upon the dead man's effects—all this suffices to corroborate such construction of the motive which actuates him. And, withal, the King was so full of the idea of his own greatness and of the inviolability and sacredness of his noble prerogative, as monarch of England, that he seemed to think his authority unquestionable and his throne so solidly established as not possibly to be shaken. Hence, while really on the road to ruin, he flatters himself that

"Not all the water in the rough, rude sea
Can wash the balm from an annointed king,
The breath of worldly men cannot depose
The deputy elected by the Lord."

So strongly is this idea impressed upon him, that even when Bolingbroke has assembled forces to further his own ambitious designs, the King takes no other course than to encourage and flatter his hopes of supernatural interference,

"For every man that Bolingbroke hath press'd
To lift shrewd steel against our golden crown,
God for his Richard hath in heavenly pay
A glorious angel;"

and thus, when on the verge of destruction, he indulges in such senseless, idle dreams so pleasing to his listless, inactive, procrastinating disposition.

But all the while that the King has thus been loosening the already tottering supports of his royal throne by his tyrannical and unjust measures, Bolingbroke has lost no opportunity of gaining the affections of the people thus alienated from Richard. The very day of his departure into exile is not without its hopeful omens, and Richard already began to perceive in the banished duke "our subjects' next degree in hope." The cunning ways by which the exiled lord seeks to draw the peoples' hearts is best described by the King himself:

"How he did seem to dive into their hearts
With humble and familiar courtesy;
What reverence he did throw away on slaves;
 wooing poor craftsmen with the craft of smiles,
And patient underbearing of his fortune.
Off goes his bonnet to an oyster wench;
A brace of draymen bid 'God speed him well,'
And had the tribute of his supple knee,
With 'Thanks my countrymen, my loving
friends.' "

And with what astuteness he gains the nobles to his standard by the sweetness and affability of his conversation! Yet he carefully avoids making any statements which might lead these lords to expect anything like an undue influence over him when he should gain the throne. He was too wise, indeed, not to profit by the experience purchased at so great a cost by Richard. Prompted, doubtless, to some extent by the injuries he himself had sustained at the hands of Richard's favorites, he had early resolved "to pluck

away these caterpillars of the common-wealth;" and is not slow in impressing Northumberland with the fact that no such favoritism need be looked for from him. His firm command to that noble as the latter was insolently urging the humiliated King, after Bolingbroke brought him to London, to ravel out his weaved-up follies,

"Urge it no more, my lord Northumberland,"

sounds the death knell of this baneful custom. His subsequent dealings with Percy and Northumberland show how strongly he adhered to his original resolution.

But, perhaps, the most striking contrast between the two characters lies in the motives which animate them when affairs come ultimately to a crisis. It is then that Bolingbroke's active, energetic manhood shows itself. He knows that all depends on himself and misses no opportunity of furthering his interests. Alive to every occasion, sparing of words when action is required, he adopts the wise principle

"Awhile to work and after holiday."

Richard, on the other hand, seems to lose all manliness and energy just when circumstances most demand them. Instead of making any effort to save his falling throne he would

"sit upon the ground,
And tell sad stories of the death of kings."

When chided by Carlisle, who reminds him that

"The means that Heaven yields must be embraced
And not neglected,"

he breaks forth into plaintive, sentimental musings characteristic of the pleasure-loving, easy habits of life which he had contracted. In the meantime Hereford, through ceaseless, well-directed activity

"Grows strong and great in substance and in
friends,"

till soon

"King Richard, he is in the mighty hold
Of Bolingbroke,"

who forthwith takes him to London; and here can be seen the estimation in which both men are held by the people. York's words are best—

"the duke, great Bolingbroke,
With slow, but stately pace, kept on his course,
While all tongues cried, 'God save thee Boling-
broke,'

You would have thought the very windows spake
So many greedy looks of young and old
Through casements darted their desiring eyes
Upon his visage; and that all the walls
With painted imagery had said at once,
Jesu preserve thee! welcome, Bolingbroke!"

That the deposed King had quite lost the
peoples' hearts was plainly seen, for

"men's eyes

Did scowl on Richard; no man cried, 'God save
him!'

No joyful tongue gave him his welcome home;
But dust was thrown upon his sacred head."

Such was the outcome of the nerveless, inconstant, vacillating policy of the tyrannical and imperious king. We cannot but feel that he wronged his subjects. His lavishing their treasure on the upstarts with which he surrounded his throne; his blank charters; his farming the realm, are all unjust measures aimed against the rights of his people, against the very life of the nation. The prudent, observing Bolingbroke early saw how such conduct would terminate, and he at once set about establishing his own interests with a persistency and energy that enables him always to proceed without any unnecessary or untimely hesitation. He is, in short, a man of action—"a formidable king of deeds," and seems to have been made expressly for the work he undertook. Indeed, he could hardly have had a less formidable opponent than Richard, but the skill and wisdom with which he takes advantage of each of Richard's failings and misdeeds, along with the energy and strength of will he manifests on all critical occasions, shows that he in almost any situation was "framed for such success as waits upon personal ambition." The most striking feature in Richard's character is just the very opposite of Bolingbroke's. Love of pleasure, love of self, had led Richard into such an effeminate, easy-going, indolent habit of living, that even in sorrow he loves to contemplate his misfortunes with a melancholy pleasure instead of energetically rising in defence of his own rights. And indeed, how selfish,

too, the King appears when overtaken by adversity. Never once does he lament the ruin into which he has brought others. All his thoughts are centred on himself and his own downfall.

On the whole, the character of Richard is quite contemptible; at times he is really disgusting. Yet he is not without some good. He occasionally exhibits a keen, practical judgment, but he has not constancy enough to avail himself of this great quality. With a few good counselors, he would, without doubt, have creditably acquitted himself of the onerous duties of his regal station. Unfortunately, however, he could not submit his own views to anyone from whom he might expect disapproval. He would invariably consult only those who he knew would not oppose him, or rather who were sure to flatter his vanity by a feigned coincidence of views. The King's downfall was the result of his own misconduct. He was both priest and victim. His opponent, Bolingbroke, knew him better than he knew himself and wisely allowed matters to take their course, watching attentively the drift of events until the moment for action came; and then by masterly skill and statesmanlike ability he soon gains possession of the throne whence Richard had ousted himself through tyranny and injustice.

But though Bolingbroke is certainly endowed with brilliant and sterling qualities, though he has the vigilance and sagacity, the energy and presence of mind of the warrior coupled with the prudence and foresight of the statesman and the vehemence and earnestness of the orator, yet he has his defects,—defects, too, of no trivial nature, springing from ambition and thirst for power and glory. When once he resolved to overturn the throne there was no means which he would not employ. While he was not naturally cruel, still, if cruelty furthered his ends, he did not abstain from it. The death of Richard's retainers was doubtless perpetrated chiefly to please the people whom they had offended. How often, too, he practices a humility as distasteful as it is deceptive. We cannot gaze with com-

placency on the King's haughty rival bestowing so freely the "tribute of his supple knee" upon all whom it is his interest to gain. York speaks our sentiments when he reproved the deceiving lord:

"Show me thy humble heart, and not thy knee,
Whose duty is deceivable and false."

This crafty manoeuvring did not escape the listless King himself.

Though Bolingbroke knew that Richard was helpless in his iron grasp still he kneels to address the man whom he will soon overthrow. But Richard was not deceived,

"We rather had my heart might feel your love
Than my displeased eye to see your courtesy.

... your heart is up, I know

Thus high at least, although your knee be low,"

and he raises his hand to where the crown had pressed his regal brows, the crown for which Bolingbroke was anxious. But what most causes us to withhold from Bolingbroke much of the admiration and favor which his wise and energetic career has earned is the death of Richard. True, the new King strongly disclaims any participation in the deed. Yet, in the light of his own words and of the circumstances in which he was placed, it is hard to free him from a share in the guilt.

"Didst thou not mark the king, what words he
spake,

Have I no friend will rid me of this living fear?"

and as though to leave no doubt as to his meaning

"he spoke it twice

And urged it twice together."

It must not be forgotten that Bolingbroke was an usurper and hence was liable to all the faults which so frequently attend such forcible depositions and usurpations. Richard was perhaps a "living fear;" his followers might yet grow powerful enough to give Bolingbroke serious trouble; those very lords who had deserted him might just as easily now desert their new master and again join the ex-king's standards. Such reasons would certainly have their full weight with Bolingbroke, and the general tenor of his conduct does not convey the idea that he

would long allow such menaces to exist about his yet unstable throne.

We may quite safely say that the murder of the deposed King will ever serve to mar the general character of the usurper. But, though Richard was the victim, he was also the party in whom the cause of the act lay. The usurpation was the more immediate reason for the act; yet, the usurpation itself was brought about by Richard's misgovernment, and hence, his death was but part of the series of events which necessarily followed his deposition. It is, indeed, strange how Richard's character affects us. Though we pity the dethroned monarch as he laments his folly in the lonesome prison, yet, looking back on his career, we feel a kind of contempt or aversion arising in us, and a feeling that he received but his just deserts. It is hard to pass judgment on him. His faults were many and great, yet he was not naturally a mean man. Weakness, self-love, and desire of pleasure and ease had entirely undermined his character and led him to many grievous excesses. But these were the results chiefly of his early training; and in this light, though we may occasionally be loath to side with the imbecile King, we cannot but sympathize with him in his affliction.

The changes and fluctuations which he undergoes are really amazing. Now in highest realms of pride and conceit, he glories in the greatness of the station in which Providence has placed him. As it was given by God, so he says, it can be withdrawn by Him alone. Hence he would take out of it all that pleased and suited him; the cares attendant on his position he would not accept. But when humiliation comes upon him in consequence of his misdemeanors he is plunged into overwhelming grief, whence the transition to dejection and despair, and apparently into the initial stages of insanity is rapid and complete. Occasionally capable of being roused to manliness and vehemence as his denunciation of the favorites whom he thought false and the Parliament scene amply exhibits, he had not persistency and energy enough to carry him

beyond the moment, and then he yielded to every feeling of sorrow and regret. His musings show a sentimentalism entirely too maudlin and effeminate for a kingly character. His last words are his noblest and win our hearty sympathy and approval,

"Mount, mount my soul thy seat is up on high.
Whilst my gross flesh sink downward here to die."

Richard was unfortunate in having to contend with so formidable an opponent as Bolingbroke. As of all his subjects there was none who knew better the King's failings, none more capable of taking advantage of them with greater skill and success. Richard had always regarded Hereford with fear and suspicion and was heartily glad to rid himself of this standing menace to his own welfare. And well might he fear him. With a judgment so penetrating and clear, a resolution so unswerving, an energy so unremitting and well-directed, all combined in timely and well-planned action he was indeed well worthy of almost any opponent. But no ordinary character could have withstood him after he once secured a foothold whence he might direct his endeavors.

Crafty, bold, highly politic and very affable, there were few who could resist his winning approaches. If aught were wanting, none were more capable of perceiving it than he. Though men grudged everything to Richard, they would willingly give their last possession to Bolingbroke. Though the recipient of great favors, yet he never allowed any one to think that his support was indispensable. Indeed, when at all able, he gave this openly to be understood. Bolingbroke was in truth as strong and skilful a usurper as Richard had been a weak and unfortunate king. Nothing was too daring for him, nothing too high for his ambition to aim at; no means were left by him unemployed, and his success was the reward of personal merit, just as Richard's sad fate was the outcome of his own demerit and misrule.

E. J. McCarthy,

98.

A HUNGARIAN BI-CENTENNIAL.

These lines are founded upon an incident of the seventeenth century.

The Bishop of Clonfert, in Ireland, Walter Lynch, of a noble Galway family, was with several others exiled to the desert island of Innishobhin. After suffering unparalleled misfortunes, he escaped to the continent and was hospitably received by the Bishop of Raab, in Hungary, where he remained till his death in 1663. He left a great reputation for sanctity; and a picture of the Blessed Virgin, before which he was accustomed to pray in all his difficulties, and which he brought from Ireland, was placed on an altar in the cathedral at Raab. On St. Patrick's day, 1697, the image wept tears of blood from six in the morning till nine in the evening, and the marvellous event was witnessed by great crowds of spectators, both Catholic and Protestant. But the most remarkable feature is that in that same year, 1697, the Williamite parliament passed the atrocious laws driving all ecclesiastics from Ireland. The Hungarians are this year celebrating the bi-centennial of the event.]

At Raab, on Hungary's fertile soil,

Where Danube's waters smile and foam,
Famed Clonfert's bishop found a home
To end his wanderings and his toil.

A Lynch of noble Galway race,

Whom all misfortune loud did mock,
And drove afar from his loved flock
In exile drear his path to trace.

Long in strange lands he prayed and wrought,

His holy life revered by all,
Until he heard the Master's call
Unto the guerdon he had sought.

In exile's dearth one sacred hoard,

The Virgin Mother's pictured form,
From Ireland brought, made rich and warm
The chilliest day at stranger board.

Full many a time, but vainly ne'er,

Had he before that likeness kneeled
And prayed the Virgin pure to shield
Her much-tried son. With fervent prayer

In every trial and grief and pain,

To her kind care he had recourse,
And ever found in it a source
Of comfort soft as gentle rain.

This precious relic, much endeared

Through him to all the land, was placed
Within a noble fane, and graced
A chancel altar for it reared.

When lo! the day that Eire would sound

—Did grief choke not—her patron's praise
The weeping picture spread amaze!
Its eyes streamed blood, streamed to the ground.'

It wept for grief at Erin's woe,

At tyrant laws and direful fate,
Imposed on her by England's hate
Of the nation's faith, th' untiring foe.

For in that year the darkest hour

Of Erin's long and starless night,

The penal laws and lawless might
Swept all the land with tempest's power.

But now that image weeps no more,
No more bewails in tears of blood
The sweeping blast, the evil flood
That drenched the land in days of yore.

And now, too, may her people cease
To wail their woe in bitter sighs,
And with the gleaming in the skies
Of brighter hope, their fears appease.



EDMUND SPENSER.

CHAUCER's genius deservedly entitled him to a very prominent place among the benefactors of the English language. He gave it life and vigor; he clothed it in a garb which time was to leave unaltered, and secured an honorable place in society for the hitherto despised votaries of literature. The natural expectation which the consideration of such benefits forces upon us is, that a rapid succession of standard authors should have immediately succeeded this great master and given a finishing touch to his achievements. Yet such was not the case. The youth of a nation's literature is not advanced to full manhood within the space of a few years. And England was still to wait in impatient expectation, during more than half a century, before another poet worthy of being compared with Chaucer was to make his appearance.

During this period Chaucer was the artist on whose productions others gazed with admiration, whom they imitated with the success of mere imitation; but they dared not enter a path unexplored by him, for fear of not attaining to that perfection which is indispensable to all original productions when they are judged by a masterly standard. At last, however, after fifty years of inactive admiration of Chaucer's works, England gave birth to a poet, who felt himself sufficiently endowed to lay aside the bonds of imitation, who was to strike a chord more resonant than even that of his illustrious predecessor; to give to the English language a permanent form and adapt her

with equal force and beauty to widely diverse themes.

By a computation from his own writings we lay down the year 1552 as that of the birth of Edmund Spenser. This first great representative of Elizabeth's reign was born in London, of poor, but noble parents. Nothing trustworthy is known of Edmund's childhood. Judging, however, from his subsequent career, we may conjecture that it was devoid of proper training and comfort. What year he left his paternal roof to enter the "Merchant Taylor's School" is also uncertain. From henceforward the history of the poet's life has been handed down to us.

Spenser left the above-named institution in April, 1569. Whilst there he showed considerable taste for literature, as is evident from his productions of this period. In May of the same year he was entered as sizar at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. Notwithstanding the fact that the manual duties to which he was necessitated, often interfered with his studies, Spenser's progress in the University was rapid. This is demonstrated by his having been made Bachelor of Arts as early as 1573, and Master of Arts three years later.

On leaving Cambridge, the poet spent some time in the North of England where he first became acquainted with that "fair widowed daughter of the glen"—Rosalind; and notwithstanding the subsequent unkindness of which she was guilty, he sang of her beauty, love and goodness in some of his most charming poems.

A year later Spenser went to the South of England. Here he had the good fortune of making the acquaintance of the Earl of Leicester. The veneration which the poet always entertained for Leicester was remarkable. And, indeed, loyalty to friendship was one of his special characteristics. The following lines in the "Ruines of Time" are very expressive of the Earl's position and character:

"It is not long since these two eyes beheld
A mightie Princee of most renowned race,
Whom England high in court of honour held,
And greatest ones did sue to gaine his grace;

Of greatest ones, he greatest in his place
Sate in the bosom of his Sovereign
And Right and Loyall did his word maintaine."

Sir Philip Sidney who was on very intimate terms with Leicester, became henceforward one of Spenser's most valuable friends.

In 1580, Spenser was made Secretary to Lord Grey, of Wilton, who had been but lately appointed governor of Ireland. The poet rendered great services to Lord Grey, both by his advice and military abilities. He remained in Ireland until 1588. It was here that Spenser's true character was unfolded. Had he been a man of noble and humane principles, considering the influence he exerted over Lord Grey, the cruelties of which the Irish people were at this time victims would certainly have been mitigated by him. But Spenser was covetous, he wanted possessions. Therefore, no means was left untried to enrich himself at the expense of the unfortunate Irish. The province of Munster, where he held the grade of Captain of the Army, was depopulated and its lands divided among the so-called "English Undertakers." He himself received as a recompense for his services about three thousand acres of the lands of the Desmonds. The Queen also appointed him Clerk of the Council of Munster.

The year 1588 witnessed Spenser's short visit to England. Whilst there; Raleigh who had previously paid the poet a visit at his residence in Kilcolman, wished to introduce him to Court. But this was by no means an easy task. Even Spenser's genius and spirit of conformity were long unable to appease Lord Burleigh and his accomplices, who at this time exerted influence over the Court and whom he had previously censured in his "Mother Hubbard."

Spenser has left us an admirable picture of this eventful period of his life,

"Full little knowest thou that hast not tried,
What hell it is in suing long to bide,
To speed to-day, to be put back to-morrow
To feed on hope, to pine with fear and sorrow;
To have thy prince's grace yet want his peers'
To have thy asking, yet wait many years;
To pet thy soul with crosses and with cares,

To eat thy heart through comfortless despairs;
To fawn, to crouch, to wait, to ride, to run,
To spend, to give, to wait, to be undone."

At last, however, Raleigh's personal influence with the Queen prevailed, and the poet found himself in the presence of his "Gloriana." He straightforward presented to her the first three books of the "Fairie Queene." Elizabeth feigned pleasure, expressed her delight at being presented with such a beautiful production, and hinted to her Secretary to give Spenser one hundred pounds sterling. The Secretary considered this sum too large. "Well then,"—said the Queen—"give him what is reason." The poet waited for the money, but in vain; and after some time presented the following lines to her majesty:

"I was promised on a time
To have reason for my rhyme,
From that time until this season
I received nor rhyme nor reason."

This stanza had its desired effect.

In 1591 Spenser was honored with the title of Poet Laureate, to which dignity was added an annuity of fifty pounds.

The year following he again sailed for Ireland and married a short time after. Judging from the general tone of the "Amoretti," his married life seems to have been a happy one.

Spenser's irritating character made him an object of displeasure to all the English "undertakers," and his lust for gain enraged the remaining portion of the Munster population. They rose up in rebellion in the beginning of 1598, expelled a great number of the "undertakers" and levelled to the ground their habitations. Spenser was among this unhappy number. His fortune was destroyed in an instant, one of his children perished in the flames, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he escaped with the rest of his family the fury of the justly aroused Irish inhabitants. The unhappy poet regained the English shore, but he did not long outlive his misfortune. On January 16th, 1599, the report spread that Spenser was no more. His body was borne with great pomp to Westminster Abbey, and consigned to the earth hard by the tomb of Chaucer.

The life of Spenser serves as an example, striking, indeed, where greatness was unattended by goodness. Endowed by nature with no ordinary talent, he degraded it by treading in the footsteps of the generality of his contemporaries, whose lives were stained by subservience and who lived on the spoils of others. In his social relations we find nothing honorable, even when allowance is made for the intricate position in which the men of letters were placed. He flattered the mighty to obtain their favor; pictured their vices as virtues for gain's sake; and was willing to undergo any humiliation to maintain the eminence to which he was raised.

Nothing can justify the clothing of Mary Stuart in Envy's garb—which Spenser has so powerfully effected in the "Fairie Queene," nor the support he tendered to the oppression of the Irish when his own talents might have lettered their condition. Above all, the praises he has lavished upon Elizabeth, are not consistent with truth.

The works of this great author are numerous and deservedly admired. As early as 1569, he began to write for publication. But his early productions are for the most part mere translations. "The Vision of Bellay" and that of "Petrarch" are among Spenser's earliest works. Both are translations, but the language is admirable. Indeed, as regards the perfection of language, all his works are about equally valuable.

The following lines from the "Vision of Petrarch" shall serve at once as a sample of Spenser's early force and the character of these two poems:

"When I behold this fickle, trustless state
Of vaine worldes glorie, flitting too and fro,
And mortal men tossed by troublous fate
In restless seas of wretchedness and woe,
I wish I might this wearie life forego,
And shortly turne unto my happie rest,
Where my free spirite might not anie more
Be vext with sights that doo her peace molest."

Spenser next prepared for publication a work which immediately made him the first poet in England. It was given to the world in 1579 and entitled the "Shepheardes Calendar." The most sentiment

tal and graceful of his poems, the "Shepheardes Calendar" is nevertheless devoid of such merit as might endear it to the less favorable disposed critics of subsequent ages. It lacks that force which is so essential to the interest and undying popularity of even the greatest effusion of genius. Moreover, the low Puritanic sentiments which are therein expressed have more than once disgusted the lovers of impartiality and justice.

The general argument of this work could not be better given than in the words: "These XII. Aeglogues"—writes he in his letter to Harvey—"every where answering to the seasons of the twelve monethes, may be well divided into three formes or ranckes. For eyther they be Plaintive, as the first, the sixth, the eleventh and the twelfth; or Recreative such as al those bee which containe matter of love, or commendation of special personages; or Morall which for the most part be mixed with some satyricall bitterness,—namely, the second, of reverence dewe to olde age; the fifth, of coloured deceit; the seventh and ninth, of dissolute Shepheards and pastours; the tenth, of contempt of poetrie and pleasant wits."

Let the following quotation serve as an example of the gracefulness of the entire poem:

"Is not thilke the merry moneth of May,
When love-lads masken in fresh aray?
How falles it then we no merrier bene
Ylike as others, girt in gaudy greene?
Our bloncket liveries bene all to sadde
For thilke same season, when all is ycladd
With pleasaunce; the ground with grasse, the
wods
With greene leaves, the bushes with blooming
buds."

During his stay in Ireland, Spenser, probably at the advice of Sidney and Raleigh, first conceived the plan of the "Fairie Queene." This poem was probably begun in 1580. The first three books were printed in 1590, and the remaining portion four years later. It is chiefly on this work that Spenser's fame as a poet rests. Highly imaginative in its concept, the "Fairie Queene" is an admirable example of grace, beauty, de-

scriptive power and artificial display. The entire poem is romantic. Yet, considered as a romance, it lacks clearness and interest. Hence but few can find real pleasure in perusing its pages. Moreover, the descriptions are often too protracted to be striking, and too unreal for the sustaining of interest. Yet considering this poem in its entirety it shall ever be the food of poetical minds. The music and purity of its language shall always be a powerful agent in advancing those to artistic eminence whom nature has endowed with the science of song. And hence the title "poets' poet," which has been added to Spenser's name.

The author of the "Fairie Queene" himself thought its plot too complicated for adequate perception. He has consequently handed it down to us in one of his letters to Harvey. We quote it in part: "The generall end of all the books is to fashion a gentlemen or noble person in vertuous and gentle discipline. Which for that I conceived should be most plausible and pleasing, being coloured with an historicall fiction, the which the most part of men delight to read, rather for variety of matter than for profite of the ensample, I chose the historye of King Arthure, as most fitte for the excellency of his person . . . and also furthest from the danger of envy and suspition of present time. . . . I labour to pourtraict in Arthure before he was King, the image of a brave Knight perfected in the twelve private morall Vertues as Aristotle hath devised. In that Faery Queene I mean Glory in my generall intention but in my particular I conceive the most excellent and glorious person of our sovaine the Queene and her Kingdome in Faery land."

Spenser intended to extend this poem to twelve books, each book treating of a special virtue and later on to write twelve other books which were to embrace the twelve political virtues of Aristotle in the person of King Arthur. This, unfortunately, he never accomplished.

"Mother Hubbard," the most successful satirical production of Spenser, was published some time before the "Fairie

Queene," but it was probably written sooner.

The poet himself tells us that it was composed in the "raw conceit of his youth." In this poem Spenser has combined simplicity and elegance more happily than in any other of his works, and he spares none of his power to ridicule the customs and pretensions of the nobility. The entire plot is based on the wanderings and conversations of an "Ape" and a Foxe in whom some of Spenser's enemies are personified. Notice the humor and satire in the following description:

"The pasport ended, both they forward went;
The Ape clad souldierlike, fit for th' intent
In a blew ratchet with a crosse of red
And manie slits, is if that he had shedd
Much blood through many wound therein received

Which had the use of his right arme bereaved.
Upon his head an old Scotch cap he wore,
With a plume feathe all to peeces tore;
His breeches were made after the new cut
Al Portugese, lose like an emptie gut,
And his hose broken high above the heeling
And his shoes beaten out with traveling.
But neither sword nor dagger he did beare;
Seems that no foes revengement he did feare;
In stead of them a handsome bat he held,
On which he leane as one fawre in elde."

Of Spenser's minor poems none, perhaps, aroused more admiration than "The Ruines of Time," and his two hymns, the one of "Heavenly Love," the other of "Heavenly Beautie." This was due chiefly to the novelty of their character, and the truth and nobleness of sentiment which they inculcate.

What more inspiring can we desire than the following apostrophe to our Lord:

"O blessed Well of love! O Floure of Grace!
O glorious Morning-Starre, O Lamp of Light!
Most lively image of thy Father's face
Eternal King of Glorie, Lord of Might
Mecke Lamb of God, before all worlds beight
How can we thee requite for all this good?
Or what can prize that thy most precious blood?"

Such are briefly the principal works of this first real representative of the Golden Age of English literature. Spenser's rank among English poets has been controverted. The majority of critics, however, award to him a position next to

Milton. This opinion has not resulted, so much, from the consideration of his innate poetical genius as from the admiration which his art and beauty of expression has engendered in the breasts of those who have perused his works. As a perfect master of language, Spenser stands unrivalled. He was capable of moulding it into combinations expressive alike to the eye and the ear. He could make it produce that beautiful harmony and music which the bandmaster often fails to bring forth. In reading his works we are, in spite of ourselves, carried away by their melody, and long after they have been laid aside, their grace, their swell and their subsiding tone fills our senses with the same impression as the reproduction of some masterpiece of music, or the vision of some unrivalled work of art.

Spenser found all the forms of verse existing in his time inadequate to the expression of his meaning and sentiments. Hence he invented the so-called "Spenserian Stanza." This stanza consists of nine lines, the last of which is an Alexandrine. All the others are heroic. The verses rhyme as follows: The first and third; the second, fourth, fifth and seventh; the sixth, eighth and ninth. Spenser used this stanza with masterly success in as many as 36,000 lines. It was attempted not unfrequently after him, but with little success.

Another great characteristic of this poet is to be found in the excellence of his descriptions. Though many others, inferior in poetical talent to this great master, have seemingly surpassed him in this point, it does not follow that their descriptive powers excelled his own. They concreted their pictures and consequently made them more striking; he extended his and thus caused their beauty and perfection to escape the first observation of an unstudied critic. Indeed, if we closely examine his pictures in their entirety, we shall find in them the genuine characteristics of a great painter, the beauties of whose productions are only found after close and studied examination. Spenser delineates the intrinsic qualities and dispositions of his char-

acters. He bids us judge of the exterior by the interior—a sign that he possessed the genius both of the poet and of the artist, since the perfection of each consists in the adequate portraiture of the external reality by the standard of the hidden interior.

But, though generally extensive, his descriptions are sometimes concrete and none the less beautiful:

"Ah see the virgin rose how sweetly shee
Doth first peepe foorth with bashful modestee
That fairer seemes the less ye see her may!
Lo! see soone after how more bold and free
Her bared bosome she doth broad display!
Lo! see soon after how she fades and falls away!"

In the description of combats Spenser has had few rivals:

"But ere they (Huddibrass Sansloy) could proceede unto the place
Where he (Guyon) abode, themselves at discord fell
And cruell combat ioyned in middle space;
With horrible assault and fury fell,
They heapt huge strokes and scorned life to quell
That all on uprose from her settled seat
The house was rayed, and all that in did dwell;
Seemed that loude thunder with amazement
great
Did rend the ratling skyes with flames of fouldring heat."

But there is one domain, especially, where Spenser reigns supreme,—namely that of *abstract personifications*. He has created for himself, as it were, a new world from whence his characters are drawn. That mind naturally inclined to revel in the regions of the abstract found in the richness of its imagination sufficient food to supply the flights of the loftiest fancy and the most varied power of description. From the perusal of his works we are inclined to imagine him seated in a paradise unknown to man, sketching every feature, both inward and outward, of his creations as they successively defile before him. Now he portrays Holiness surrounded with beauty captivating enough to transport the human intellect. Now Chastity is depicted in colors sufficiently glowing to make one discredit that it was a man who described it so. Then again his tone changes, sweet music is turned into noise, and we behold the quintessence of wickedness in the personification of

Pride. But when Despair is portrayed, we find the description so familiar, that it requires some effort to conquer the force of our imagination which is ever tending to present before us,

"That cursed man, low sitting on the ground,
Musing full sadly, in his sullen mind."

The following lines contain the description of Despair:

"His griesie lockes, long growen and unbound
Disordered hong about his shoulders round
And hid his face: through which his hollow eyne
Lookt deadly dull, and stare'd as astound;
His raw-bone cheekes, through penurie and pine
Were shronke into his innes, as he did never
dyne.

His garment nought lost many ragged clouts
With thornes together pind and patched was,
The which his naked sides he wrapt abouts."

Not less striking is the description of his dwelling:

"His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
Far underneath a craggy cliff ypyght
Dark, dolefull, dreary, like a greedy grave
That still for cairion carcasses doth crave;
And all about old stockes and stubs of trees
Whereon nor fruite nor leafe was ever seene,
Did hang upon the ragged rocky knees:
On which had many wretches hanged beene
Whose carcasses were scattered on the greene
And throwne about the cliffs." . . .

Spenser, like Milton, indulged in long similes. He used this figure more than any other, the Metaphor excepted, and with great success.

Notice the following:

"But still when Guyon came to part their fight
With heavie load on him they freshly gan to
smight,

As a tall ship tossed in troublous seas
Whom raging windes, threatning to make the
pray

Of the rough rockes doe diversly disease,
Meetes the contrarie billowes by the way
That her on either side do sore assay

And boast to swallow her in greedy grave
Shee scornng both their spights does make wide
way

And with her breast breaking their foaming wave
Does ride on both their backs and faire herself
doth save;

So boldly he him beares and rusheth forth
Betweene them both by conduct of his blade."

If Spenser's works are perused but seldom by the multitude, we must not attribute this to the lack of genius in his productions but to the peculiarity of their character. Men are naturally inclined to

seek in the portraits of others their own resemblance; they take pleasure in examining the reality as it is known to them, and becomes enthusiastic over the recounting of the deeds, sufferings, and triumphs of those to whose species they belong. Outside of these circles but few are interested. But few care to live in regions which their fancy cannot reach. This is precisely why Spenser is not a poet of the multitude. His imagination carried him beyond the confines of real existence—he portrayed mere resemblances which dwell, it is true, in human speech, but which are not intermingled with human nature. However, the regions of fancy shall ever be inhabited by those in whose ears the Muses sing—and these shall never cease to admire the beauties of Spenser's productions as well as drink of the fullness of his riches.

Frank A. Retka,

'97.



THE STUDY OF METAPHYSICS.

METAPHYSICS is commonly regarded as a vague and somewhat useless science; hence many students find it very uninteresting. In this, as in all popular opinions, there is a mixture of truth and falsehood. The science may be vague in as much as the subject matter itself is abstruse. It deals with the deepest abstractions—in it are laid down the general principles of all the sciences. It is this absolute necessity of abstract reasoning that renders the study of metaphysics the most difficult, consequently, to some persons, the most uninteresting of all philosophy. In other sciences our imagination has tangible material to work upon. But in Metaphysics the imagination must be silenced, must be restrained, and for the most part, totally suppressed. The concepts, which in other sciences are so helpful, such as the representations of sensible and material objects and others founded upon them, are, as a rule, not to be relied upon in the study of this treatise.

Metaphysics transcends what is sensible

and material. In this study truths and principles, as they are the prototypes of these material things, alone engage our thought. The essences of things and their necessary modes of being are the subjects of our consideration. We must go back to the fundamental, primary principles of all philosophy and reasoning. Thus where Metaphysics ends, there only does the vulgar mind begin; hence the prevalent idea of its vagueness and its utter lack of interest.

But to the truly philosophical student this treatise is of essential importance. Already in the course of Logic he has got an occasional glimpse of other subjects, such as God, Man, the World, the Human Soul. Though only a mere glimpse, it was yet enough to show him how deep and interesting these subjects are, and still more, how combined, how interlinked are their associations with one another. Hence, to comprehend these subjects to any considerable extent, to investigate them intelligently and with advantage, he must be familiar with the common grounds on which they stand, the foundation of those close relations which he perceives between them. Moreover, he has been accustomed, hitherto, to employ expressions common to these individual subjects, such as Being, Truth and Essence, of which expressions he has had but a very vague and superficial notion. But now comes the treatise that makes him familiar with these common grounds, with these fundamental expressions. It is Metaphysics.

Viewing all these individual subjects from a Metaphysical standpoint, he is like one who enjoys a bird's-eye view, not merely of a single city, but of a whole continent, and beholding at the same time all the relations, commercial, historical and religious, that exist between them. The grandeur of such a view cannot be exaggerated. The vastness of the knowledge thus acquired can scarcely be appreciated. Nor can this knowledge be at all compared to that gathered piecemeal, by visiting each of the several countries, and by studying their respec-

tive national customs and international relations.

Such is the advantage of a careful and intelligent study of Metaphysics. When engaged in this treatise we stand above human things, we pass beyond all animal life; even mental things, dependent and relying on our imagination, are left behind, and our intellect wings its flight aloft to regions spiritual, ay, almost divine. We must study *things*, *thoughts* and *expressions* at such a point of view, as to embrace not merely the universe, but universal possibility, even ranging over the finite and the infinite, over time and eternity. It is impossible to speak of Being and Essence, and such fundamental things without bringing in God, even though it be but at a distance and only by analogy. Yet with all due respect and allowance for the infinite distance between the Creator and the Creature, we speak of the Being and Essence of God, and we find ourselves occasionally launched into those sublime proofs of God's infinitude, so beautifully developed by St. Thomas, from the assumption that God is "Being itself personified"—thus giving such a wonderfully simple and philosophical confirmation to the Scriptural definition of God, handed down by Himself. "I am who am," "*Ego sum qui sum*."

And, behold, after passing through all this we have reached only the ante-chamber of the sublime structure. We have as yet been but wandering about the beautiful, fascinating courtyard. We have not yet penetrated very far into the domain of Metaphysics. However, if even this preliminary view, this mere preface, has so fully repaid us for the difficulty of the abstraction which is so requisite, of what value must be the study of such questions as the True, the Good and the Beautiful?

Truth, though considered in Logic, properly belongs to Metaphysics, in as much as it is a property common to all being. Truth is necessarily connected with God, because in the absolute sense, the truth of things consists in their con-

formity with the intellect that constitutes them. All things are as the Mind of God ordained them to be. No matter how they are, no matter what their nature is, all things are, to some degree, expressive of the perfections or power of the Creator. When we consider truth in this absolute way, and at this higher point of view, we can readily understand how small and puny is the truth which man can ever attain. We then perceive how inadequate are his conceptions of things, and, therefore, how shadowy and incomplete, though none the less real, is the truth which he acquires.

The consideration of goodness also forms part of this treatise, since, in a fundamental sense every being is good. As truth consists in the conformity of a thing with the intellect that constitutes it, so goodness may be described as the conformity of the thing with the will, the desire or appetite of the subject contemplating it. The foundation of goodness, or as it is generally termed, fundamental goodness, lies in the perfection of the thing's being, and it is this perfection that attracts and satisfies the appetite. As the intellectual appetite is essentially superior to the sensitive one, real, true goodness is that which conforms to this intellectual desire. Evil is nothing but the negation or privation of good in some form or other.

E. J. McCarthy,

'98.

[To be continued.]



A TRIP TO RUSSIA.

THE wide spread renown of American liberty excited in me, whilst still a mere boy, the desire to forsake Russia and to wander to the shores of the New World. I was soon enabled to put this wish into execution, and I set sail for the land which haunted the dreams of my childhood. After spending several years in this country, during which time I had become a thorough American, the desire took possession of me to revisit once more the scenes of my youth. Accord-

ingly, I resolved to make the journey. For this a passport from the government of the United States, signed by the Russian consul was necessary, and this I had little difficulty in obtaining. I then set sail, and, after a fortnight, arrived at the Russian frontier.

After we had crossed the boundary, the train stopped at a small station where the passengers were obliged to pass between two files of soldiers, to an office, where our passports were examined. They then let us pass on, and I boarded a train for the interior.

The country through which we now passed was entirely level, and its general appearance denoted anything but prosperity. It was swampy, and full of forests of tangled undergrowth, infested by the famous Russian wolves. It was very sparsely inhabited, and the inhabitants all dwell in small villages at great distances apart. They cultivate the country around and live together for protection against the numerous bands of wolves that roam about the country during the winter.

The appearance of the peasants is miserable in the extreme. They are very poorly clad, and are, for the most part, barefooted. Their habitations are constructed of logs and mud, with thatch roofs. These huts have no floors, and their tables and chairs consist of a few boards supported on stakes driven into the ground.

At last the train arrived at its destination, but I was still some distance from the place where I wished to go. As I could travel no further by rail, I was obliged to procure a vehicle. This was a matter of no difficulty, one rouble (50 cents) was all the driver required to take me the thirty-two miles. We became acquainted in a very short time, and the driver showed great interest in all the particulars I related about America. He advised me, however, to turn back at once, "because," said he, "your passport will be no safeguard to you here in Russia. The police will find some cause for which to apprehend you, and then God only knows what may happen."

But I little heeded his words, and attached no importance to them.

At last I arrived at my destination and took leave of my friend, the driver. I remained in my native place for about two weeks without being molested. But one Sunday morning whilst going to church I perceived that I was followed by several gendarmes. They waited outside till service was over, and then followed me to a hotel where I went for my dinner. They said nothing to me, for, in Russia, it is forbidden to molest anybody on the street merely on suspicion. They entered, ordered their cigarettes and sat there, glaring at me till I had finished my dinner. When I wished to depart one of them approached me, and taking me by the shoulder, said in Russian, "*Skudawo*," (who are you?) "I am an American," replied I. They glanced significantly at one another, and then one of them said, "What do the Americans say about Russia?" I told them that the Americans considered it as but a half-civilized country. "And what do you think of it?" said he. "I think that it is really a dark country, and can by no means be compared with the United States," said I. "What are you doing here then, if you prefer the United States to Russia?" asked the gendarme. I told him that I had no intention of staying there, and that I had come only on a visit. They demanded my passport, and when I had produced it one of them looked at it and exclaimed, "*Wot maticznik!*" (here is a rebel). The gendarme retained my passport and ordered me to follow him.

A few minutes walk brought us to the office of the squire. When I entered this officer asked me where I was from. I replied, "why do you ask me this, do you not see my passport?" He then threatened me with long imprisonment, and told me that I was a Nihilist. I was so angered at this that I would have struck him had not the gendarmes held me back. For in Russia it is such a disgrace to be called a Nihilist, that there is a law prohibiting one man from calling it to another publicly, even if it is true; and

I afterwards learned from one of the gendarmes themselves that if I had attacked him nothing would have been done to me. They then took everything from me and ordered me to prison.

The next morning I was conducted by the gendarmes to a higher Court. When I arrived there one of the officers said that he wished to speak to me alone. Accordingly, I followed him into a private apartment. He then asked me if I had any money. "Yes," said I. "For," he continued, "money is necessary here in Russia. You cannot obtain your freedom unless you are willing to spend some money to purchase it. Justice is bought in Russia, and those who will not bribe their judges will be condemned," "for," he said, "only he can ride who puts plenty of grease on his wheels." He then promised me that if I would give him a small amount he would procure my release. "I will not give you a farthing for a bribe," said I. He gave me a few minutes to reflect, and then said, "Either consent to give me what I ask, or die in Siberia." Never will I consent to give you a bribe," I replied. He thereupon left the room and slammed the door in great anger.

I was then brought before the *Stedowatel*, (an officer who is the head of all the Criminal Courts of a whole Province save those that take cognizance of capital offenses). He asked me numerous questions about all my previous life. When I finished he asked me if all that I said was true, and then wished to know what was the meaning of the papers taken from me at my arrest (meaning of course my passport). I translated it into the Russian language, and after I had done so, he told me that they were not of the least use to me after I had crossed the Russian boundary. He asked me if I would consent to become a Russian citizen. "Never," replied I. He then ordered me back to prison, but I requested leave to see, or at least to write to the American Consul. These requests he refused, with a scornful laugh, saying, "You are now in our power, and no one on earth can release you from it." He,

moreover, threatened me with deportation to Siberia if I persisted in my refusal to become a citizen of Russia.

I remained in close confinement for four days, without seeing any person. After this I was put with the other prisoners. The apartment which they occupied was large and spacious, but it was lighted by only two very small windows, so high up and so deeply set in the wall that it was very difficult to read in the room. The only article of furniture therein was a large platform built against the wall, which served as bench and table by day, and a bed at night.

When I was ushered into this room by the jailer, all the prisoners, (and there were about a dozen of them) gathered around me, and pushing me from one to another, kept saying, "*grivna, grivna*," which signified that that they wished to receive money. I gave them some, and they immediately sent for some bread and herrings, for the regular prison fare is very scanty, and the prisoners are very glad to receive food from without, either from their friends or by supplying the jailer with the necessary money. The diet of the prisoners consists of two pounds of heavy black bread, which is very unpalatable on account of its sourness, and a quart of soup, or rather a quart of hot water with a little grain and lard in it. This is supplied but once a day, about ten in the morning, and the prisoner may keep it for his three meals or eat it at once, just as he wishes, but if he does not eat it at once, it will very likely be stolen by some of his hungry brethren. Each prisoner is, moreover, supplied with a small straw mattress and a great hair coat for his bedding. This coat, which has the letters C. P. on the back, denoting a criminal condemned to Siberia, is obliged to be worn by the prisoner whenever he appears outside the prison and within it, serves him as a covering for the night.

I remained about a fortnight in this place, and at the end of that time I was again brought before the *Sledowatel*, and was asked if I would now become a Russian citizen. I again refused, and was

immediately sent back to prison without being allowed to say a word. That same day he sent his servant, requesting me to come and speak to him privately. When I entered his private apartment he sent away his servant, and altogether seemed to be in a genial humor. He pointed me to a chair and began to talk quite sociably. He said that he pitied me, and wished to give me some good advice. He told me that the only way I could escape banishment to Siberia, was to become a Russian citizen. He advised me to ask to see him on the next day, and then request publicly to be admitted to Russian citizenship, and after this he sent me back to prison. I saw no other way of obtaining my freedom than by complying and I preferred Russian citizenship to exile in Siberia. Accordingly, on the next day, I asked to be allowed to see the *Sledowatel*, and then requested to become a Russian citizen. He wrote for some time on a paper and asked me to sign it. I wished to read it, but this he would not allow. I was then sent back to prison instead of being released as I had been led to expect. Then I became greatly terrified. I knew nothing of the nature of the document I had signed and I thought that I had been deceived. I asked the Warden of the prison what he thought they would do with me, and his answer, "The devil knows what they will do with you," gave me little encouragement. I remained three days in this state of terror and suspense without hearing anything of my fate. I could neither eat nor sleep, and I thought that it was all up with me, for I could not trust to the word of the Russian.

On the third day I fell into a swoon, and when I recovered I found myself in a comfortable room with a doctor standing beside me. He told me that I was now free, and when I was sufficiently recovered I was brought before a higher dignitary called the *Naczelnik*, or Governor of the province. He gave me my papers, and told me that I was now no longer a citizen of the United States, but a Russian subject, with all his rights and privileges. He told me also, that I could

now go, but that I would be for a time under the inspection of the police, until I should renounce the United States and adopt Russia as my country on oath. He informed me, moreover, that I should not be allowed to leave the town to which I was appointed, and that if I should be absent for more than twenty-four hours I should be condemned to eternal exile in Siberia.

I was now no longer hemmed in by the four walls of a prison, but I had by no means obtained my liberty. I was still a prisoner, and if not within as narrow limits as before, I was none the less surely bound down. Yet, I could not bear the idea of spending my whole life in Russia. I who had tasted of the sweets of American liberty could not brook the tyranny and despotism of that country. I longed to escape, and resolved to make the hazard of an attempt. I now cast about for some expedient to free myself. Many plans suggested themselves to me, but none of them seemed feasible. But being aware of how powerful a factor money is in Russia, I resolved to try what could be done by its means. An opportunity for this was not long forthcoming.

By the aid of some of my friends I traced out an old Jew who was willing to take me across the border for the sum of forty roubles. We were not long in coming to a bargain. He was willing to take the hazard, provided I would obey him in all things.

He told me to keep myself always in readiness, and he would take me off as soon as it was possible.

One Sunday evening, while taking a walk, I noticed a vehicle approaching me at full speed. The driver made a sign to me to mount, and in a few moments I was being whirled away rapidly towards the Russian frontier. We rode all night and when morning dawned I was put out of the carriage and led to a well furnished room where I was given my breakfast. I then went to bed but not to sleep. I thought continually of being pursued and caught, and then, Siberia. During the whole day I was in a state of great sus-

pense, and was really glad when at nightfall I was told to get ready to continue the journey. The carriage appeared at the door and I was off again. We travelled thus the whole of that night, and the following night, and on the third night I was told that we were near the boundary. I was then ordered to get out of the carriage, and was left in charge of a small boy of about twelve years of age. He conducted me to an old ditch some distance off, and told me to lie down there until some one should come for me. I remained here for four hours, in the dead of night, and they seemed rather to be interminable years.

The strangeness of my position, the complete loneliness in which I was left, the great risk I was incurring, the punishment I would have to undergo if caught—and I considered exile to Siberia a thousand times worse than death—the nearness of my release, all conspired to excite and terrify me to the last degree. After some hours of dreadful waiting, I beheld one of the frontier guards approaching me. I thought it was all over with me now. My eyes grew dim, a deadly chill came over my heart, and my whole body shook with dread. My long stay in the ditch had rendered me so nervous that I could not control myself. I would have ran, but my feet refused to move; I would have cried out, but my tongue refused to do its office. Indeed, terror had so taken possession of me that I was well nigh beside myself.

The soldier approached and said "*Pat chadi*," (follow me.) I knew not what to do. I could not escape; but I remembered the words of the Jew: "Obey without hesitation every order that is given you." I got up and followed the soldier.

After a walk of about a mile, we came to a small meadow between two hillocks. The soldier told me to sit down and he himself went forward to reconnoitre. I watched him from where I sat. He had a short conversation with the two soldiers whose beats bordered upon his own. They then separated and each went to a hillock, one on each side to guard against

intrusion, while my former conductor again approached and led me to a small stream which he told me to cross. I waded over and was then safe. There I was received by a German, who took me to his home and gave me a breakfast. He afterwards drove me to the depot where I met the Jew, who turned over to me all my effects which I had entrusted to him before leaving home.

He now explained to me, how it was the soldiers allowed me across the border. The Jew told me that it was his regular avocation to help deserters to cross the boundary, and that thousands were taken over every year by him. He also carried on a very lucrative trade in contraband articles between the two countries. For this purpose he had bribed the soldiers on the border and had them in his pay. Thus it was that the soldier himself conducted me across.

I soon after arrived in America, where I no longer need fear either Russian prisons or exile to Siberia. And when I recall my flight from Russia, I cannot but congratulate myself on the narrow escape I had, and resolve nevermore to trust myself to its power.

J. Halaburda,
1900.



JAMES O'NEIL was accosted by Walker the other day with the words, "My, Oh my, Jimmy, you do put me so much in mind of your namesake, the eminent Monte Cristo." "Why? how's that?" exclaimed James. "So different," responded our big full-back.



DONOVAN, who is very enthusiastic over Richard III., continually mutters, "My kingdom for a horse! My kingdom for a horse!" If the kind hand of fate ever grants his wish he will get a cheap horse. No offence, Gaunt.



KILLMEYER in declining the Greek Cardinal *Eis, Mia en* (one) will persist in shouting "*histe me a hen.*" This chicken stealing is not confined to the African race.

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Editorial.

The Study of Philosophy in Latin.

STUDYING philosophy in Latin has many advantages over studying it in the vernacular. Latin is a language peculiarly adopted to philosophical uses, far more so than any of the modern languages. But, in addition, it has been enriched and perfected by the use of centuries. Nearly all the great philosophers among the moderns, even outside the Scholastics, have written in it, and they have so perfected it, for their purposes, that it can scarcely be improved upon. The Latin expressions and terms are more accurate and terse than those of any modern language, and even in English treatises on philosophy recourse must be had to them.

But though for a student the studying of philosophy in Latin has so many advantages, it has many drawbacks.

When studied in Latin, philosophy can be no benefit to those who have not had occasion of profiting by a classical training, and hence it is hindered from doing a great deal of good. Nothing is more

necessary than a thorough course of Christian philosophy for all classes, especially now, when so many false systems and infidel theories are prevalent. A better knowledge of the truth must be spread among the people to combat the infidel sophistry scattered broadcast among them. Literature, at present, is flooded with infidel writings in the most pleasing dress, and unless truth is arrayed against them, they cannot but do a great deal of harm. There is no better way to do this than by placing at the disposal of a greater number, a sound training in the principles of Christian philosophy, which has hitherto been restricted to the few who are able to complete their classical training.

J. A. C.

* * *

The Study of Modern Languages.

THROUGHOUT the Middle Ages, down, practically, to the close of the last century, Latin was the ordinary language of the schools, the one common channel in which knowledge flowed. The mastery of Latin was the key to the world of sciences. And this common language greatly facilitated the communication and interchange of ideas among the learned.

A traveller seldom met with the embarrassment of not being able to speak the language peculiar to the country he was visiting. Latin was the usual medium of even ordinary conversation. But this common language no longer prevails. A multiplicity of tongues now holds its place. The knowledge of a single tongue is no longer sufficient to make the scholar. The world of science and art is almost unknown to the modern student unacquainted with the French, German and Italian tongues. And in more recent years, other languages have risen to be looked upon as a desirable appendage. The Hungarians are becoming so proficient in science as to give evidence of soon leading the van. And a knowledge of the Hungarian tongue will before long be found indispensable to the scientific student.

For purposes of study a *reading* knowledge is the essential requirement, and this

knowledge of the German, French and Italian tongues is now become a necessary condition of admission into the leading universities. Our own Catholic University at Washington, is among the most vigorous in exacting this entrance condition. In addition to the reading knowledge of these three languages, that of the Hungarian and other languages shall in a very short time be found to be a necessary addition to the thoroughly scientific student, for the works now being published in those tongues have already won the admiration of scientists. The reading knowledge is what is requisite for successful study. It is chiefly in travelling that the great advantages and necessity of a mastery of the spoken language appears.

Without a good command of the language of the countries which are visited, the traveller must rely solely on tutors, interpreters, and hotel officials. He is restrained from mixing in the society and among the ordinary people of the country. His knowledge, consequently, must forego a real understanding of the country, its people, its institutions and customs,—the very object of all intelligent travel.

Thus, instead of single language, which undoubtedly was highly favorable to intellectual development during the so-called Dark Ages, the modern student must spend his earliest and best years in the acquisition of several tongues. However, the real scientific progress of which we are witnesses seems to attest the beneficial efforts of this requisite study; and success in these scientific pursuits demand the reading knowledge of these leading modern languages, while travel to be beneficial requires also the knowledge of them.

E. J. M.

* * *

Advantages of Residence for Students.

It is an undisputed fact that the great universities of the Middle Ages were, in many points, superior to those of the present day. The profound erudition that characterized the scholar in those Golden

Eras of Christian and Catholic Civilization can but rarely be perceived in those who now bear the name of scholars. The thirst after knowledge with which so many were then imbued is at present restricted but to few. However, if we examine the causes of this deficiency in educational matters which is now so common, we shall find that not the least among them is to be met with in a circumstance at variance with ancient custom, which, though it be apparently but accidental, exerts, nevertheless, supreme influence over the progress of the student in his pursuit after knowledge. It cannot be denied, that the non-residence of students at the seats of learning, to which they resort, is very detrimental to their progress. This follows from several reasons. In order that the student may make progress in knowledge it is necessary, in the first place, that his mind be free from the distractions consequent upon the mingling with the affairs of every day society. These alienate the mind from the study of letters and cause it to crave after those things which please the sensual and the lower substratum of the intellectual appetite rather than those which delight that part of our nature which aims after truth and knowledge. The sensual and the individual are more attractive than the spiritual and the universal; and, as the former are the first to strike our attention, it is necessary to strive against them; since it is only when then they lose their charm in our estimation that we can give up our minds to the contemplation of the latter. Therefore, it is indispensable that a student who aims after knowledge should withdraw himself from distracting surroundings and remove himself there where his mind may enjoy greater ease, and where the essentials for the acquirement of knowledge—professors and books—are at his disposal. In other words, he should be a resident student.

The surroundings in which a person is placed contribute materially to the ease with which he advances in the attainment of his goal. The beauty of nature inspires the poet, and the stillness of night aids the philosopher. The atmosphere

which suits the body, the surroundings which add vigor to the mind are likewise necessary to the student. And no where else are there so happily blended together as in an educational institution. The very appearance of his comrades, their conversations, their actions,—all contribute powerfully to the attainment of the object he has in view.

It is in an educational institution that the student's character is best developed and perfected. A parent is, in the majority of cases, too sensitive to correct the minor failings of a child. This sensitiveness is foreign to the master. He has only two aims in view—that of perfecting the boy's character and teaching him the intricacies of knowledge. He leaves nothing undone to attain these objects—and hence the superiority of college to home training.

Moreover, the physical development, to which every student residing in an educational institution must submit, cannot be too highly prized; the regularity with which he must perform his duty contributes powerfully to his success in after-life, and the moral influence which the example of his comrades exerts over him, lay the foundation of that morality and nobleness of character which should characterize every man who has in view a higher end than that of worldly glory and success. Therefore, residence contributes powerfully to the attainment of the moral, physical and intellectual phases of education, and as such it cannot be too highly prized.

F. A. R.

* * *

The Advisability of Establishing a Rowing Club in The College.

It has always been the very excellent policy of the College Faculty to favor a reasonable combination of athletic sports with studies. For it has always been believed that the exclusive development of the intellect is but a poor preparation for the student about to enter on his hard and difficult struggle for success in the world. It is a well-known fact that too much study and too little exercise

weakens a man's character, while a happy combination of the two makes him well-balanced and capable of great things.

In following out this policy, the students have reason to be proud of their athletic achievements in football, baseball and track athletics.

With regard to football there has for sometime been a doubt in the minds of the faculty as to the advisability of its continuance. A suggestion has been made that a Rowing Club in the College would be rather advisable. There are several reasons why it would be advisable to establish such a club.

It is an admitted fact that Rowing is, perhaps, the best means of bodily development. When once they are interested, it is probable that the students will adopt it with enthusiasm, for there is no more pleasant sport. There are some students who do not take any interest in football or baseball, and who would probably make as much of a success of rowing as their fellow-students do of baseball.

Thus it would be a good means of employing the time, and at the same time developing the bodies of those who need development.

The College is well situated for the carrying out of such an idea. Placed almost on the bank of one river, and within a short distance of two others, a better location could hardly be desired.

Of course, were the College to be the only institution in the vicinity to take up the sport, its value would be rather questionable.

But if a number of the schools and colleges in Western Pennsylvania would form an Inter-Scholastic League for the purpose of promoting races and contests. It would certainly be an excellent means of exercise, and at the same time it would, without doubt, become very popular.

And should the sport become popular and the students become interested in it and other colleges take it up, there is no doubt but that it would be advisable to establish a Rowing Club in the College.

VISIT OF THE VERY REV. DR. CONATY.

Rector of the Catholic University
of America.

Few events during the current year were hailed with more satisfaction, both by the faculty and the students of Holy Ghost College, than the visit of the Very Rev. Rector of the Catholic University. It took place on Thursday, March 25th. Owing to the short notice which the faculty had received of the coming of this illustrious visitor, the preparations for his reception were naturally very brief. But this circumstance only tended to infuse additional vigor into all those who were to take part in the programme of the day. Hence nothing was wanting to make Dr. Conaty's reception gratifying to himself and satisfactory to the college. A great number of clergy were also present to welcome the eminent visitor. This was a source of unlooked for pleasure to him.

The Rev. President made a happy address in introducing the Rector of the Catholic University. He spoke briefly of the work the Pittsburg College is doing, of its past history, and the hopes it is lead to entertain for the future.

After the conclusion of his address an excellent programme was rendered, the principal feature of which was the *Disputatio Philosophica*, conducted in Latin by two members of the Senior Class. Considering the shortness of the time put at their disposal for its preparation, they evinced considerable argumentative powers and a remarkable presence of mind. It was appreciated by all the Rev. Clergy.

Mr. E. J. McCarthy's erudite essay on the study of Metaphysics received due applause.

The concluding item of the programme was an address delivered by A. J. Loeffler on behalf of the Students. He expressed the joy they all felt at beholding in their midst such an illustrious personage—one who is the mainstay of Catholic education in the United States.

Dr. Conaty now arose amidst loud applause. The opening words of his ad-

ress expressed the thanks which he felt for the kind reception tendered him by the faculty and students. He said that this was the first visit paid by him to a college since his appointment as Rector of the Catholic University, and that he was glad to give this preference to Holy Ghost College, because of its well-known attachment to the Catholic University and to the cause of higher education in the United States. After this he explained the standard of the Catholic University, and referred to the progress it has made, the appreciation in which it is held even by those outside the pale of the Catholic Church, the eminent scholars who compose its staff, and the work it has already done and is at present doing. "The Catholic University,"—said he,—“is doing its work nobly. It is and shall always be the champion of truth and Catholicity in these United States, and I granted that this were the only work it was ever to do, granted, even, that this were the only aim for which it existed, it would still be doing a noble work, it would still have in view a noble aim.” After this Dr. Conaty passed on to speak about the Catholic Colleges in this country. He said that on their support the University depended for its existence and success; that they must first imbue the Catholic youth of America with sufficient knowledge for entering the University; and that then only shall it be able to complete their education. He in consequence urged the necessity of studying the modern languages—a thing which so many colleges neglect.

The Very Rev. Rector concluded by asking the Rev. President to grant the boys a free day, in which the latter willingly concurred.

Dr. Conaty was afterwards entertained at dinner by Father Murphy. At its close his health was proposed, and in his reply, he made quite a complete statement of what the University stands for and how it merits the esteem and demands the support of all Catholics. He said the Catholic University aims at what is highest and best in education. It is American and Catholic in principle. It

is the work of the Bishops and shall stand or fall as the Catholic University. A blow against it is a blow at Christian education and the Catholic Church; a help to it is a help to Christianity and to Catholic scholarship. It is the culminating point of education in this country; and, therefore, with its success are blended the honor and glory of the people of the United States, Catholics as well as non-Catholics.



CORRESPONDENCE.

[The following letter from Wm. C. Loeffler, '96' who is studying Law at the Catholic University of America, will, we trust, prove interesting to our readers.]

Dear Rev. Father Murphy:

It was with much pleasure, that I received and perused the February number of the BULLETIN, which you so kindly sent to me. Since you are kind enough to request me to write a contribution for the BULLETIN, I think that a few words concerning University life in Washington would, perhaps, be interesting.

The students, as regards their place of residence, are somewhat scattered; some live in the Dormitory, but recently constructed; some stay in the city; and others room near the University in adjacent cottages.

Upon entering University life, one is impressed with the vast possibilities of study which are opened up before him. When he meets the several professors, each one so near perfection in his own particular path of knowledge, he cannot avoid feeling how little he does know. It is then that he experiences a longing for more and more knowledge to an infinite degree. As is usually the case at a University, the student has so many courses of study laid out before him, that he is almost at a loss which to choose. The style of teaching in a University is more on the order of a lecture system, in distinction to the recitative systems as used in schools and colleges.

But if the line of study seems unlimited, so also the same may be said of the means of pleasure at the University.

There are few men, whose University days are not the happiest of their lives. One cannot think of the University in after-life, but that it brings back all the old happy associations. Many are the class-jokes and numerous are the comical incidents of University life, which in after years will bring a happy smile to our faces and call up pleasant memories.

Socially, the life of the University man, if he but wish it, is often very successful, for all doors are open to him, and he is received everywhere with a welcoming smile. In Washington, especially, is this the case, and the fact that he is a University man gains him admittance to the choicest and most brilliant society.

In fact, University life in Washington is exceptionally pleasant. The climate is delightful; and this is the city where the most important events for the country at large take place. Then, the Capitol City has so many points of interest. Those who do not care to indulge in social pastime outside the University, may very agreeably pass their spare moments in visiting the various places of interest. At other times, when not occupied in study, one can derive much pleasure from the companionship of his fellow-students. Amusement and good training in studying character may be had by him, by noticing the traits of the very different types of men, into whose midst he is thrown. I can think of no pleasure more agreeable to a University man than the chats with his fellows, as the smoke of cigars and pipes rises in billowy masses, swirling and drifting over their heads, as the door opens to admit another visitor to the popular Varsity man's rooms. It is often under the haze of tobacco smoke, that life-long friendships are formed. Here many a gem of wit may be culled, and it is through the cloud of smoke that many a bright witticism sees the light of day.

It was in one of these informal gatherings that it was told how one of the fellows was accosted by an Irishman, and

asked where was kept the Gaelic Chair, which was lately presented to the University by the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Said the Irishman, "It cost fifty thousand dollars, and it ought to be a fine one, and I want to see it." He was drolly informed that, as there was not at present an incumbent for the chair, it was not on exhibition.

Athletics also claim the attention of the University man. His variety in that line is almost unlimited—baseball, football, hand-ball, lawn tennis, cricket, golf, bicycling, running, jumping and the various sports of the field, all claim their share of attention in their respective seasons.

Here the enthusiastic wheelman has an exceptionally fine opportunity to gratify his desire for riding. The country in the vicinity of Washington is of a rolling character and there are few steep hills to climb. The scenery is fine and you are often able to get an unobstructed view for miles. There are many points of interest here for the bicyclist, in addition to those for other visitors. A pleasant ride, and one which seems quite popular, is Cabin Johns Bridge. This is situated about fourteen miles from Washington, and is rather a romantic spot. It is quite a resort for lovers who ride the bicycle, and it is said to be a favorite place for them to tell the "Sweetest story ever told." There are few who leave Washington without a call upon Fort Meyers; and as the bicycle is one of the most convenient ways of getting there, (for it is a few miles out of the city) bicyclists are among its most frequent visitors. * A cavalry regiment is stationed at this place; and it is very interesting to watch them drill to the music of their mounted band. The latter is something which many of us had not seen. The members of the band have mastered the difficulty of playing their instruments while mounted upon horseback. They took part in the parade on the fourth of March, at the inauguration of Mr. McKinley, and they received rounds of applause for their performance. Going to Fort Meyers, you pass through Georgetown, and the Key Mansion, where

the "Star Spangled Banner" was written. Washington City itself, with its parks and many miles of paved streets, is very pleasant for riding. Mt. Vernon is another resort for wheelmen, as well as Cherry Chase; the Ram's Horn, a country inn where refreshments are served to hot, thirsty riders of the wheel; the Arsenal: Arlington, the burial ground for the officers of the United States Army; and the Soldiers Home, where the old soldiers stay. A park of about one hundred and forty acres laid out in fine drives surrounds the Home.

Besides Athletics, the social club, called the University Club, also helps to prevent our life from becoming too tame. Music is also another means of entertainment and those of us who sing, often raise our voices in chorus on a pleasant evening.

Thus our studies, upon which I have but lightly touched, can be exchanged for quite a large variety of amusement and pleasure, and thus we are rendered all the more ready to return to them.

Wm. C. Loeffler.



List of Passes, Distinctions and Honor Certificates,

AT THE

THIRD TERM EXAMINATIONS,

HELD IN

APRIL, 1897.

To secure a Pass a Student must get 60 per cent.: to obtain a Distinction it is necessary to get 80 per cent.

An asterisk indicates those who obtained Honor Certificates. These Certificates are given to Students who have got 80 per cent. in any subject or subjects, provided they pass, *i. e.*, obtain 60 per cent. in the other subjects of their course.

GRAMMAR CLASS.

BARRETT WM. M.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, Penmanship, Drawing.

CHAMBERS JOHN A.—P, History, English, Geography, Penmanship, Drawing.

D, Arithmetic.

*COLL JOHN J.—P, Penmanship.

D, Religion, Bible History, History, Geography, English, Drawing, Arithmetic.

*FLANNIGAN T.—P, Bible History, Penmanship.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Drawing, Arithmetic.

KING JOS. T.—P, Religion, History, English, Geography, Penmanship, Drawing, Arithmetic.

O'CONNOR JOS.—P, Religion, English, Drawing, Penmanship.

D, History, Geography.

McKEE JOHN—P, Religion, Penmanship, Drawing.

D, History, Geography, English.

*O'CONNOR WM.—P, Bible History, History, Geography, English, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Drawing.

D, Religion.

*HEALY E.—P, Penmanship, Drawing, Arithmetic.

D, Religion, Bible History, History, Geography, English.

VETTER CLARENCE A.—P, Drawing.

FLOCKER WM.—P, Penmanship.

THIRD ACADEMIC.

BIRD WM.—P, Latin, English, Zoology, Algebra, Penmanship.

BRENNAN J.—P, Penmanship.

D, Zoology.

BRYAR WM.—P, Latin, Penmanship.

D, Arithmetic.

BUCHHEIT LEO C.—P, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

D, Book-keeping.

*COUZINS R. J.—P, Religion, Latin, Arithmetic, English, Zoology, Algebra, Drawing, Penmanship.

D, German.

CROKE J. R.—P, Penmanship.

*CYPHERT CLARK T.—P, Religion, Arithmetic, History, Penmanship, Geography.

D, English, Book-keeping, Drawing, Zoology, Algebra.

*DASCHBACH RAYMOND J —P, Religion, English, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra, Penmanship.

D, Latin.

DECKER THOS. B.—P, Religion, French, English.

D, Latin, German, Penmanship.

DUGAN ANDREW—P, Latin, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

ESCHMANN ALBERT J.—P, Religion, Zoology, Algebra, Penmanship.

D, English, German.

GOODMAN FRANK J.—P, Religion, History, Zoology, Penmanship, Geography.

GOLDEN M.—P, Penmanship.

D, Latin.

HUGHES EDW.—P, History, Latin, Arithmetic, German, Algebra, Geography, Penmanship.

D, Religion, English, Zoology.

HUGHES J.—P, English, German, Book-keeping, Zoology, Algebra, Penmanship.

*KILEY WM.—P, History, Zoology, Geography, Penmanship.

D, Religion, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra.
 KOSSLER H. S. P, Religion, History, English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geography, Penmanship.

D, Zoology.

KRAKAU J. J.—P, Religion, Latin, Arithmetic, German, Zoology, Algebra, Penmanship.

LAMAR HERMAN—P, Religion, German, Penmanship.

D, Drawing.

MABOLD RAYMOND C.—P, Religion, Arithmetic, English, Zoology, Penmanship.

MILLER T.—P, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.

D, Book-keeping.

*MORAN ROBERT E.—P, Religion, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

D, History, Latin, English, Zoology, Algebra, Geography, Drawing.

MORAN WM. J.—P, History, English, Zoology, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship, Geography.

D, Drawing.

MURPHY JNO.—P, Religion, Latin, English, German, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.

D, Zoology.

*MCDONALD C. A.—P, Religion, Penmanship.

D, History, English, Latin, Zoology, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geography, Drawing.

*OLDSHUE V. J.—P, German, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

D, Religion, History, Latin, English, Zoology, Algebra, Geography.

RAHE ALBERT M.—P, English, German, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

D, Book-keeping.

*RIHN THEO. L.—P, Religion, History, Penmanship, English, Geography.

D, Book-keeping, Algebra.

ROEHRIG GEO. A.—P, Algebra, Penmanship.

*RYAN JAS.—P, Religion, History, Latin, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.

D, Zoology, Drawing.

RYAN STEPHEN T.—P, History, English, German, Geography, Book-keeping, Penmanship, Zoology.

D, Drawing.

*SACKVILLE J. H.—P, Zoology, Penmanship.

D, Religion, History, Latin, English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geography, Drawing.

SCHLEGEL J.—P, Book-keeping.

D, Penmanship.

SHANAHAN J. P. P, Latin, Zoology, Algebra, Penmanship.

D, History, Arithmetic, Geography.

SOULARD C. J.—P, Religion, History, English, German, Algebra, Penmanship, Geography.

D, French, Book-keeping.

STALKOWSKI ADAM S.—P, History, Arithmetic, English, French, Geography, Zoology, Alge-

bra, Penmanship.

D, Latin.

TOERGE E.—P, Book-keeping, Penmanship.

WALSH MORRIS A.—P, History, English, German, Algebra, Drawing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Penmanship, Geography.

WEBSTER WM.—P, History, Latin, English, Geography, Penmanship.

D, Religion.

WEHS EDW.—P, Penmanship.

WRIGHT T.—P, Religion, Latin, English, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra, Penmanship.

SECOND ACADEMIC.

BARRETT EDW. V.—P, Religion, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.

D, Latin, English, Greek, French.

*BRISLIN WM. J.—P, Religion, History, Geography, Greek, English, German, Arithmetic, Geology, Algebra, Penmanship.

D, Latin, French.

*BRODERICK JNO. J.—P, Greek, French, Botany, Penmanship.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra.

*BRUECKNER EMIL E.—P, History, Geography, English, Greek, French, Arithmetic, Botany, Penmanship.

D, Religion, Latin, Algebra.

*DEWEY CLARENCE J.—P, Latin, Greek, German, Arithmetic, Botany.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English, French, Algebra, Penmanship.

DUGAN THOS. F.—P, Religion, Latin, Greek, English, Arithmetic, Geology, Penmanship, Algebra.

*DUNCAN SAMUEL J.—P, Penmanship, Greek, History, Geography.

D, Religion, Latin, English, Algebra, German, French, Arithmetic, Botany.

GLYNN WM. H.—P, Religion, History, French, Algebra, Penmanship.

D, Latin.

*HALLERAN WM. A.—P, Latin, Greek, Botany, Algebra, Penmanship.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English, German, French, Arithmetic.

HUETTEL JNO. J.—P, English, Greek, Botany, Penmanship.

D, Religion, History, Latin, German, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra.

*JEROZAL FRANK—P, Latin, Greek, Polish, Penmanship, Arithmetic.

D, Religion, English, Botany, Algebra, History, Geography.

KIRBY EDW. J.—P, Latin, English, Arithmetic, Greek, Botany, Penmanship.

D, Religion, History, Geography.

*MIHM EDW. W.—P, Religion, Geography, History, English, Greek, German, Penmanship, Algebra.

D, Latin, Arithmetic, Geology.

*MURPHY WM. E.—P, German, Botany, Pen-

manship, Drawing.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, Greek, French, Arithmetic, Algebra.

*MCGERVEY PAUL J.—P, English, Penmanship.

D, Religion, History, Geography, German, Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra.

*MCKEEVER JNO. D.—P, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, German, French, Penmanship, Botany.

D, Religion, English, Algebra, Arithmetic.

MCMAHON JNO. F.—P, History, Geography, English, French, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Botany.

D, Religion.

MCMULLEN LEO A.—P, History, Latin, Geography, English, Greek, Botany, Penmanship.

D, Religion, German.

MCNEILL JNO. J.—P, History, Geography, Latin, English, Greek, French, Botany, Algebra, Penmanship.

D, Religion, German.

*O'CONNOR PATK.—P, Greek, Penmanship.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, German, French, Algebra, Arithmetic, Botany.

*REUS JNO. A.—P, Greek, German, French, Botany, Algebra, Penmanship.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, Arithmetic.

REILLY JNO. D.—P, Greek, Algebra, Penmanship.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin.

*REILLY JAS. J.—P, Religion, History, Geography, Greek, Geology, Penmanship.

D, Latin, English, German, French, Arithmetic, Algebra.

*YOUSKO FRANK J.—P, German, French, Penmanship.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra.

FIRST ACADEMIC.

BAUMGAERTNER C. J.—P, Religion, History, English, French, Geology, Penmanship.

D, German, Algebra, Geometry.

*CREHAN WM. J.—P, Religion, History, Latin, English, Greek, Geology, Algebra, Penmanship, Geometry, Arithmetic.

D, French.

*DOWNES WM. J.—P, Penmanship.

D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Geology, Algebra, Geometry.

FROST V. A.—P, Religion, History, Latin, English, Greek, German, Geology, Penmanship.

D, French.

*GILLECE JNO. J.—P, Religion, English, Pen-

manship.

D, History, Latin, Greek, German, Geology, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic.

GILLESPIE P. A.—P, Religion, History, Greek, English, German, Physics, Algebra, Penmanship.

D, French, Geometry.

*GRUNENWALD J.—P, Algebra, Geometry, Penmanship, Latin.

D, Religion, History, English, Greek, German, French, Geology, Arithmetic.

HENNY B. C.—P, Religion, History, Latin, English, Greek, Algebra, Penmanship.

D, German, Arithmetic, Geometry.

*HOWARD JNO. J.—P, Religion, English, Latin, Greek.

D, History, French, Physics, Algebra, Geometry, Penmanship.

KILLMEYER H. J.—P, Religion, History, Latin, English, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

LIESENJOHANN S.—P, History, Geometry.

D, Religion, English, German, French, Algebra, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

*McCANN ALF.—P, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, Geology, Algebra, Geometry, Penmanship.

D, German, Arithmetic.

*McELLIGOTT WM. J.—P, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, Algebra, Geometry, Penmanship.

D, Geology, Arithmetic.

MELLON CHAS. H.—P, Religion, French, History, Geology, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

D, English, German.

SCHAEFER LOUIS J.—P, Geology, Penmanship, English.

D, Religion, German, French, Algebra, Arithmetic.

SCHALZ GEO.—P, Religion, History, German, French, Geology, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

D, English.

*WALKER WM. O.—P, History, Geology, Geometry, Penmanship.

D, Religion, English, Latin, Greek, German, Algebra.

SENIOR BUSINESS CLASS.

ARND M. E.—P, Religion, Book-keeping, English.

CARR GEO. D.—P, Book-keeping, Penmanship, Correspondence.

D, Commercial Law.

DOHERTY H. B.—P, Commercial Law, Penmanship, Book-keeping, Drawing.

DOWLING H. J.—P, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.

DOWLING W. J.—P, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.

*GAROFI CHARLES J.—P, Book-keeping.

D, Religion, English, Latin, Algebra.

*GREALISH T. C.—P, Religion, English, Natural Philosophy, Drawing.

D, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship, Geometry.

*HANLON JNO. A.—P, Religion, English, Arithmetic.

D, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.

*HENRY P. J.—P, Religion, Arithmetic, Drawing.

D, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Correspondence.

HOPPER FRANK—P, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.

*KANE CHAS. J.—P, English, Correspondence, Penmanship.

D, Religion, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Arithmetic.

KENNEDY J.—P, Book-keeping.

D, Religion, Commercial Law, English.

KIRCHNER WM. L.—P, Religion, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.

D, Commercial Law.

KOSMALEWICZ JOS. B.—P, Religion, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Correspondence.

D, Penmanship.

*MCBRIDE THOS. C.—P, Religion, Arithmetic, English, Correspondence, Drawing.

D, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Penmanship.

MCCANN WM. F.—P, Religion, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship, Arithmetic.

D, Commercial Law.

PHALEN EDW. P.—P, Religion, English, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Penmanship, Drawing.

RECTENWALD LAWR. A.—P, Religion, Penmanship.

SHEA T.—P, Commercial Law, Penmanship.

SHIELDS EDW.—P, Book-keeping, Commercial Law.

*TURNBLACER CHAS. D.—P, Arithmetic, Correspondence.

D, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Penmanship.

UNGER JOS. J.—P, Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Penmanship.

UNGER SIEGFRIED E.—P, Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.

WOOLEY R. WM.—P, Religion, Correspondence, Arithmetic.

D, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Penmanship.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

AUL EDW.—P, Church History, Ancient History, English, German, Algebra, Latin.

*BRADY JAS. L.—P, Algebra, Physics, Latin, Greek.

D, Church History, Ancient History, English, Geometry.

BRENT SIDNEY A.—P, English, French, German.

D, Geometry.

GARRIGAN JAS. J.—P, Church History, Greek, English, Algebra, Physics, Latin.

D, German, French, Geometry.

HALABURDA JOS. F.—P, Church History, Ancient History, English, French, Latin, Algebra, Polish.

*KOSSLER A. M.—P, English, Geology, History, Latin, Greek.

*KRUPINSKI MICHAEL A.—P, Ancient History, English, Greek, Geometry, Geology, Latin.

D, Church History, Polish, French, Algebra.

MAHER PATRICK E.—P, English, French, Latin, German.

MONAGHAN JOS. F.—P, French, German.

RESMEROSKI NORBERT J.—P, Church History, Ancient History, English, Algebra, Latin.

WALSH RICHARD A.—P, Ancient History, English, Latin.

D, Algebra, Geometry, Church History.

*COLLINS THOS. J.—P, Ancient History, Greek, Latin, Physics, Geometry.

D, Church History, English, German, French, Algebra.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

ENRIGHT JNO. F.—P, Church History, Latin, Geometry, Physics.

D, English History, German, French, English.

*FINNEY CHAS. D.—P, French, Physics, Geometry.

D, Church History, English History, Latin, Greek, Algebra.

*MCVEAN JNO. A.—P, Algebra, Physics.

D, Church History, English History, English, Latin, Greek, Geometry.

MEYER LEO L.—P, Latin, Greek.

D, Church History, English, German, Geometry.

*RUDOLPH CHAS. C.—P, English, Latin, Greek, French, Physics.

D, Church History, German, Algebra, Geometry.

*WRENN THOS. A.—P, English History, Latin, Greek, German, Algebra, Physics.

D, Church History, English, French, Geometry.

JUNIOR CLASS.

*HUHN CHAS. A.—P, History, Latin, French, Greek, Chemistry.

D, English, Philosophy, Trigonometry, Geometry, German.

*KNORR L.—P, History, English, Chemistry, Latin.

D, German, Philosophy, Trigonometry, Geometry.

*McCARTHY E. J.—P, D, History, Latin, English, Greek, French, German, Philosophy, Trigonometry, Geometry, Chemistry.

McGAREY M. A.—P, History, English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Philosophy, Trigonometry, Geometry.

O'NEILL JAS.—P, Latin, Greek, French, Trigonometry, Geometry.

D, History, English, Philosophy.

OPPICCI A. G.—P, History, English French, Philosophy, Algebra, Church History.

*ROSS ROBT. A.—P, History, Latin, Greek, German, French, Philosophy, Trigonometry, Chemistry.

D, English, Geometry.

LAMB WM.—P, D, Chemistry.

*KENNEDY M.—P, D, Philosophy.

SENIOR CLASS.

*CALLAHAN JOS. A.—P, D, History, English, Latin, Greek, Philosophy, Calculus, Geometry, Chemistry.

*LOEFFLER ALB. J.—P, Chemistry.

D, History, English, Latin, Greek, Philosophy, Calculus, Geometry.

*MANIECKI THEODORE J.—P, English, Greek, Latin, French, Calculus, Chemistry, Geometry.

D, History, Philosophy.

*RETKA FRANK A.—P, Chemistry.

D, History, English, Latin, Greek, Philosophy, French, Calculus, Geometry.

*WIETRZYNSKI JNO. N.—P, History, Geometry, Chemistry.

D, English, Latin, Greek, French, Philosophy, Calculus.

N. B.—The names of students who were absent from the Examinations or who failed to pass are not given in the above list.

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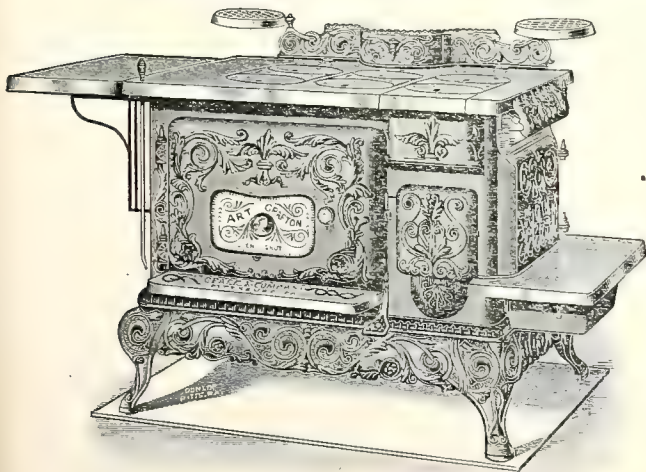
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CLASS OF '97,—CLASSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

Holy Ghost College Bulletin.

VOL. III.

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No. 4

MOTHER MARY.

O throne of mercy, well of grace,
O fount of goodness, Wisdom's child,
Fair glory of the human race,
O sun of beauty undefiled!

The world adores thy dignity
And heaven thy virginity.

Ere light bespoke creation's time,
Or order sped void chaos wane,
The Godhead formed the thought sublime
That thou o'er all as queen shouldst reign;
The Word embraced the Father's thought
The Spirit loved what both had wrought.

When first the Angels bowed in fear,
Before the Power that bade them be,
All lost in wonder, they did hear
From His own lips these words of thee:
"Hail mother of my Son divine,
O virgin pure, all praise be thine!"

Eve made all fair with sin was stained
By hearkening to foul Falsehood's mind,
And lost alone what God had deigned
Through her bequeath to all mankind;
Thy soul when formed from stain was free,
And fair preserved by God's decree.

The human race when grace was lost
Long wailed in misery and shame
O'er every sea of error tost
Until the promised Savior came;
But 'twas thy will that sped His birth
'Twas thy consent that saved the earth.

The conqueror God when all was wrought,
His steps retraced to heaven's embrace,
And left to men as He had bought
His peace, His joy and saving grace;
But thee He left that none might fail
To strengthen and to comfort all.

But thou consumed with longing love,
Couldst not abide but with thy Son;
Thy Son enthroned in realms above
Could not but grant what thou hadst won;
O day of joys unheard, unknown
When He assumed thee 'fore His throne!

And now the Godhead grants to all
Whate'er the Word may deign to pray,

Since He has 'toned for Adam's fall
And shown to all the heavenward way;
But Christ, thy Son, cannot withstand
Thy loving look nor thy demand.

O joy of God! O pleading queen
Before the Word's celestial throne,
Thy tender heart, thy sight all keen,
Can firm the weak and guide the lone;
Obtain, O queen, for us who stay
Sweet peace, and strength, and joy alway.

F. A. Retka,

97.



THE PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY as Illustrated in Recent Events.

"HISTORY repeats itself," is a saying which we cannot help seeing verified even in our own days. From the farthest recesses of ages, into which a faint ray of light conducts our eye, we see that some one nation has always been predominant in power, governing others less powerful; that such a nation exercised its supremacy only at a certain epoch of time, and at its downfall another gained the ascendancy. Thus it was in turn with the Egyptians, Assyrians, Chaldeans, Babylonians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, down to our modern times. The philosopher, naturally, according to his way of looking at things, searches into the causes of this. He loves to study human nature, and the conviction that *his own self* is the hardest problem to solve, incites him only the more to direct his search-light upon the dark recesses of history. In this study he strives to pierce the mask of human designs and actions, and reads what is hidden beneath the surface, just as we try to find the emotions of an individual soul reflected

upon the countenance. Ascending to the lofty throne of Justice, he observes with the keen eye of intelligence the varying tumult beneath his feet. He finds that the chief agents that most frequently ferment the rise of nations are Ambition, Jealousy and Avarice. Men, it is true, detest evil in itself, evil as such, and seek only good for themselves. But their self-love influences them to use wrong means in seeking this good, and very often clothes these means, even to their own eyes, in the garb of truth and justice. This is the defect of our fallen nature. Ambition was the first sin committed, and ever since it seems to cleave to our nature.

Of course, we must not forget the good, noble and heroic achievements that breathe forth virtue, magnanimity and sacrifice. If on the face of history we could distinguish nothing but passions and evil, then, indeed, God's creation would be frustrated. Thus wars, revolutions, violations of laws and treaties, persecutions and oppression are only defects. They are accidental defects, yet on them do the destinies of nations depend. War is the last resort in violence, the ultimate instrument of offended justice. It seems to us to be the scourge of the human race, for its footsteps are marked with destruction.

Such are some of the conclusions which the philosopher draws from various historical events. Circumstances, mode and time differ, but one or the other of these phases, he has discovered, always characterizes, to some degree, every enterprise.

It were too long to try to follow the chain of events back to antiquity; it will suffice to see this exemplified in our modern events.

Let us, therefore, begin with the

CRIMEAN WAR.

This event brings us to the great topic of diplomacy that has been agitating the whole of Europe for the last half century, known as the "Eastern Question." Upon it are centred the minds of the ablest statesmen in Europe, while the question

itself is, in the meanwhile, becoming more intensely interesting and imperatively demanding a solution.

The Turkish Empire has been growing in extent for centuries, and has developed, to use a comparison, into a huge tree, bearing no fruit, but only "encumbering the earth with its shadow;" preventing the mild rays of the sun of civilization from nourishing and fructifying the surrounding soil. No promising blossom has become visible on its branches; nay, its stem, its interior organism, has begun to decay, and its massive weight has threatened with its fall the neighboring giants of the forest. It is with justice, then, that European Powers, apprehending such a possible turn of affairs, have been deliberating and making preparation; for it is the part of a wise man to foresee and provide for approaching danger.

Russia, the nearest European neighbor to Turkey, has, on the contrary, exhibited the most wonderful progress in civilizing development. Peter the Great raised the people from their semi-barbarous condition, and by his genius, craft and audacity, extended the narrow limits of Russia from the Baltic to the Black Sea, from the Danube Eastward into Asia. Catherine II. was the greatest woman that ever sat on a throne, not excepting Elizabeth of England. She was an unscrupulous, daring and profligate woman; yet, as a sovereign, she possessed great qualities. She invited to her court distinguished men from England and France, visited herself these countries; spread among her people a taste for refinement and created in them a yearning for science and civilization. This moral progress of Russia was well proved and confirmed by the conspicuous rôle she played in the Alliance against Napoleon. It was Suwarof that marred Napoleon's great design in the South of Europe; it was Moscow that gave the keenest blow to his renowned army. Thus was her reputation blended with that of the European states; henceforth she became one of the Great Powers.

Russia now turned to her neighbor,

the Turk, asked him to ameliorate his conduct, and even offered to perform the function of a physician. The Christian Greeks under Turkish dominion had, for centuries, been maltreated and persecuted. Russia claimed for herself the protection of these Christians by virtue of a treaty dating from 1774. And, indeed, if the Sultan had, on that occasion, really bound himself to grant to these Christians proper government and now failed to keep that promise, it is clear that Russia had a right of remonstrance and of representation. Successive Sultans persisted in refusing the demands of Russia; and this, at length, became the *casus belli* in 1854. Hence, the responsibility of this Crimean war does not fall so much upon Russia as upon Turkey.

But the outbreak of the war at once electrified England and France. Russia was suspected of a desire of aggrandisement. It was argued that under the cloak of that rightful cause, she really meant further conquest and the seizure of Constantinople. It was rumored that Peter the Great, when dying, had left a will to the following effect: "Hasten the decay of Persia; push on to India; once there, you need not fear the gold of England." This rumor which had no genuine foundation, and the jesting expression of the Emperor Nicholas to the British Minister, in which he called the Turk "the sick man," helped to increase the apprehension among the English people. The English ministry, therefore, resolved on joining Turkey against Russia, lest the latter power should seize upon Turkey and thus come into more dangerous proximity to England's possessions in Asia. The greater part, however, of the English people protested; Gladstone and Lord Russell remonstrated. "Let treaties at least be held sacred,"—was the cry of Gladstone—"be just and fear not,"—was the slogan of the Liberal Party. But through fear of "*Our Indian Empire*" and of the "*Russian hobgoblin*," Russia's movements and designs were magnified into intrigues, into "positive aggression." Such fears were, it is true, to some degree natural, but it must be avowed that they

were, to a greater extent, unreasonable. After all, was it sound policy on the part of England to join Turkey against Russia merely on hypothetical grounds? Yet war was declared; the barbarous Turk, the great obstruction to modern civilization, the everlasting enemy of the Christian name, was preferred, favored, patronized! Surely, we cannot hesitate to repeat, after many others, that England's policy in this Crimean war was one not deserving of honor; nay, that it was rather weakness.

But the wonder of the impartial philosopher grows still deeper when he contemplates the causes that prompted France to join England in this enterprise. Was it inveterate malice? no—for this malice against Russia could not be stronger than against England herself, the traditional foe of France and particularly, of the Napoleonic dynasty! Was it the perilous situation of France herself? no—it was "Russian Ambition," a hypothetical probability! The only apparently justifiable reason for France was the protection of the Latin monks, as a dispute arose between them and the Greeks concerning the right of guarding the Holy Shrines in Palestine. France had certain right of protection of the Latin monks in the Holy Land, by virtue of a treaty between Francis I. and the Sultan; but this protection was never practised by the subsequent sovereigns. Napoleon III. now tried to revive this in order to have some claims upon Russia, who was the protector of the Greeks. But the Crimean war between Russia and Turkey was not concerning this dispute, which, of its nature, was not sufficiently grave to constitute a reason for war. Therefore, there was no real cause for war on the part of France. It was rather a fortunate opportunity for Napoleon III., who had lately raised himself to the throne of the French, to strengthen himself in the esteem of his subjects, and thus to secure his reign by laying it upon a solid foundation. Hence, with a dream of the old imperial splendor before his eyes, he united his forces to crush the ambition of the Czar. And may we not

with reason assert that it was the glory of these barren victories of the Crimea that imbued the French army with a sentiment of false security, which ultimately led to the disastrous prostration of 1871?

Such are but a few of the vistas which Philosophy, as applied to history, opens to our view in the study of this most absorbing of modern problems. It is Philosophy's function to investigate the causes not merely of things in the abstract, or of men themselves, but also of events. And, as when she has discovered by Induction the nature of human or animal life, she draws conclusions regarding their future and their end, so, too, she is enabled to infer from the study of these questions and these events what must be their eventual solution and their ultimate results.

It is in this way and by these examples that the "Philosophy of History" finds its application and its most obvious illustration.

J. N. Wietrzynski,
97.



THE IDYLS OF THE KING.

SIR Walter Scott has done a great work for the Catholic Church by the way in which he treats of the institutions of the Middle Ages in his novels. Tennyson has done the very same in his poem, *The Idyls of the King*. Before these writers, the Middle Ages were generally supposed to have been an era of barbarism, when the brute was still untamed in man, and when ignorance and superstition were the common lot of all classes. But Scott, and after him Tennyson, have exerted a great influence in dispelling these conceptions from the minds of the English reading public. For, in these writers, we find Mediaeval chivalry painted in its most glowing colors, and the humanizing influence it had during the ages in which it existed, ably set forth.

This is prominent, especially in Tennyson. He paints the knighthood of the Middle ages in true Catholic colors; he

pictures it as the realization of all that is good, noble and true in man; he depicts the Mediaeval knight as upright, gentle and courteous, the protector of oppressed innocence, and the punisher of evil-doers. In doing this he rendered a service to all truth by dispelling a great part of the odium with which those much maligned eras were regarded, and thereby causing a closer and less prejudiced study to be made of the noble institutions of that time which owed their existence to the Catholic Church.

Tennyson has taken up the old Arthurian Romances, and clothed them in the dress of Mediaeval chivalry. In this he did no more than many of the great poets who preceded him. Homer drew the material for his world-wide productions from ancient traditions and legends; Dante was indebted to the teachings of the Angelic Doctor for the mightiest of his conceptions; Chaucer had recourse to Boccaccio and other foreign sources for the material and form of his poems; while we learn that Shakespere never invented a plot, but merely drew from the historians or earlier dramatists for his creations. But like them, Tennyson has made entirely his own whatever he took from other sources, and he has embodied under the form of the ancient British legends, his own thoughts, feelings and aspirations.

It is not surprising that Tennyson, who drew from so many different sources and who searched the whole range of literature for inspiration, should have seen the peculiar adaptations of these early Celtic legends to his own purposes, and thence to have wrought his masterpiece. But the idea to form one epic out of the numerous legends and tales of King Arthur did not seize upon him at once; it was the growth of several years. As early as the year 1842, we see how the Arthurian tales attracted the poet's attention; for in that year he published the "Lady of Shalott," "Sir Galahad," "Lancelot and Guinevere," and the "Morte D'Arthur." This latter poem afterwards appeared as the end of one of the Idyls under the English name of the

"Passing of Arthur." These poems were the first result of his contemplating the Arthurian legends; and from these he was drawn on, until he saw his way to form one complete and beautiful poem out of the tales left by the old romancers, and to infuse into them those grand lessons which he felt it was the divine duty of poetry to teach.

The whole poem is composed of ten Idyls, written at different times, and without any apparent plan. Completed, however, they form one grand whole. In this respect they resemble the Historical Plays of Shakespere. These were also written without any definite order, but they were conceived in the poet's mind to form one great drama of English history. The poet occupied nearly thirty years in writing the Idyls; the first sketch appearing under the title, "Morte D'Arthur," in 1842, while they received their full completion in 1869.

The poems centre around King Arthur and describe his adventures and those of the knights of his Round Table. The Institution and the purpose of this Order are best told in Arthur's own words:

"But I was first of all the kings who drew
The knighthood-errant of this realm, and all
The realms, together under me, their Head,
In that fair order of my Table Round,
A glorious company, the flower of men,
To serve as model for the mighty world,
And be the fair beginning of a time.
I made them lay their hands in mine and swear
To reverence the King, as if he were
Their conscience, and their conscience as their
King,
To break the heathen and uphold the Christ,
To ride abroad redressing human wrongs,
To speak no slander, no, nor listen to it,
To lead sweet lives in purest chastity,
To love one maiden only, cleave to her
And worship her by years of noble deeds
Until they won her."

Arthur, the King, stands highest among his knights and far above them all.

"The great and gentle Lord,
Who was as is the conscience of a saint
Among his warring senses."

The King who, Guinevere tell us, "never mocked, for mockery is the fume of little hearts;" who lived in "that fine air, that pure severity of perfect light, the highest

and most human of God's creatures." He was the model of his knights, as his knights were to be the models of the world. We find how some followed their model and attained the greatest heights possible for mortal man; how others succumbed after a short combat and afterwards atoned for their fall by a heartfelt repentance.

The first Idyl in the logical order is the *Coming of Arthur*. Here we find laid down all the mysteries, truths, and lessons the poet designs to teach. It contains the different legends about Arthur's birth; the common, practical explanation of Arthur's right to the throne by Sir Bedivere, and the mystical narration of Bellicent. It relates his triumph over those who refused to acknowledge his right to the title of king, and his subsequent espousals to Guinevere. In this poem we have the first unfolding of Arthur's character, which is carried on through all the different Idyls. We find a foreshadowing of his mission among men in his first deed—that of helping King Leodogran, for

"He drave
The Heathen, and he slew the beast, and fell'd
The forest, and let in the sun, and made
Broad pathways for the hunter and the knight.

The next Idyl is that of *Gareth and Lynette*. In the first one, the poet merely laid down the lessons which he designed to teach, here he begins to develop them. Gareth is the type of those men who persevere despite all obstacles and triumph in the end. He undergoes the degrading service in Arthur's kitchen, the condition imposed upon him by his mother, which he must fulfil before he can become Arthur's knight. When he has been granted the quest of Lynette, he cheerfully submits to the opprobrium heaped upon him by his conductress, who is enraged that a base scullion should have been sent on her quest, instead of Lancelot, for whom she asked. "Say thou thy say, and I will do my deed," is his only answer, and he persevered and won the quest.

In the third Idyl, that of *Geraint and Enid*, we have two more types of men,

while Enid represents an almost perfect type of womanhood.

Geraint represents a class of men, who, although they possess noble natures, nevertheless cause endless troubles to themselves, because they take "true for false and false for true." Enid gave Geraint no cause for suspicion, yet his dark forebodings caused him to leave Arthur and retire to his own principedom, where he wasted away his time,

"Forgetful of his promise to the king,
Forgetful of the falcon and the hunt,
Forgetful of the tilt and tournament,
Forgetful of his glory and his name,
Forgetful of his principedom and its cares,"

until,

"The people when they met

In twos and threes, or fuller companies,
Began to scoff and jeer and babble of him,
As of a prince whose manhood was all gone."

It was his mistaking true for false that again urged him into foolish perils and dangers, into

"Marches and by bandit-haunted holds,
Grey swamps and pools, waste places of the fern
And wildernesses, and perilous paths."

Enid, on the contrary, is a type of constancy and love for her husband; of love that needs must disobey him for his good, though he kill her for it, to save a life dearer to her than her own. It is through her means that Geraint is brought back to the side of Arthur, and placed again on the path of honor and happiness. For, after she has been proved by trials and difficulties, Geraint swears that he will henceforward rather die than doubt, and, therefore, puts an end to the cause of all his troubles.

Edyrn is a type of an opposite class of men. He is farther removed than Geraint from ideal knighthood. In the beginning, he is a traitor and a scorner of Arthur's laws, proud, haughty, and as he says himself, "halfway down the slope to hell." But he repented and was won back from his dark and evil life, and was so changed, as to earn this commendation from Arthur himself:

"Have ye looked

At Edyrn? have ye seen how nobly changed?
This work of his is great and wonderful,

His very face with change of heart is changed.
The world will not believe a man repents:
And this wise world of ours is mainly right.
Full seldom does a man repent, or use
Both grace and will to pick the vicious quitch
Of blood and custom wholly out of him,
And make all clean, and plant himself afresh.
Edyrn has done it, weeding all his heart
As I will weed this land before I go."

And he again continues:

"This work of Edyrn wrought upon himself
After a life of violence, seems to me
A thousandfold more great and wonderful
Than if some knight of mine, risking his life,
My subject with my subjects under him,
Should make an onslaught single on a realm
Of robbers, tho' he slew them one by one,
And were himself nigh wounded to the death."

The next Idyl is that of *Merlin and Vivien*. This poem represents a man gifted with wisdom and a knowledge of all arts, but still unable to resist the wiles of Vivien, and thus became "lost life and use, and name and fame."

Lancelot and Elaine is the fifth Idyl. Elaine is a picture of purity and constancy, another of Tennyson's portraits of a perfect woman. Her character contrasts strongly with that of Lancelot and that of Guinevere, both of which are well drawn out in this poem. Lancelot whose honor stood rooted in dishonor, and whom faith unfaithful kept falsely true, is a strong contrast to the Lily Maid of Astolat; while the jealousy of Guinevere forms a strong antithesis to the love and constancy of Elaine, who, while guarding Lancelot's shield, goes every day to look upon it, counting "every dint a sword had beaten in it, and every scratch a lance had made upon it;" of Elaine, who, when she finds that her love for Lancelot is in vain, will not blame him:

"Fret not yourself, dear brother, nor be wroth
Seeing it is no more Sir Lancelot's fault
Not to love me, than it is mine to love
Him of all men who seems to me the highest."

How touching is the picture in which the poet paints for us the Lily Maid winding up the flood to Camelot:

"Then rose the dumb old servitor, and the dead
Steered by the dumb went upward with the
flood—
In her right hand the lily, in her left
The letter—all her bright hair streaming down—

And all the coverlid was cloth of gold
Drawn to her waist, and she herself in white
All but her face, and that clear featured face
Was lovely, for she did not seem as dead
But fast asleep, and lay as tho' she smiled."

Nothing could be more simple and yet more delicate than the letter in which she takes her final leave of Lancelot:

"Most noble lord, Sir Lancelot of the Lake,
I, sometime call'd the maid of Astolat,
Come, for you left me taking no farewell,
Hither to take my last farewell of you.
I loved you, and my love had no return,
And therefore my true love has been my death.
And therefore to our lady Guinevere,
And to all other ladies, I make moan.
Pray for my soul, and yield me burial.
Pray for my soul thou too, Sir Lancelot,
As thou art a knight peerless."

In this Idyl, the poet takes occasion to fill up, still further, the outline of Arthur's character as conceived in the beginning. Sir Lancelot tells us of his exploits against the heathen, and describes the King in battle:

"In the heathen war the light of God
Fills him: I never saw his like: there lives
No greater leader."

The impatience of Guinevere at his faultlessness gives us an insight into the perfection of his character. No blemish could be found in him:

"Arthur, my lord, Arthur, the faultless King,
That passionate perfection, my good lord—
But who can gaze upon the Sun in heaven?"

Or again, when she says:

"He is all fault who hath no fault at all:
For who loves me must have a touch of earth;
The low sun makes the color."

How different, again, is this sentiment of Guinevere from that expressed by Elaine, who makes Lancelot "One peerless, without stain: God's best and greatest."

In the *Holy Grail*, the next Idyl, we have a still further development of the characters of Arthur and Lancelot, while several new and very perfect types have arisen. Galahad, Percivale and Bors are among the most noble conceptions of a perfect man in English literature. The poem begins with the vision of the Holy Grail covered with a luminous cloud, and the vow taken by the knights to ride a twelve month and a day in quest of it

until they should see it face to face. Some of the knights beheld the vision, other gave up the quest, but few of them came back to Arthur's side, as he had foretold:

"Go, since your vows are sacred, being made:
Yet—for ye know the cries of all my realm
Pass through this hall—how often O my knights,
Your places being vacant at my side,
This chance of noble deeds will come and go
Unchallenged, while you follow wandering fires
Lost in the quagmire? Many of you, yea most,
Return no more."

Pelleas and Etarre is the next Idyl in the logical order. Here we meet with a type of men who have only bright and smiling visions of the world, and who, when they are checked in their dreams of happiness, are driven to despair, and refuse to see aught but evil in the world.

In the *Last Tournament* we already begin to see the failure of Arthur's plans and hopes. We see his laws broken by his greatest knights, who thus thwart all his plans by their evil example. Even Arthur begins to see that his labors are vain:

"Have I dream'd the bearing of our knights
Tells of a manhood ever less and lower?
Or whence the fear that this my realm, uprear'd,
By noble deeds at one with noble vows,
From flat confusion and brute violences,
Reel back into the beast, and be no more?"

The season of the year is consonant with the ruin that is falling on Arthur and his Round Table. The *Last Tournament* takes place in Autumn,

"Then one low roll
Of Autumn thunder, and the jousts began:
And ever the wind blew and the yellowing leaf
And gloom and gleam, and shower and shorn
plume
Went down it."

Tennyson is careful to preserve the unity of time in his poem. Arthur and Guinevere are married among the flowers in May; the Idyls that precede the *Last Tournament* are placed in summer; while in *Guinevere* and the *Passing of Arthur*, it is winter, when

"The white mist, like a face cloth to the face,
Clung to the dead earth, and the land was still."
symbolic of the ruin that had fallen on Arthur.

Guinevere is, perhaps, the most simple and touching of all the Idyls. The Queen has fled the court through fear of Modred, and has secreted herself in the holy house of Almesbury. Arthur has gone to wage bloody war with Lancelot in the North. The lone Queen is left to her remorseful thoughts on account of the great evil she brought on the kingdom. But no part of the poem is more touching than that which describes *Guinevere* at the king's feet:

"Prone from off her seat she fell,
And grovell'd with her face against the floor:
There with her milk white arms and shadowy
She made her face a darkness from the King."

In the scene that follows, the real beauty of Arthur's character is brought out. He has forgiven *Guinevere*'s wickedness to him and left her hope that she can live down sin, and be his mate hereafter in the heavens before High God. Too late did she know his worth,

"Ah my God,
What might I not have made of thy fair world
Had I but loved thy highest creature here?
It was my duty to have loved the highest:
It surely was my profit had I known;
It would have been my pleasure had I seen."

The *Passing of Arthur* closes the poem. After his interview with *Guinevere*, he went down to that great battle in the west, to strike against the man they call his sister's son. How different this last, dim, weird battle, when a death white mist slept over sand and sea, when friend and foe were shadows in the mist, and when friend slew friend not knowing whom he slew,—how different this from the picture of Arthur's first battle:

"When Arthur reached a field of battle bright
With pitched pavilions of his foe, the world
Was all so clear about him, that he saw
The smallest rock far on the faintest hill
Add even in high day the morning star."

The king slew Modred at one blow, "striking the last stroke with *Excalibur*, and all but slain himself he fell." His life is ending; the noise of battle is still rolling among the mountains by the winter sea; and *Bedivere* alone is left to minister to him. He uplifts him and bears him to a place hard by,

"A chapel nigh the field,
A broken chancel with a broken cross,
That stood on a dark strait of barren land.
On one side lay the Ocean, and on one
Lay a great water, and the moon was full."

Excalibur, the mystic sword given him to drive out the heathen, must go whence it came. He bids *Bedivere* to take the sword which he had worn like a king, and "fling him far into the middle mere," and bring Arthur word what he sees. Twice *Bedivere* fails to fulfil the command, for his eyes were dazzled by the wondrous hilt,

"For all the haft twinkled with diamond sparks,
Myriads of Topaz-lights, and jacinth-work
Of subtlest jewelry."
Arthur sends him again, for a man may fail in the duty twice, yet the third time prosper. He clutched the sword and threw it:

"The great brand,
Made lightnings in the splendor of the moon,
And flashing round and round, and whirl'd in an
arch,

Shot like a streamer of the northern morn,
Seen where the moving isles of winter shock
By night, with noises of the northern sea.
So flashed and fell the brand *Excalibur*:
But ere he dipt the surface, rose an arm
Clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful,
And caught him by the hilt and brandished him
Three times, and drew him under in the mere."

Arthur then bids him to bear him to the margin; a dusky barge hove in sight, and on the deck the three queens who stood before his throne the day he was crowned. Arthur is placed upon it at his own request, and before it moves off, he addresses *Bedivere*:

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new
And God fulfils himself in many ways,
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world.
Comfort thyself: what comfort is in me?
I have lived my life, and that which I have done
May He within himself make pure! but thou,
If thou shouldst never see my face again,
Pray for my soul. More things are wrought by
prayer
Than this world dreams of. Wherefore, let thy
voice
Rise like a fountain for me night and day.
For what are men better than sheep or goats,
That nourish a blind life within the brain,
If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer
Both for themselves and those who call them
friends?
For so the whole round earth is every way
Bound by gold chains about the feet of God."

Thus ends Arthur's noble mission. Yet, before he passes away to that mysterious island where he will heal him of his wound, he inculcates two grand and Christian lessons: first, that God fulfils himself in many ways; and second, that prayer is necessary; for by it is the earth bound by golden chains about the feet of God.

But the sentiments which the poet expresses are not always as commendable as these. The great defect which strikes the Catholic reader, is the undercurrent of doubt which runs through the poem; not strong, indeed, but still felt, almost imperceptibly. His whole creed seems to be contained in the line, "From the great deep to the great deep he goes." He seems to have a glimmer of a doubt about everything beyond this life. He puts words expressive of this in King Arthur's mouth; and that too, just before his passing:

"If indeed I go,
For all my mind is clouded with a doubt."

He even passes beyond mere doubting when he makes Queen Bellicent say to her son Gareth,

"Stay therefore thou,
. and cherish my prone year.
Till falling into Lot's forgetfulness
I know not thee, myself, nor anything."

But it is not sufficient for us to consider these Idyls as forming a poem of Arthurian Romance, we must look upon them as one grand allegory. As the poet himself tells us, his poem is:

"New-old, and shadowing Sense at war with Soul
Rather than that gray king, whose name a ghost
Streams like a cloud, man shaped, from mountain
peak,
And cleaves to cairn and cromlech still: or him
Of Geoffrey's book, or him of Malleor's."

In the Idyls, Arthur is not the mere hero of olden times, such as he was painted by the old Romancers; his knights are not mere knights of chivalry, but have each some meaning. The whole poem represents a struggle for a higher and more perfect life. The *Holy Grail* is the central poem of the whole, for in it we find the substance of the whole allegory;

the others were merely as the addition of nave and transept to complete and beautify the structure.

The quest of the *Holy Grail* signifies the striving after a more perfect life. With what success we learn from the poem; a few, only, the clean of heart, beheld it, and were healed of all their ills; the remainder gave up the quest as an impossibility. In this conception of a more perfect life, Tennyson is mainly right. It is only the pure and the clean of heart that can attain to the vision of the *Holy Grail*, and the purer the heart, the more distinct and brighter the vision. Galahad enjoyed it face to face, because his was "a virgin heart in work and will." But Tennyson seems to err when he says that those who pass into the silent life—that of prayer and contemplation, leave human wrongs to right themselves. He even contradicts himself, in what he says, again in another place: "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of." This is the correct view; and those who retire to a life of prayer and contemplation do not leave human wrongs to right themselves, but take a surer and more powerful means of removing them.

Tennyson did not possess the faith, and hence, cannot be expected to always possess Catholic sentiments. But, on the whole, the lessons conveyed in the Idyls of the King are grand, noble and truthful, and worthy of a Catholic mind. No man ever perceived or knew better than Tennyson the sublime office of the poet, to teach the truth, and, perhaps, none ever strove to do so with greater zeal than he, in his poem, the "Idyls of the King."

J. A. Callahan.

97.



CHILDHOOD is like a mirror, catching and reflecting images from all around it. Remember that an impious or profane sentence uttered by a parent's lips may operate on the young heart like a careless spray of water thrown on polished steel, staining it with rust which no after-scouring can efface.

HORACE AS A MORALIZER.

WE cannot but admire the lofty genius of those ancient poets who, notwithstanding all the superstition which they had to confront, succeeded in shedding a light on man's end, dignity and the moral precepts conducive to both. Those who accomplished this task must necessarily have been superior to the allurements of mythology and to the innate tendency of exaggerating the merits and the crimes of the good and the wicked. They must have mastered the science of human nature and divined the desires of the human heart.

Now, of the numerous poets of antiquity whose names have become synonymous with greatness no one has received a more widespread attention than Horace. His superiority in point of poetical genius, however, does not account for this, since the divine Homer, the melodious Virgil, the dramatic triumvirate of Greece—all were greater favorites among the muses. Hence, there must be some special point delighting all classes of men alike, in which Horace excels. This distinctive and ennobling characteristic can be easily perceived, since it permeates all his writings. It consists in the practical moral lessons which he, more than any other poet, inculcates. And no comment is necessary to show that it is this very point which has contributed so much to the poet's undying popularity. For experience makes it evident that the simple and the practical are the most powerful factors in influencing men's minds. Moreover, it is by the moral that the human soul is most deeply affected, because this has a more direct bearing upon the happiness of man and his ultimate end.

But we shall more clearly depict Horace's excellence as a moralizer by a brief examination of his Satires and Epistles. And to accomplish this the better, we shall consider his ability in this particular from a triple standpoint, namely, that of satire, of observation and of precept.

Having a thorough knowledge of hu-

man nature, Horace delighted in the treatment of topics which enabled him to expose its follies. From this he often took occasion to censure the evil pursuits and excesses in which the people of his time indulged.

Thus, in the very first of his satires we find him occupied with human nature. He asks, as if unable to solve the question himself,

"Qui fit, Maecenas, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem
Seu ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit, illa
Contentus vivat, laudet diversa sequentes?"

["How happens it, Maecenas, that no one lives contented with that lot, which either reflection may have given him or chance have thrown in his way, but rather envies their condition who follow different avocations."]

Horace is, evidently, alluding here to the inconstancy of man. He portrays this as one of his most radical defects. And no one can doubt his wisdom. For time, the eradicator of many imperfections, has in no wise contributed to rid man of fickleness.

But, when asking this question, the poet also had another purpose in view. He was, in reality, paving his way to deal a blow at the most prevalent passion of his time, namely, the desire of amassing great wealth.

He adequately exposes the folly of those who devote all their attention to, and confide solely in money. And then, in reply to the miser, who consoles himself that in times of sickness he will be at least able to have a constant and faithful attendant, the poet observes,

"Non uxor saluum te vult, non filius; omnes
Vicini oderunt, noti, pueri atque puellae.
Miraris, quum tu argento post omnia ponas,
Si nemo praestet, quem non merearis, amorem?
An sic cognatos, nullo natura labore
Quos tibi dat, retinere velis, servareque amicos?
Infelix operam perdas, ut si quis asellum
In campo doceat parentem curare frenis!"

["No, your wife does not desire your recovery, nor does your son; all hate you, even your neighbors, boys and girls alike. Can you wonder, when you prefer money to all else, that no one shows you unmerited affection? What, if you choose to retain and keep the affection of those relatives whom nature, with no trouble of your own, has bestowed upon you, would you then be so unlucky as to lose your labor? That would be like training a donkey to run as a racer on the

Campus Martins obedient to the bridle."']

In Horace's first Epistle to Maecenas we read the following:

"O cives, cives, quaerenda pecunia primum est.
Virtus post nummos. Haec Janus summus ab-
imo

Proloquet: haec recinunt juvenes dictata senesque.
Laeso suspensi loculos tabulamque laerto."

["O citizens, citizens! money must be sought first, virtue after riches only, these precepts Janus proclaims from his highest to his lowest arcade: these precepts are ever on the lips of youths and old men, whilst their satchels and tablets are hung on their left arm."']

Such, again, is the encomium which the poet, with bitter sarcasm, pays to those of his fellow citizens who neglected nobler pursuits in their efforts to hoard up large treasures. How fitly could this same passage be addressed to modern society!

Other excesses in which the Romans of Horace's time frequently indulged, were luxury and gluttony. The poet well understood their deplorable consequences. He knew how detrimental these vices were to the body as well as to the soul. Hence, he did not fail to condemn them while he extolled their opposites:

"Vides," he says, "ut pallidus omnis Coena desurgat dubia? Quin corpus onustum Hesternis vitiis animum quoque praegravat una. Atque adigit humo divinae particulam aurae."

["Behold how pale rises each guest from a banquet conspicuous for its variety! Nay, the body laden with yesterday's extravagance, weighs down the soul likewise, and fastens to the earth that portion of the divine Essence."']

Admirable words for a pagan to use, and such as clearly show the elevated nature of the poet's mind.

But he does not fail to commend, at the same time, the frugally disposed:

"Alter, ubi dicto citius curata sopori Membra dedit, vegetus praescripta ad munia surgit."

["But the temperate person, in an instant consigns to sleep his refreshed body, then rises all fresh to his appointed duties."']

And, further, when quoting the supposed address of the farmer Ofellus, who had been robbed of his fortune, to his sons, he admirably portrays the resignation of those accustomed to frugality:

"O pueri, nituistis, ut huc novus incola unit? Nam propriae telluris henum natura neque illum, Nec me nec, quemquam statuit:

. Quocirca vivite fortes,
Fortiaque adversis opponite pectora rebus."

["Have you, my boys, been less sleek since this new husbandman came? Nature has established neither him, nor me, nor any one else, hereditary master of this land. Wherefore live full of courage, and oppose adversity with courageous breasts."']

Criticism, the defect most noticeable in in envious and weak-minded persons, did not escape Horace's attention. Being himself greatly annoyed by the would-be writers of his time, he took occasion to inculcate into the minds of his readers how each individual should consider his own and his neighbor's faults:

"Quum," says he, in his third satire, "tua, per-
videas, oculis male lippus innuetis,
Cur in amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum
Quam ut aquila aut serpens Epidaurius?"

["Whilst you look at your own faults as a blear-eyed man, whose eyes are unanointed, why do you as keenly perceive the faults of your friend, as an eagle or an Epidaurian serpent?"]

How closely is the truth embodied in this passage connected with the well-known truth in scripture!

After this, Horace gives us an admirable piece of advice. In viewing the faults of our friends, he bids us treat them lightly, as parents do the faults of their children:

"Nam vitiis nemo sine nascitur; optimus ille est
Qui minimis urgetur."

["For no one is without blemish by nature; the best man is he who is conscious of fewest faults."']

What more admirable saying could we expect from one buried in the darkness of paganism! What must have been the keenness of that intellect which fathomed a truth for the adequate understanding of which almost divine revelation would be necessary! Horace here directly contradicts the ideas the pagans had of their heroes, and he insinuates how absurd it is to place the mortal on a level with the immortal.

Horace adds immediately after:

"Amicus dulcis, ut aequum est
Quum mea compenset vitiis bona, pluribus hisce
Si modo plura mihi bona sunt, inclinet."

["A pleasant friend, as it behooves, will balance my failings by my good deserts and incline to the latter if they be more numerous."']

Here, again, we have an admirable lesson—charity viewed from a pagan standpoint. How thoroughly the poet understood the secret of true and lasting friendship!

But it is not only in point of satiric advice that Horace excelled. His power of observation was no less admirable. Having had tasted himself the sweets and privations of the various stages of human society, and imbibed almost all the learning which the schools of Rome and Greece could grant, he was well calculated to impart to others what his own experience and learning had sanctioned. His observations are not restricted to a certain condition of society, nor to a particular kind of human ingenuity or custom, but they range over almost every phase of human existence and capability.

Thus, when treating in his Epistle to Mæcenas of the zeal that should accompany the pursuit of wisdom, he does not pass by unnoticed the easily discouraged nature of the moderately endowed; and the impropriety of their conduct is shown by the two following illustrations:

*"Non possis oculo quantum contendere Lynceus.
Non tamen idcirco contemnas lippus inungi;
Nec, quia despes invicti membra Glyconis,
Nodosa corpus nolis prohibere cheragra."*

[*"You may fail, with your sight, to distinguish objects at the same distance that Lynceus could, yet you would not for that reason disdain to make use of annointment when your eyes are sore; nor because you despair of acquiring the limbs of the unconquered Glycon, would you be unwilling to keep your body free from the knotty gout."*]

He adds immediately after:

"Est quaedam prodire tenus si non datur ultra."

[*"It is possible for you to reach a certain point if you are forbidden to go beyond."*]

Nor, when occupied with the praises of Augustus, does he pass over the envy to which the great are subject during their lifetime. He says:

*"Urit enim fulgere, suo, qui praegravat artes
Infra se positas: Extinctus, amabitur idem."*

[*"He who bears down by superior genius the merits of others who are inferior to himself, blasts them by his own splendour; when he is no more, his memory will be esteemed."*]

No one, acquainted howsoever slightly with the history of mankind, can doubt the truth of these words.

Further on, in that same Epistle to Augustus, Horace, whilst treating of comedy, its discouragements, and the weakness of poets, says the following:

*"Quem tulit ad scenam ventoso Gloria curru,
Examinat lentus spectator, sedulus inflat.
Sic leve, sic parvum est, animum quod laudis
avarum*

Subruit ac reficit."

[*"Vanity in her windy chariot brings the poet to the stage, an inattentive spectator disheartens him, an attentive one puffs him up again. So light, so small is that which casts down or revives a soul yearning after praise."*]

This is certainly a true picture of those whose sole aim is self-gratification.

He is not less successful in portraying the true poet. He says:

*"Ac ne forte putes, me, quae facere ipse recusem,
Quum recte tractent alii, laudare maligne;
Ille per extantum funem mihi posse videtur
Ire poeta: meum qui pectus inaniter angit,
Irritat, mulcet, falsis terroribus implet,
Ut magnus, et modo me Thebis, modo ponit
Athenis."*

[*"But lest you be inclined to think that I maliciously praise that poetry which I decline to try, but others produce with success, I will say that he seems to me as one capable of walking on a tightly drawn rope, who, a true poet, tortures my breast with his fictions, can enrage, then soothe me, fill me with false terrors, and by his magic power seat me either at Thebes or Athens."*]

But let us now pass from the individual to the nation and see what a contrast the poet establishes between the first era of a people's existence and the time when bloody Mars ceases to occupy its attention. Speaking of the Greeks in this respect, Horace declares:

*"Ut primum positis nugari Graecia bellis
Coepit, et in vitium fortuna labier aequa,
Nunc athletarum studiis, nunc arsit equorum;
Nunc tibicinibus nunc est gavis tragoedis
Sub nutrice puella velut si luderet infans
Quod cupide petiit, mature plena reliquit."*

[*"When Greece put wars aside, she took to trifles; and, as fortune favored her, sunk into luxury; then did she burn with passion for athletics and equestrian races; then she delighted to listen to players on the flute, and tragic actors; like an infant child at play under its nurse's care, what passionately loved that soon it sated left."*]

Such is the picture which Horace draws of Greece's peaceful days.

But far differently does he speak of the early days of Rome, when war constituted

the chief occupation of her people:

"Romae dulce diu fuit et solenne, reclusa
Mane domo vigilare, clienti promere jura,
Cantos nominibus rectis expendere nummos,
Majores audire, minori dicere, per quae
Crescere res posset, minui damnosa libido."

[“At Rome it was long the delight and custom to be awake at dawn and open the house; to expound the law to a client, to lend money on good security to solvent debtors, to learn from one’s elders or to teach one’s juniors how to increase property, how to check wasteful indulgence.”]

Then he adds:

"Mutavit mentem populus levis."

[“But now, changed is the taste of the fickle people.”]

So early did Horace perceive, what subsequent experience has so strongly established, that it is in times of national convulsions that the most durable monuments of progress are erected, and the greatest genius unveiled. The reason for this is evident. For when nations are contending for their existence, each individual talent tends to a general end—namely, the preservation of the common good. And thus, those who are possessed of more marked ability, have the opportunity of making their way to the front and of rendering, by their exertions, a lasting service to the people among whom they live. Whilst, on the other hand, during times of peace and prosperity, the general security which the nations enjoys infuses the desire of ease and pleasure into her people, and the more prolonged the security is, the more detrimental does this desire become to the character, pursuits and accomplishments of the community.

But Horace is particularly happy in the precepts which he inculcates. These are so many lessons of wisdom, capable of being applied, with equal propriety, to almost every condition of human life. And they, more than any other characteristic of the poet’s productions, have contributed to his widespread reputation.

Here we are enabled to cite a rule which, according to his own declaration, regulated his actions. He writes in his first Epistle to Macenas,

"Mihi res non me rebus subjungere conor."

[“I make things subservient to me, not myself subservient to things.”]

Whether we consider this declaration from a moral or only from a practical standpoint, we cannot fail to admire the wisdom which it contains. We are reminded that it is not the mere influence of a thing independent of its intrinsic value that should govern our actions, but rather that our mind, the judge of right and wrong, should be the sole factor by which our deeds ought to be regulated.

But Horace well understood the evil consequences of vice and the beauty of virtue. He was aware that men are more prone to evil than inclined to good. Hence the admirable precept:

"Virtus est vitium fugere, et sapientia prima
Stultitia caruisse."

[“It is the beginning of virtue to flee from vice, and the beginning of wisdom to avoid folly.”]

To run to extremes, in spite of the better dictates of reason, has ever characterized the human race. Horace knew this well. He tells us that whilst men are strenuously trying to avoid one vice they are insensibly drawn into its opposite and fail to observe the middle course, where alone virtue can be secured. Then he lays down the precept,

"Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines
Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum."

[“There is a mean in things; in a word there are fixed limits, beyond which, on either side, truth and right cannot exist.”]

Nor is Horace less true when he declares in his Epistle to Fuscus:

"Quem res plus nimio delectavere secundae,
Mutatae quantent."

[“The individual on whom prosperity has too propitiously smiled, will be shaken by a change of fortune.”]

Or in his second Epistle to Maecenas:

"Qui semel adspexit, quantum dimissa petitis
Praestent, mature redeat repetatque relicta,
Metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede verum
est."

[“Let him who has once observed how far the fortune he has relinquished, surpasses that which he has sought after, return occasionally and resume the things he has resigned. It is fitting that every man should measure himself by his own rule and foot.”]

Horace, when laying down the rules

that should govern poetical composition, says the following:

"Scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons."

["Of all good writing the foundation and source is moral wisdom."]

Again:

"Quidquid praecepis, esto brevis, ut cito dicta
Percipiant animi dociles, teneantque fideles.
Omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat."

["In moral precepts be brief; what is quickly said, the mind readily receives and faithfully retains: All that is superfluous runs over from the mind, as from a full vessel."]

It were well if those who take to writing kept these lessons in mind, instead of imitating the moral faults which Horace has elsewhere committed!

Nor does Horace less strenuously inculcate into the author the necessity of avoiding flatterers. These, he insinuates, condemn nothing; no matter what the value of one's writings may be, they will always style them "Beautiful, good and correct!" And then he adds:

"Ut, quae conductae plorant in funere, dicunt
Et faciunt prope plura dolentibus ex animo; sic
Derisor vero plus laudatore movetur."

["As hired mourners at a funeral in words and actions outdo those whose grief is sincere; so does the man who laughs behind your back seem more moved than a real admirer."]

But since, as we have seen, the poet is untiring in his efforts to extol virtue, wisdom and moderation, and since he insists so much on good living and honorable behavior, we would naturally expect to find in his writings the embodiment of what he considered to be the standard, according to which men should regulate their conduct. And we are not disappointed. Probably the two most admirable lines in all of Horace's writings are the following:

"Hic murus laevis esto
Nil conscire sibi nulla pallescere culpa."

["Be this our brazen wall; to feel no guilt, no fault to turn us pale."]

Such was Horace's idea of perfection and happiness!

Now from the consideration of so many orthodox passages, it might be supposed that Horace's writings contain no error. This, however, is not the case. They

contain not a few allusions, which are not only wrong, but even detrimental. But no one can expect Christian truth and morality in pagan productions. And it even increases our admiration for the poet the more, when we consider, that though accessible to, he did not become lost in pagan immorality and vice; though befriended by the powerful, he did not yield to the seductions of luxury and ease; and though yearning after renown, he did not fail to condemn evil propensities in those by whom he was surrounded.

F. A. Retka,

'97.



ALEXANDER POPE.

"A soul like thine, in pain, in grief resign'd,
Views with just scorn the malice of mankind."

Few authors have been the subject of such controversy—of such violent depreciation or extravagant praise—as the studious little cripple of Windsor Forest. But this has not been without its good effects; it early brought the poet to the attention of all classes; and, as a result, few poets are better known, both to the common people and to the more learned.

Our poet was born on May 21, 1688, the memorable year of the revolution. He is said to have been a comely child; but hard work and disease early obliterated all traces of infantine beauty. His parents were well-to-do Roman Catholics, and Pope himself, though his religion tended to exclude him from high social circles, and closed to him every avenue to wealth and influence, animated by the memory of his father's stern worth, never for a moment tried to shirk these evils, but always retained a sincere attachment to his religion. In his *Imitations of Horace*, he pictures the unjust treatment accorded to his loyal father in common with many Catholics of the time:

"Besides, my father, taught me from a lad
The better art, to know the good from bad

But knottier points we knew not half so well,
Deprived us soon of our paternal cell;
And certain laws, by sufferers thought unjust,
Denied all posts of profit or of trust,
Hopes after hopes of pious papists failed
While mighty William's thundering arm pre-
vailed.

For right hereditary taxed and fined,
He stuck to poverty and peace of mind;
And me the Muses helped to undergo it,
Convict a papist he, and I a poet."

In his earliest years, Pope displayed unusual precocity in rhyme:

"As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame,
I lisped in numbers, for the numbers came."

His education was unfortunately very defective. With the great institutions of learning closed to him, "a papist," and unwilling to submit to inevitable humiliations in minor schools, he was obliged, till his twelfth year, to wander about under this tutor or that, snatching up, mainly through his own diligence and application, a classical knowledge comparatively commendable.

But even thus early the muse was not inoperative. Occasional lampoons used to rouse the ire of his masters. A comedy, a tragedy, part of an epic poem, and the *Ode on Solitude*, were the productions of the precocious youth before his twelfth year. He subsequently destroyed all except the ode. In such early exercise of talent only Milton and Cowley rival our poet.

Henceforth Pope devoted his time to miscellaneous reading with so much avidity that his health was forever after impaired. However, the knowledge and style which he acquired during this period were employed with happy results in later life.

In his sixteenth year, he wrote his *Pastorals*, which were pronounced by the best critics of the time equal to Virgil's early eclogues. The chief merit, however, of this work lies in the preface—a dissertation on Pastoral Poetry remarkable for one so young. The *Pastorals* were but a trial of his powers to which he was soon to give greater play in his *Windsor Forest*. This work exhibits instances of that felicity of expression and minute artistic painting which he carries

to such perfection in subsequent writings. The following passage exemplifies the descriptive powers displayed in this production:

"See from the brakes the whirling pheasant
springs,
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings;
Short is his joy; he feels the fiery wound,
Flutters in blood, and panting beats the ground.
Ah what avail his glossy, varying dyes,
His purple crest, and scarlet circled eyes,
The vivid green his shining plumes unfold,
His painted wings, and breast that flames with
gold,

It was in his succeeding piece, the *Essay on Criticism*, that our author caught his true note—the argumentative and didactic in verse. This is his first really great work. Its title is but a partial revelation of its scope. The poem lays down not merely the rules of criticism, but even of writing poetry; and, as though to sustain our interest, occasional digressions happily serve to divert our attention to lighter, but no less interesting topics. These are generally observations on the depraved and vicious taste and manners of literary and court circles, a kind of writing in which our poet is always eminently successful. What a scathing and complete disclosure of the dullness and corruption long prevalent in fashionable society of "reformed England" is found in the following lines:

"In the fat age of pleasure, wealth, and ease,
Sprung the rank weed, and thrived with large
increase;
When love was all an easy monarch's care
Seldom at council, never in a war:
Jilts ruled the state, and statesmen farces writ;
Nay wits had pensions, and young lords had wit:
The fair sat panting at a courtier's play,
And not a mask went unimproved away;
The modest fan was lifted up no more,
And virgins smiled at what they blush'd before.
The following licence of a foreign reign
Did all the dregs of bold Socinus drain;
Then unbelieving priests reform'd the nation,
And taught more pleasant methods of salvation;
Where heaven's free subjects might their rights
dispute,
Lest God himself should seem too absolute:
Pulpits their sacred satire learned to spare,
And vice admired to find a flatterer there!
Encouraged thus, wit's Titans braved the skies,
And the press groan'd with licensed blasphemies."

Had Pope written no other work, the

Essay on Criticism alone would have wafted his fame down the course of ages. Not so much for any striking originality in the subject matter, for it is

"What oft was thought, but ne'er so well expressed,"

as for the soundness of judgment, the keenness and justice of his criticism, the felicitous tone of his smoothly gliding diction, and the apt and clever illustrations of his own precepts, all enhanced by admirable precision of thought and expression. Here lies the secret of its irresistible fascination, of the wonderful facility with which the lines and couplets spontaneously elicit the assent of the judgment, and indelibly impress themselves upon the memory. We can scarcely do justice to the work through quotations. Their required number and variety would absorb all our allotted space. But a few are essential, and we introduce them with that oft-quoted line,

"To err is human; to forgive divine."

Daily experience only too forcibly reminds us

"A little knowledge is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring."

What is more true than the following observation:

"Of all the causes which conspire to blind
Man's erring judgment and mislead the mind
What the weak head with strongest bias rules,
So pride the never-failing vice of fools."

The wisdom and propriety of such pithy maxims as the following is apparent:

"Trust not yourself; but your defects to know,
Make use of every friend—and every foe."

"Be silent, always, when you doubt your sense,
And speak, though sure, with seeming diffidence."

"'Tis not enough your counsel still be true;
Plain truths more mischief than nice falsehoods do."

And contributors to college papers might occasionally recall with advantage, that

"True ease in writing comes from art not chance
As those move easiest who have learned to dance."

Witness his beautiful eulogy of the ancient poets:

"Still green with bays each ancient altar stands,
Above the reach of sacrilegious hands;
Secure from flames, from envy's fiercer rage,
Destructive war, with all-involving age.
See from each clime the learn'd their incense bring!

Hear, in all tongues consenting paeans ring!
In praise so just let every voice be join'd
And till the general chorus of mankind.
Hail bards triumphant! born in happier days;
Immortal heirs of universal praise!
Whose honors with increase of ages grow,
As streams roll down, enlarging as they flow;
Nations unborn your mighty names shall sound,
And worlds applaud that must not yet be found."

Yet one more passage, as an illustration of the poet's cleverness in exemplifying his own precepts:

"'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence,
The sound must echo to the general sense,
Soft as the strain when gentle Zephyr blows
And the smooth stream in smoother numbers flows;
But when loud surges lash the sounding shore,
The hoarse rough voice should like the torrent roar:
When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line too labors and the words move slow;
Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er the unbending corn and skims along the main."

The *Essay on Criticism* is assuredly one of the finest specimens of argumentative and didactic composition in verse that our literature can exhibit. When it is recollected that the poem was written, some say in the author's eighteenth year, though very probably in his twenty-first, we cannot but highly admire such vast acquaintance with literary matters; such clever critical ability, such a clear fascinating manner of expressing choice thoughts—all acquired during sickly youth through assiduous, though ill-regulated reading. The work clearly marked him the poet of his time.

The ensuing year witnessed the production of another remarkable work—the *Rape of the Lock*. It is a mock heroic, undoubtedly, the most brilliant of its kind in English literature. Simple, almost trifling in its subject—the furtive plucking of a lock of hair from a maid of the court by an amorous admirer—yet Pope contrives in it to draw a graphic and animated picture of the times, of the

whims and foibles of fashionable society. To the reader it assumes the air of an important contest, in which he finds himself favoring first one side and then the other. The characters are clearly conceived and well sustained. Over the whole affair there hangs such a ludicrous seriousness, and "little unguarded follies" are so humorously exposed, that its perusal is productive of the most lively pleasure and profit. The following is the poet's description of the appropriated lock:

"This nymph, to the destruction of mankind
Nourished two locks, which graceful hung behind,
In equal curls, and well conspired to deck
With shining ringlets the smooth iv'ry neck.
Love in these labyrinths his slaves detains,
And mighty hearts are held in slender chains
With hairy springes we the birds betray;
Slight lines of hair surprise the finny prey,
Fair tresses man's imperial race ensnare,
And beauty draws us with a single hair."

The poem contains some of the most imaginative passages of all Pope's works. And in it he employs, with the most marked success, those inventive powers so essential to the poet and which some unthinking critics would almost absolutely deny him.

It was about this time, after the publication of *Windsor Forest* in its complete form, that he set to work on the stupendous task of translating Homer. This immense undertaking absorbed twelve of the best years of his life. The translation was completed and published in 1725. From a financial point of view, it was the most successful literary work which had yet been known, it having realized about eight thousand pounds—no inconsiderable sum in those days—which placed him in easy circumstances for the remainder of his life.

As a literary production, Pope's Homer is a work of exquisite artistic skill; but the perusal of the very first book at once produces the impression that the simplicity and directness of the Maeonian bard have been sacrificed for art. But English verification has been carried to the zenith of its grandeur in this monumental work. After having read it, one perceives the cause of the great hold

which Pope has upon the popular mind in which he is so intimately associated with the immortal Homer himself.

But now a far different path was entered upon by the poet. Hitherto, from the first moment of his appearance on the poetical horizon, he had been the target of all the poetasters and petty critics of the time. These had been guilty of the most egregious blunders in treating his productions, and oftentimes intermingled with their criticism puerile and malignant personal observations, to which our author was far from being insensible. He had for long been awaiting a convenient opportunity of dealing with them; and now the fortunate issue of his Homeric endeavors placed him in a position to resume this task. The result was *The Dunciad*, published in 1728, the best and fiercest of his unrivalled satirical compositions, vomiting forth such spleen and virulence, as eventually to blast the literary careers of those against whom it was directed. Of its many stately passages the most remarkable, I think, is the closing one, representing the approaching reign of the Goddess "Dullness."

"She comes! she comes! the sable throne behold
Of *Night* primeval, and of *Chaos* old!
Before her, *Fancy's* gilded clouds decay,
And all its varying rainbows die away.
Wit shoots in vain its momentary fires,
The meteor drops, and in a flash expires.
As one by one, at dread *Medea's* strain,
The sickening stars fade off the ethereal plane;
As *Argus' eyes* by *Hermes' wand* oppress'd,
Closed one by one to everlasting rest;
Thus at her felt approach, and secret might,
Art after *art* goes out, and all is night.
See skulking *Truth*, to her old cavern fled,
Mountains of casuistry heap'd o'er her head!
Philosophy, that leaned on Heaven before,
Shrinks to her second cause, and is no more.
Physic of *Metaphysic* begs defence,
And *Metaphysic* calls for aid on *Sense*!
See *Mystery* to *Mathematics* fly!
In vain! they gaze, turn giddy, rave and die.
Religion, blushing, veils her sacred fires,
And unawares *Morality* expires.
No public flame, nor private, dares to shine;
Nor human spark is left, nor glimpse divine!
Lo! thy dread empire, *CHAOS*! is restored;
Light dies before thy uncreating word;
Thy hand, great anarch! lets the curtain fall;
And universal darkness buries all."

For condensation of thought and state-

liness of number, this passage is one of the most striking in our literature. "In these astonishing lines," says Thackeray, "Pope reaches, I think, to the very greatest height which his sublime art has attained, and shows himself the equal of all poets of all times. It is the brightest ardor, the loftiest assertion of truth, the most generous wisdom, illustrated by the noblest poetic figure, and spoken in words the aptest, grandest and most harmonious. It is heroic courage speaking, a splendid declaration of righteous wrath and war. It is the gage flung down, and the silver trumpet ringing defiance to falsehood and tyranny, deceit, dullness and superstition." An exaggeration, no doubt, but still a good expression of the reader's sentiments. Though the lashing administered in the poem to the delinquents was so terrible, yet much injury has reverted upon the author. The piece has been regarded, not as a defence of literature from contemptible poets and critics, which the author designed it to be, but as an instrument of private vengeance, betraying a spirit of implacable acrimony and thirst for revenge, which is really altogether foreign to his disposition.

In 1716, appeared the epistle of *Eloisa to Abelard*—the most impassioned of all Pope's works. Eloisa and Abelard were two distinguished personages of the thirteenth century, who, after a somewhat irregular life, consecrated themselves to God in monastic solitude. The Epistle was written by Eloisa upon the perusal of one of Abelard's letters, recounting his previous career, and which accidentally found its way into her hands. It contains some exquisite passages, of which the following may be taken as a specimen:

"How happy is the blameless vestal's lot
The world forgetting, by the world forgot:
Eternal sunshine of the spotless mind
Each prayer accepted and each wish resign'd
Labor and rest, that equal periods deep;
'Obedient slumbers that can wake and weep;
Desires compos'd, affections ever even,
Tears that delight and sighs that waft to heaven,
Grace shines around her with serenest beams
And whispering angels prompt her golden dreams,
For her the unfading rose of Eden blooms,

And wings of seraphs shed divine perfumes;
For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring,
For her white virgins hymeneals sing,
To sounds of heavenly harps she dies away,
And melts in visions of eternal day."

What more beautiful picture of the felicity of the virgin's life in all our prolific literature!

The *Essay on Man*, published in 1733, was the next great work to appear. Its subsequent improvement and extension into a treatise on ethics was the labor of years. Though styled by some his greatest work, still, the underlying philosophical tenets, received, it is said, from the infidel Bolingbroke, greatly diminish the intrinsic value of the piece, and place it only secondary among his writings. Its merit lies in isolated passages, beautiful and impressive in the extreme. The purpose of the work is to

"vindicate the ways of God to Man."

This the poet would accomplish by the application of the principles of natural religion to the source of evil, to the infinite wisdom of the Creator, and to the created universe. The poem comprises four epistles. The first considers man in connection with the universe; the second views him in relation to himself; the third treats him with regard to society; and the last one, with respect to happiness. The Essay cost the author comparatively more labor than any other of his works, for the reason that he was not himself master of the required material, which he had to glean piecemeal from divers sources expressly for the occasion. The defects of the poem as a philosophical treatise do not, however, detract from its extrinsic merit. It abounds in the choicest beauties of diction and of rhyme, of smoothly flowing numbers and of elevated sentiment combined with a terseness and strength of poetical expression such as only Pope can exhibit. How beautiful is his portrayal in the first epistle, of the religious feelings of the savage in his native wilds:

"Lo, the poor Indian! whose untutored mind
Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind.
His soul, proud science never taught to stray
Far as the solar walk, or milky way;
Yet simple nature to his soul has given,

Behind the cloud-topp'd hill, an humbler heaven:
Some safer world, in depth of wood embraced,
Some happier island in the watery waste,
Where slaves once more their native land behold,
No fiends torment, no Christian's thirst for gold;
To be, contents his natural desire,
He asks no angel's wings, no seraph's fire,
But thinks admitted to that equal sky,
His faithful dog shall bear him company.

The work is replete with time-honored maxims newly and cleverly conveyed:

"Know then thyself, presume not God to scan,
The proper study of mankind is Man."

How skilfully, in the second epistle, he paints vice and its deceptive workings:

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

The fourth epistle has many aptly put truths often seen in quotations:

"Order is heaven's first law."

"What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy
The soul's calm sunshine, and the heartfelt joy,
Is virtue's prize."

"Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part; there all the honor lies."

What a happy definition of fame, "the last infirmity of noble minds:"

"What's fame? a fancied life in others' breath,
A thing beyond us, e'en before our death."

Besides the works which we have noticed our author has given us many other poems of minor note, yet possessing peculiar merit and beauty. His Imitations of Horace, and, especially, of the English poets, Spenser, Cowley, Waller and Chaucer, contain many fine passages. His *Moral Essays* are read nowadays only for their excellence of language and verification. Yet they embody some judicious observations, mostly on wealth and its use:

"Riches like insects, when conceal'd they lie,
Wait but for wings, and in their season fly."

"To balance fortune by a just expense,
Join with economy, magnificence."

Of its baneful effects on a nation, he wisely says:

"In vain may heroes fight, and patriots rave,
If secret gold sap on from knave to knave."

Pope also composed a few odes. Be-

sides the one heretofore mentioned, *On Solitude*, he has two others, *The Dying Christian to his Soul* and *On Saint Cecilia's Day*. The latter is chiefly a eulogy of the powers and charms of music.

Having now glanced at our author's principal works, it remains to consider him, both in his private capacity and as regards his poetical genius.

Pope was not blest with great physical endowments. He was of unusually small stature, not over four feet high, hunch-backed, and so crooked, that a young wag once not inaptly styled him "the interrogation point." But his face was attractive; his eyes beautiful and expressive, and he had an agreeable voice. The latter qualities contributed much to increase his charm as a conversationalist. In dress he was very fastidious, the terror of his domestics; and, as his weakness required a constant attendant, we easily discover the source of those stories of childish petulance and extreme punctiliousness which are told of him. At table he was fond of dainties and frequently carried the gratification of his palate to excess.

His moral character presents an appearance, on the whole, quite creditable. He was not without defects,

"Who e'er thinks a faultless piece to see
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be."

He was of an extremely irritable temperament; but it could hardly have been expected that he, whose life was one long period of disease and suffering, should have wholly avoided this defect. As for all the jealousy and intense hatred of rivals ascribed to him, this must be received at a considerable discount. The imputations are based chiefly on the *Dunciad*; but here he deals not with mere personal rivals, but with "absurd pretenders to taste and literature;" and, if his satire is so scathing, it is the expression of the poet whose fine frenzy and delicate instincts have cruelly been trampled upon. Nor is it solely against persons of literary standing that he spews forth such spleen. The court itself and the great and fashionable by no means

escape his trenchant pen. Towards them he always conducted himself with becoming manliness and independence. To gain their favor through anything approximating flattery was absolutely beneath him. He never sought them, but their advances he had too much wisdom to reject. He was justly admired for this nobility of character, and the highest and best known of all classes of English society were numbered among his friends.

One of the noteworthy features of his character is the esteem in which he held friendship. He based his friendship on moral worth, of which, as his works amply prove, he was a consummate judge. He never deserted a friend. Of the brilliant galaxy of friends that he gained in his early career only one ever lost his friendship, and in that instance the blame did not rest on Pope. "There is," said he on his death bed, "nothing meritorious but virtue and friendship, and, indeed, friendship is only a part of virtue." His death, which occurred in 1744, showed that his surviving friends were well aware of his unswerving fidelity. "I never," said Bolingbroke, "in my life knew a man that had so tender a regard for his particular friends, or more general friendship for mankind."

But what sheds the brightest lustre on our poet's character is the constant, unremitting affection and regard in which he held his venerable parents. In the Prologue to the *Satires*, he gives expression in touching terms to his feelings of filial love:

"Me, let the tender office long engage,
To rock the cradle of reposing age,
With lenient arts extend a mother's breath,
Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death,
Explore the thought, explain the asking eye,
And keep awhile one parent from the sky."

In analyzing Pope's genius most critics begin by asserting that it was not equal to Shakespeare's or Milton's. This is a puerile enunciation, as no one, in the least acquainted with the works of the three authors, would think of maintaining the contrary. Pope, evidently, is immeasurably inferior to Shakespeare or Milton in originality and creative power.

His genius has not the universal range of the former, nor could it at all attain the sublimity of the latter. It is foolish to think of comparing the sylphs and gnomes in the *Rape of the Lock* with the "Archangel ruined" and his "rebel hosts" in *Paradise Lost*. The creation of a *Hamlet*, a *Lear* or a *Macbeth* is unquestionably beyond our poet's power.

Pope's genius lies chiefly in the observation and criticism of artificial life and manners; in detecting and exposing the foibles and defects of society; and in the portrayal of virtue and vice as they appear in the social community. In this sphere he is simply unapproachable. He is a ruthless satirist. The keen point of his weapon is carefully directed, and his thrust never fails to inflict poignant torture. His satirical powers are best adapted to the censure of the follies and foibles of individuals rather than of human nature in general.

With external nature Pope shows but little sympathy. His earlier works, *Windsor Forest* and the *Temple of Fame*, contain his most successful descriptions of natural scenery. Incessant confinement to the study and sick room led him to concentrate all his talents on his artificial surroundings and on the society in which he moved, to the neglect of nature. It is thus, that he acquired that remarkable power of penetrating the character of an individual through his outward manners and appearances, which he employs with such effect in his later works. Nor can we claim for our poet any great pre-eminence in imaginative qualities. His conceptions have neither the noble fervor nor vividness which characterize the greatest poets. His flights of imagination seldom attain the truly sublime; they present no striking ascents, but are of a more gentle and sustained nature.

In painting incidents and things of every day life he is eminently successful; but in describing external nature, or in depicting the workings of violent passion he exhibits but little power.

His versification is the perfection of the harmonious combination of words;

and the words themselves are the product of genuine poetical choice. As a general rule, Pope adopts the same system of metre; and, it is this practice that made him its avowed master.

"One science only will one genius fit."

He early perceived his facility in handling this sort of metre, and with good sense and judgment he adhered to it.

"Each might his several province well command,
Did all but stoop to what they understand.

In style he is what may with precision be termed correct. Correctness of style was his constant aim. All his youthful reading was made subservient to this purpose. No grace of composition was by him ever neglected. In reading, or in conversation, he always watched with close attention for any choice expression that he chanced to meet, which was immediately noted and preserved for future use. Thus, doubtless, he gained the distinction of having given to English literature a greater number of phrases than any other author, except Shakespeare, apart from the variety and elegance which accrued to his own language.

The style of his works is highly artificial, being the product of minute attention and care. It abounds in striking and well sustained contrasts, and his antithetical propensities impart to it point and vigor. It is remarkable for its conciseness; a more condensed style has seldom been written, while his exact and extended command of language always furnished the expression precisely suited to convey his thoughts, thus rendering his meaning easy to comprehend.

Pope's work throughout is a masterpiece of art and elaborate pains. Nor was his labor lost. He has already charmed four generations of English-speaking people, and each succeeding generation has pronounced him "one of the most brilliant and accomplished English poets."

E. J. McCarthy.



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Editorial.

Technical Studies.

THE College curriculum does not rightly embrace technical studies. It is not the duty nor does it lie in the province of a college to train up youth for any particular pursuit or avocation; its sole purpose is to train up men, gentlemen and scholars. People err when they think that the chief part of education consists in acquiring a vast fund of knowledge. So far is this from being true, that it forms the least part of a college training. The real aim of all education is discipline—discipline of the character, and discipline of the mind. The discipline of the character consists in making the man upright, honest and self-reliant, capable of passing unscathed through the world. The discipline of the mind consists in rendering the man able to observe and to think for himself.

A great deal would be gained by a few years training at a college, even if the student should acquire little or no knowledge from his books; and the time thus spent could by no means be considered as lost, since the training his intellect

and his character would necessarily receive, would amply compensate for the time which would otherwise be held as wasted.

Since, then, it is the duty of a College to form the complete man, and not to train up its students for special avocations, it should adopt the best means to attain this end, and that is by a liberal training in all the arts. The one thus educated may, perhaps, be excelled in particular branches by those of his brethren who have received a technical education, but he has a broader mind and can take a more comprehensive view of things than they can.

Moreover, technical studies can be pursued to greater advantage elsewhere than in a college. For, it is impossible that equal attention could be paid to any special art in a College, where so many different branches are taught, as could be paid to it where that art alone was practised.

J. A. C.

* * *

Mens Sana in Corpore Sano.

THIS saying of the ancients has its application in every state and period of life; but, to the student pursuing his college studies it has special reference. This is the period of development, intellectual and physical, the time for building the foundation on which our future success and usefulness must stand. Any defects in this foundation, this ground work of college training and living, will inevitably prove disastrous to the subsequent structure; hence the necessity of bestowing sufficient care on both the physical and mental elements of a student's formation.

As a general rule, the lesson to be inculcated on the student is the necessity and means of preserving the vigor and health of body and mind. Essential and desirable as is the development of the intellect, yet, in view of facts, it cannot with impunity be made paramount to the student's physical training. The poet put it wisely, for the one must go hand in hand with the other. The man who would spend all his energies in un-

interrupted study will e'er long find himself on the verge of physical ruin, and the fruit of all his labor withered and blasted. This at once makes apparent the indispensable necessity of physical exercise, and it is to meet this demand that college gymnasiums are built and equipped, and college games and athletic teams fostered and encouraged. That the faculty of our own Alma Mater perceived and acknowledged this necessity is unmistakably evinced in an excellent gymnasium and the spacious and attractive grounds that have been provided for us. But then, "*est modus in rebus.*" This is not to be lost sight of. For undue indulgence in athletic exercise will become as detrimental as its entire neglect. It fosters a distaste for intellectual training, and, not infrequently engenders physical debility. But for the preservation of health, for the requisite development of the physical faculties, and thus for proper and full realization of our mental powers, exercise, and preferably athletic exercise, in contradistinction to indoor gymnastic work, is of essential importance to the student. It is in the wise and judicious enjoyment of recreation and relaxation that health and strength, both of body and mind, is to be sought. A sound mind, to fulfil its sphere, requires a healthy body, both to aid in its development and afterwards to enjoy the fruit of its labor. A healthy body requires a careful and discriminating use of exercise. A developed mind without physical health is scarcely less a misfortune than a robust physical frame unadorned with intellectual accomplishments.

E. J. M.

* * *

Latin Verse.

THE best test of the Latin scholarship of any student is his ability to write the Latin language. We may be able to read works written in a foreign tongue with tolerable ease, but, until we are able to express our own thoughts in those languages, we can never say we have mastered them. We can be satisfied that we have obtained some mastery over the

Latin tongue if we are able to write good prose composition in it: but a far more accurate test of scholarship is our ability to compose verse in that tongue. Hence, it is a great aid to proficiency in Latin scholarship.

But, besides its usefulness in enabling us to obtain a better knowledge of the language, Latin verse is very useful for another reason. It is one of the very best means of cultivating the mind. The numerous and strict rules which bind us down in constructing it, force us to be accurate and to pay attention to the most minute details. Inexactness is the great fault with most young persons; and, for these, the exactness and attention to particulars which the composition of Latin Verse imposes upon them, is an excellent training.

J. A. C.

* * *

Chapel Devotions.

THERE is something very significant and very consoling in the regard manifested by the students of our Catholic Colleges for the various devotions held during the year in the college chapel. The month just passed—that of our Blessed Lady, brought out very prominently the strength of this feeling among the students of our own Alma Mater. This is a very laudable feature in Catholic College life and one to be fostered with prudence and assiduity. As regards the devotions themselves, little need here be said. Our holy Mother the Church has, with true maternal insight, given special countenance to those best calculated to foster a spirit of practical piety and holiness of life among her youthful children. The interim of a few weeks after the long summer holidays introduces the devotion of the Holy Rosary during the month of October—the real beginning of the scholastic year. At the close of first session comes the Month of Saint Joseph, a period of thanksgiving, as it were, for the favors of the first half-year and of petition for desirable blessings during the second term. Towards the end of the second session, as a fitting crown to our

year's work, and as a suitable preparation for the vacation, fraught with dangers to so many youths, we have the devotion of the Month May. These are the great landmarks, while as intervening incentives to sustained effort, we have the devotions of the First Friday of each month in honor of the Sacred Heart.

With such abundant and powerful aids Catholic students should be a body specially distinguished for genuine practical piety and exemplary habits. And so they will if these favorable circumstances are wisely and faithfully taken advantage of and the taste for these recurring devotions properly cultivated. This latter is in great measure part of the institution's role. The exercises held in chapel should be so constituted and conducted as to render the devotion attractive as well as useful, else they will give rise to a feeling of aversion likely to be productive of undesirable consequences. To obviate these latter dangers and to gain, as far as possible, the end contemplated in holding these public devotions, the exercises should not be too monotonous and tedious, but should be as varied and attractive as is consistent. With respect to their frequency, much depends upon practicability of varying their general monotony. Practically speaking, it can hardly be deemed advisable during an entire month to have the whole exercise consist of the mere reading of a few prayers and "examples" from some time-worn tome. This monotony may be removed by Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, or an appropriate sermon on stated days, but the exclusive adoption of the former method will invariably prove exceedingly irksome and distasteful to a great majority of students. Nor should the exercises, whatever their nature, be too long drawn out. This also is of great moment. The devotions should be regular and of moderate duration, and, it might be added, that the time required should not wholly be taken from the recreation hour.

If a selection were to be made of those best suited to public practice, undoubtedly, the most desirable are those of the Holy Rosary during October and of the

month of May since they are specially in honor of the Mother of God, the maternal guardian of the innocence and simplicity of youth.

On the part of students, fidelity and proper attention to these devotions is both necessary and beneficial. In our days students have need of great help from on high—greater, perhaps, than any preceding generation. Holy Church has devised and sanctioned these devotions and our Alma Mater offers every faculty for availing ourselves of them. The good that is to accrue, therefore, depends upon ourselves. Hence, we ought certainly profit of these fortunate circumstances; and, by attending these devotions with a becoming spirit of respect and attention, ground ourselves in practices and gain for ourselves blessings that will prove inestimable sources of consolation and profit in after life.

E. J. M.

* * *

The Best Means for Cultivating the Mind.

THOUGH Nature endows every one with an intellectual faculty, it is to the individual himself that its development is intrusted. This amplification of these innate, but inactive powers of the mind is dependent upon the perfecting of its organism. Hence, it is through the most perfectly developed phases of the organism that the intellectual virtue operates most powerfully. But as the organism of the mind is susceptible of varied improvements, that method of developing it, and consequently, of enlarging the circle of more perfect mental operations, is the best which tends to the amelioration of all its phases. This method, therefore, must be of such a character as to be conducive to the perfecting of the judgment, the memory and the imagination. The study of the ancient classics responds to this most perfectly. For, whilst attention and the exercise of judgment are necessary for the perception of the meaning, this, when once perceived, both excites the imagination and clings to the memory by reason of its novelty and interest.

E. J. M.

The Final Examinations.

OUR examinations are now over and soon we shall have forgotten, for a time, the cares and difficulties of college life. But the final examinations inspire us with a few thoughts well worth weighing before we launch forth among the pleasures and enjoyments of the long vacation.

Again we are forcibly reminded that whatever we do we should strive to do it well. Those few, alas, who heedlessly let slip "golden opportunities" and precious moments during the term have, as usual, found themselves inadequate to the labor devolving upon them at the eleventh hour; while, on the other hand, the steady, faithful toilers felt no oppressive burdens in their preparation for the finals. The conclusion is plain. The results, as a whole, are very satisfactory and certainly bear distinct evidence of the efficiency and zeal which has all along distinguished every individual member of the faculty. We have had occasion to glance over the notes of the various classes and must say, that among the students many have every reason to be proud of their achievements. In another place we give a few specimens of the questions submitted by the board of examiners; and, those acquainted with the Rev. President's exact and stringent method of marking papers, will the more readily appreciate the very creditable showing of the upper classes. Another gratifying feature is the good results attained by some of the students promoted after the January examinations; a few having captured first places in various branches in the new class.

But now all is over. It remains for each student to reflect on his own work; to search out his defects and resolve on the means of not only remedying these, but also of improving even his strong points during the coming year. Let us take advantage of past experience. With these resolutions let all with light and cheerful hearts enter upon the vacation, in view of a early return in September with renewed vigor of body and buoyancy of spirit. The BULLETIN wishes all a happy and fruitful vacation. E. J. M.

ST. ALOYSIUS' DAY.

St. Aloysius' Day, practically the closing of our collegiate year, was celebrated with more than usual pomp on June 21st. Previous to the High Mass, at which the Rev. President, assisted by Rev. Fathers Lee and Giblin, officiated, there took place the enshrining of the relics of the boy-martyr St. Romulus. In his usual attractive manner Rev. Father Murphy preached a brief sermon in which he stated what was known of the young saint's history. The tomb in which St. Romulus had first been laid bore the saint's name, so that when exhumed in the pontificate of Urban VIII., the authenticity of the relics was established. The Rev. President procured these relics from the custodian, a famous Franciscan Friar, while visiting Rome some four years ago. Three times in its journey from Rome to America the beautiful wax form had been broken and almost two years passed before it arrived at the College. It now rests in our chapel, enshrined there on the feast of a companion confessor—two great models of innocence, crowned in the one case by a martyr's death, in the other by a martyr's suffering and constancy, both now the patrons of the students of the College. Some time after High Mass the usual final proclamation of Notes took place in Music Hall, at which many of the students received certificates for the year.

At the close of these exercises, as the Rev. President was about to address the students, he was tendered quite a surprise in the form of an address, read by Albert J. Loeffler, and a beautiful souvenir presented by Lawrence R. Knorr in the name of all the students. The occasion of this was the fact of the Rev. President having completed his twenty-fifth year as a teacher and educator. But, as he was not aware that this fact was known to the students, he was in every way surprised—and, as he said, very agreeably so.

ADDRESS TO THE
VERY REV. JOHN T. MURPHY, C. S. Sp.
on the occasion of his
Silver Jubilee as Professor.

Very Reverend and Dear Father :

To-day we rejoice in the privilege of celebrating your silver jubilee as a teacher and educator. It is with the liveliest sentiments of appreciation and gratitude that we avail ourselves of this propitious occasion to manifest the feelings of hearts deeply impressed with the debt they owe to your loving care and true, paternal solicitude. We, the students of Holy Ghost College, are proud to own as the head of our beloved Alma Mater, one whose worth and reputation are of such a commanding nature, and we shall always rejoice in the recollections of our associations with an institution of which *you* were the esteemed and honored president.

Your career, Rev. Father, has been such as to win our esteem and admiration, and it is one of which you yourself may justly be proud.

As a student at college, your name, we have repeatedly been told, was a synonym for all that was talented and successful, and the close of your college career witnessed a very signal recognition of your worth and ability. Though scarcely out of your teens, you were sent by your superiors, in 1872, to the distant isle of Trinidad, to renew the battle for the waning cause of Catholic education. Here, as elsewhere throughout the world, Catholic education was writhing in the throes of a very one-sided struggle. English Protestant institutions were at the zenith of their glory and influence. The disadvantages to which Catholic establishments were subject in their battle with institutions amply endowed by State and private munificence, were sufficient to daunt the most zealous and experienced supporters of Catholic education. It was evident that a very skillful hand was now required to continue the work undertaken. A man of more than ordinary tact and ability was requisite to mould the Catholic candidates for the higher English universities. This was the momentous task confidently assigned to you—yet a mere youth—at the commencement of that brilliant career of which you have just now so gloriously completed the twenty-five years' faithful and uninterrupted course. The issues confirmed the wise choice of your superiors. Thrust at the very outset into the foremost ranks, like a faithful soldier, you valiently espoused all the dangers and fatigues of your responsible post. The very highest departments of Catholic education in the island were forthwith entrusted to your charge, and yours was the arduous task personally to prepare the most advanced students for those severe examinations sent forth by the world renowned University of Cambridge, England, to which the college of Trinidad was affiliated. The fruit of your able and efficient performance of this trying duty early became patent. St. Mary's

College soon surpassed even the Royal College, an opulent and successful state educational establishment standing within sight of your own institution; and, through your devoted and self-sacrificing labors, was inaugurated a period of success and prosperity in the history of St. Mary's College, that has continued year after year down to the present time.

After laboring here for six years with such gratifying issues, you were sent, at the expiration of a short respite, required for your ordination to the Holy Priesthood, back to your native land, as Dean of Rockwell College. Here, too, immense difficulties beset your path. The new system of Public Intermediate Examinations, held under the supervision of governmental authorities, had just been introduced. It was by their standing and success, at these impartial and severe official examinations, that the worth of all colleges was henceforth to be judged. In a few years Rockwell College exhibited the beneficent results of your able administration of affairs. Little by little she rose from a comparatively inferior and obscure position to the highest ranks among the colleges of Ireland numbering as they do several hundred. And even though eleven years have elapsed since Rockwell College has been deprived of your wise guidance, she has not failed to maintain her grand record of that period and still continues to exhibit the happy effects of that early impulse, sustained at your hands, as is evident from the latest records of her work, since at the last examinations held in 1896, Rockwell emerged from a contest in which almost seven thousand students engaged, taking first place amongst all the colleges of Ireland.

After such an eminently glorious and fruitful career devoted to the cause of Catholic education, to the development of Catholic youth in both hemispheres, and after establishing on a permanent basis, such splendid Catholic institutions of learning, both in South America and in Ireland, you came in 1876 to the United States to continue your noble and successful work as President of Holy Ghost College—our own beloved Alma Mater. For eleven years you have guided its destinies, completing now in our midst an illustrious and uninterrupted record of *twenty-five years* as teacher and educator.

And we all know with what signal success your labors here have, so far, been crowned. The standard of studies at present maintained in the college, is higher and more thorough than it has ever been before in the history of the institution, and places our Alma Mater on an equal footing with the best colleges in the country. The record made by the graduates who, from year to year, during the period of your presidency, have passed, in goodly numbers, beyond the portals of Holy Ghost College is such as any institution might well be proud of, and redound in a special manner to your credit and glory. Whether they have at once plunged into the turmoil of secular life,

or have gone forth into higher seats of learning in quest of broader wisdom and more technical courses, they have established a very honorable reputation and have evoked upon themselves and their Alma Mater the most gratifying encomiums. The success they have attained, and the esteem in which they are held, is the strongest testimony of the efficiency of the system of teaching over which you have so long presided, and which you have so diligently fostered. To enter into any detailed narration of the results you have accomplished here, of the many desirable improvements you have made, of the more extended reputation and esteem which *your own personal labors* have earned, both for the college of which you are the honored president, and the religious organization of which you are a devoted member—to speak of all this would be but to rehearse what has been already said and what is so palpable to all. Of the esteem and reputation you so deservedly enjoy, both among your fellow clergymen and the laity, not merely in this city and its surroundings, but throughout the greater part of the country, and of your recognized ability as a brilliant scholar and finished orator, as a thorough, liberal minded Catholic gentleman, and a worthy priest of God, you have been given ample evidence from year to year.

And, withal, after twenty-five years of ceaseless activity and continuous self-sacrificing labor, attended with the most brilliant, gratifying and enduring results, you are still happily in possession of all the freshness and vigor of youth, and each day finds you in our midst teaching and laboring just as energetically, as regularly and faithfully as the humblest professor, to the great advantage and edification of your pupils. We feel sure that the present senior class which, ere long, will have been added to the list of capable graduates, and in whose interests you have consummated the year of your silver jubilee, as a teacher, will not be deficient in manifesting in a practical and useful way their appreciation of the special care and attention which you have so devoutly bestowed upon them, and that they will go forth to enhance the glory of their Alma Mater and its reverend president in whatever sphere Providence may place them. Suffice it to say that all of us assembled here to-day, more especially those of us who have been immediately under your scholarly and priestly direction, and those who, as yet, may not have enjoyed this precious opportunity, shall ever regard it as our duty and privilege to keep before us, for our safe guidance through life, that bright example of generous self-sacrifice, persevering industry and constant devotedness with which you have so long and nobly fulfilled the arduous duties of your sublime mission as a worthy minister of God and a successful teacher of youth.

As now you celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of your educational career, so may you long be able to continue your noble work, and may

the same success which has hitherto followed in your footsteps continue to attend your labors, until, by the Providence of God, the day may come when it shall be your happy lot to witness the consummation of the fiftieth year spent in this holy and meritorious work.

"Ad Multos Annos!"

Signed on behalf of the students of Holy Ghost College.

ALBERT J. LOEFFLER, '97.

The Rev. President responded in a very fitting manner. After thanking the students for their kind sentiments and wishes he related some of his experiences in South America and in Ireland, where he had been engaged in the work of education prior to his coming to the United States. He paid a glowing tribute to the able body of men who compose the faculty to-day and also to the students, whose worth and abilities he has had ample opportunities of ascertaining.

Another pleasant feature of the occasion was the reciprocal surprises of Prof. Topham and the Senior Business students. The Professor had previously secured several very attractive gifts to be bestowed, not merely as prizes, but as testimonials of his personal regard as professor. The recipients of these testimonials were J. Grealish, C. Turnblacer, J. Hanlon and P. Henry. On their part the students had planned a surprise for their respected professor in the shape of a beautiful crystal ink-font. Prof. Topham was much affected by this little token of the high regard in which he was held by the students. He responded in a very feeling manner, congratulating the young men on their success and expressing the confidence with which he could send them forth from his class into the business circles of the world. The musical part of the programme was very pleasing, and the entertainment closed with a few remarks by the Rev. President pertaining to the Commencement.



SOCIETIES.

THE Literary Union brought a very

successful year to a fitting close on the evening of May 16th. The subject treated on the occasion was: "Resolved, That the Great Powers should interfere in the Relations between Greece and Turkey." The speakers on the affirmative side, which was ably supported, were Messrs. R. A. Ross and L. Knorr, while the negative view was strongly presented by Messrs. James F. O'Neill and E. J. McCarthy. Mr. M. A. McGarey presided as Chairman and opened the proceedings in a very suitable manner. After a second count of votes the decision was awarded to the affirmative.

THE closing debate of the Lyceum Society occurred on May 9th. The proposition submitted for the discussion was: "Resolved, That Civilized Nations are not justified in Appropriating the lands of Savage Peoples." Mr. Wm. Walker occupied the chair and introduced the question in a neat speech. Messrs. Downes and Aul argued well the affirmative view, while Messrs. Brady and Brent responded on the part of the negative. The discussion proved quite interesting; and, after a spirited debate, the decision was given to the affirmative by a close vote.

RUMOR had it for a time that the Literary Union contemplated issuing an invitation to the debating societies of the local colleges for the purpose of arranging an inter-scholastic debate. Such an affair would have been very beneficial and, doubtless, the Literary Union could have gained additional laurels in public debate. This is a feature which we hope to see introduced in the near future. Let the students show themselves more to the public. It is not fair to keep all the good things hidden under a bushel.

THE social event of the year, however, was the presentation of the "Iron Chest" (the play in which the great Edwin Booth first won his reputation,) at the New Grand Opera House, on the evening of May 4th, by the members of the Dramatic Society. The audience was very large and of unusual refinement and culture, which makes the many encomiums bestowed upon the actors all the more

gratifying. The students acquitted themselves very creditably; and, despite the fact that all the female characters, with one exception, had to be cut out, the general effect was highly pleasing. Mr. Walter Corcoran, as Sir Edward Mortimer, and Mr. Frank Hopper, as Wilford, Sir Edward's Secretary, exerted themselves to great advantage and well deserved the applause they received. Messrs. William Walker, as the Robber Chief, and William Glynn, as Orson, appeared with striking effect in the quarrel scenes, while Mr. Jos. Ferguson, as Sir Edward's jovial brother, produced a very favorable impression by the easy and natural manner with which he performed his part. But the delineation of the old servant at the hands of Mr. Wm. A. Wood was the feature that won, most of all, the sympathies of the audience and he was frequently accorded well-merited applause. As interludes there were various solos exquisitely rendered. Mr. John McVean by his thrilling performance on the mandolin held the house enchanted, and the audience persisted in demanding an encore till Mr. McVean could sufficiently overcome his modesty to respond. A scene from *Rip Van Winkle* was given with marked effect before the drama. All the young gentlemen who took part in the play are to be congratulated on their clever performance and reflect great credit on their instructor, Rev. Father P. A. McDermott, to whose untiring energy and zeal the good work of the youthful actors is largely due.

THE annual elocutionary contest of the Academical Department took place in the College Hall on the evening of June 13th. A large number of the friends of the contestants were in attendance and were quite liberal in their applause. The efforts of the students were very commendable and their success redounds greatly to the credit of Rev. Father P. A. McDermott, who has always had a special interest in the elocutionary students. The judges on the occasion were Messrs. H. A. Collins, '96, of last year's BULLETIN Staff, Iranaeus Weixel, E. H. Flood, and Prof. J. B. Topham, of the Commercial Depart-

ment. It was no easy matter for the gentlemen to decide the several places. Mr. Collins, in his usual attractive style, announced the decision of the judges and in his speech complimented Mr. Chas. E. Mellon on his very talented showing. Mr. Mellon captured the gold medal of the First Division. John McKeever gained second place. Of the Junior Division John Hughes won the prize, with Richard Couzins and John Halleran second and third, respectively. Some of those whose names appeared on the programme were unavoidably absent, to the great regret of the audience. A very interesting musical programme was also rendered on the same occasion.

THE work of the Lyceum Society of '96 and '97 has been of a very high order. Some strong speakers are developing in that organization and will, doubtless, next year help to increase the prestige of the Literary Union. A debate between the two societies would have been a very enjoyable affair.



CLASS NOTES.

THE SENIORS.

THE seniors finished their arduous examinations for the degree on June 3d. The Latin and Greek papers were the same as those of the Oxford Senior Locals of 1878. Aristotle figured largely in the Greek paper and the Latin was drawn chiefly from *De Finibus*. The origin of the Grammar papers is a sufficient guarantee of the thoroughness of their import. The English papers were very comprehensive, embracing the whole range of English Literature from Chaucer to Wordsworth. Tennyson, being the class author, brought it down almost to the present day. Several subjects were offered for the English essay, of which two had to be treated. The papers in Mathematics and Science were also such as to embrace the whole collegiate course.

The remaining members of the BULLETIN staff will doubtless have occasion

during the coming year to regret the departure of the graduates from the sanctum. They wish them, however, all manner of success, and feel sure that they will give a good account of themselves later on.

The Class of Philosophy, just to show that they can still condescend to take a part in the common games, recently organized and defeated the crack nine of the Freshman class. Not a freshman reached second base till the seventh inning. O'Neill's pitching was a surprise. The final score stood 9 to 3 in favor of the philosophers.

The present issue is adorned with a cut of the Senior Class. Some of them rather timidly complied with our request for a sitting, not wholly relishing to submit themselves to the scrutiny of the curious observer. The reason must be found by yourself, kind reader, but do not be too hasty in your judgment.

In the departure of the graduates the staff loses several valuable men. Under the editorship of J. Callahan the BULLETIN has met with decided success. A. J. Loeffler's practical business tact showed itself in the management of business matters. F. A. Retka was the precocious poet of the class, while the occasional literary contributions of Messrs. Wietrzynski and Maniecki were of very high worth.

JUNIOR CLASS.

THE men who will next year be known as the "dignified seniors" have not relaxed their efforts since the examination. They are just as regular and as earnest in their work as ever before.

The chemical laboratory is quite deserted just now. Prof. Danner may, however, still be seen at work there, doubtless searching for things which he will reveal to us next year. The Professor expresses himself as quite satisfied with the class work of the year. His untiring efforts certainly merit unusual success on the part of the students.

Michael McGarey put up his usual strong game on the college team; and, in

the class, appeared even stronger than ever before, which is saying a great deal.

The juniors, in fact, have furnished their full quota of athletes this year. Knorr, McGarey, Ross and Kennedy have more than maintained the honor of the class of '98.

The results of the recent examinations are certainly of a very gratifying nature. Every one did well and some exceedingly well. Father McDermott's philosophy class did unusually good work, and then, too, quite crushed those aspiring freshmen on the diamond. The other classes did not care to meet them after this feat, so that the philosophers are now the undisputed champions of '97.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

IN conformity with the wise suggestions of their English class author, the sophomores have spent a considerable portion of their time in company with the Muses' most cherished clients, Homer and Virgil.

"By Homer's works you study and delight,
Read them by day and meditate by night."

"Still with itself composed, his text peruse
And let your comment be the Mantuan Muse."

Continue in the pleasing friendship of the Muses and their favorite proteges, wise "sophs." We have frequently had occasion to lament our waywardness, and once you are rejected by the Muses you can scarcely ever regain their esteem. Take the interests of the BULLETIN of '98 to heart and let it profit by the favors accorded you.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

THE students have by no means ended their year's work with the final examinations. They have still to con over Latin and Greek exercises, and Plato gives them plenty material to busy themselves with till the very last day of class.

The freshmen are now convinced of the superiority of the sedate philosophers not merely in intellectual matters, but even on the diamond. In the recent game, O'Neill put the sphere over the plate with genuine Scholastic subtleness, so that the "freshies" narrowly escaped a shut out.

Those who were promoted during the year from the First Academic have acquitted themselves very creditably. They have captured some of the highest places in the class.

The athletes of the freshmen held their own on the field day. Several of them had excellent records as academicians last year.

The freshmen have been very fortunate in enjoying the instruction of such worthy Professors as Rev. Father Hehir in Classics, Father Lee in English, and Father Goodman in Mathematics. Their work, too, reflects great credit on these able Professors.

Great interest was manifested in the Chemistry work of the year. Several incidents will serve to perpetuate the memory of the Freshman Chemistry Class of '97. The stories told about them are rich. Mr. Schroeffel's weekly lectures were highly interesting and instructive.

Messrs. Wm. Glynn and Frank Hopper intend making a 2000 mile tour through the Western States on the wheel during vacation. They will visit the lake coasts and some of the principal cities and colleges of the west, making a call on some of their western friends and student acquaintances. We wish them a pleasant tour.

Collins led the class in the last two examinations, although he came from the First Academic only at Christmas.

Resmeroski worked hard for the field day but did not capture a single prize. Quite an unusual incident.

FIRST ACADEMIC.

THE work of the First Academic has been marked with very perceptible improvement. The results of the final examinations, contrasted with those of the first term, reflect great credit on the energetic professor, Mr. Schroeffel. The students who entered the class after Christmas also gave a good account of themselves.

S. Liesenjohann deserves special mention for his good work in the financial in-

terests of the BULLETIN. His success in procuring subscribers and, especially, advertisements among the business men of the Southside, was very commendable.

The Freshman Class of '98 will count a considerable number if all the academicians advance, as they probably will.

Geo. Sehalz was confirmed by Rt. Rev. Bishop Phelan on Pentecost Sunday.

SECOND ACADEMIC.

THE students of the Second Academic who entered the elocutionary contest for the medal, exhibited decided talent in that line. Next year promises to see a very interesting struggle, as ambition has already drawn many of them to seek for honors.

John J. Broderick was called away from college before the close of the year. He left Pittsburg for Chicago, but promises an early return in September.

Thomas Dugan played a good game on the college baseball team during the season. He will doubtless be one of our best men in '98.

The boys all wonder whether they will be fortunate enough to secure their present esteemed professor, Father Giblin, next year. Father Giblin must have made a decided impression on the young students. They were awe-stricken at his vast stock of classical stories and fables. The work of the class, too, was characterized by signal success. The students all wish him a very pleasant vacation after his hard efforts during the year in their behalf.

John McKeever received the Sacrament of Confirmation on Pentecost Sunday. John also deserves public mention for his earnest work in soliciting advertisements for the BULLETIN. He was very successful.

THIRD ACADEMIC.

THE Third Academic was one of the largest classes of the year, and, if all persevere, we shall have a fine class of graduates at the end of their course.

E. Toerge showed himself a skilful twirler for the second team.

Valentine Oldshue's aggregation from the Rippey Athletic Club twice met defeat at the hands of the aggressive junior boarders. Valentine himself put up a good game at first base.

Albert Eschman was quite an attraction at the elocutionary contest. Both his recitation and solo elicited much applause.

Raymond J. Daschbach is becoming an artist under Mr. Sonnefeld's careful training. His specimens of drawing and sketching evoked very favorable comment.

Robert E. Moran also attracted much attention by his really talented work. He exhibits the taste of a genuine artist.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE class that graduated this year from the business course was rather small when compared to that of other years. Only seven entered the final graduating examinations, and from these three were chosen as the graduates of '97. The others will wait for the good things in store for next year. Many changes and improvements are in contemplation.

Kennedy and Phalen strove hard to maintain the reputation of the Commercial Department on the Field Day. They captured some valuable prizes.

Henry is the coming twentieth century book-keeper.

"Eat, drink and grow fat."—McBride.

Of the graduates all have responsible positions in waiting. Henry soon resumes business duties and Turnblacer is already engaged. Grealish, very probably, goes to West Point.

Hopper will make a bicycle tour of the Western States during vacation.

Doherty expects to taste the delights of a mountain encampment.

Hanlon and Shields are among the best players of the First team, while Doherty and Unger led the Reserves.

Phalen is becoming quite an athlete. He vaults eight feet and a half and jumps—class occasionally.

Kelly manifested great interest in gym-

nastics towards the close of the year. A little sooner and we might have seen something good on field day. William, however, thought himself unprepared and so entered no events.

FRENCH AND GERMAN CLASSES.

The French classes have been doing excellent work during the past year. The first class, under Mr. Galette, studied with great pleasure and advantage Fénélon's delightful classic, "*Telemaque*," and under the able instruction of a true French gentleman, have acquired considerable skill in the difficult art of the proper pronunciation of that beautiful language.

The second class, under an experienced French master, Rev. Father Hehir, has made a special study of Souvestre's "*Un Philosophe sous les Toits*." They have greatly profited by the perusal of this exquisite work. A few more years will make some of them adepts in the French tongue.

German, too, has been the object of special study and attention. Of course with many students familiar with that language from their earliest years, the German classes have maintained quite a high standard. The first class, under the able tutorage of Mr. A. Beck, has read three of Schiller's great works, *Die Jungfrau von Orleans*, *Die Piccolomini* and *Wallenstein's Tod*. The History of the *Vaterland* has also received considerable attention.

The second class, under Mr. Jos. Danner, has been perusing "*Wilhelm Tell*," and the grammatical study of the language and German History were objects of special work.

All the lower classes, both French and German, have been laboring very successfully at the acquisition of the rudiments of both tongues. In fact, our opportunities for gaining the knowledge of French and German are exceptionably good, and the students, generally, are wise enough to appreciate them and utilize these advantages. The attendance at all the classes during the year has been full and regular.

FIRST HOLY COMMUNION.

On June 17th, the Feast of Corpus Christi, five young students had the inestimable happiness of receiving their First Holy Communion. They were: T. Shea, J. King, W. Barrett, J. Chambers and F. Satters. For a long time they had been under the instruction of Rev. Father Giblin and their serious and devout mien portrayed a very deep appreciation of the priceless blessing about to be bestowed upon them. Rev. Father Murphy officiated at the solemn High Mass and also preached a very appropriate and eloquent sermon, reminding the boys of the grandeur of the privilege accorded them and exhorting them to correspond faithfully through life to the graces so abundantly conferred upon them. The college Chapel was tastefully decorated for the occasion and a large number of the happy First Communicants' friends had gathered there to witness the ceremony. Solemn Benediction and the usual procession of the Most Holy Sacrament, held inside owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, closed the exercises of this fruitful day.



ATHLETICS.

THE past year does not yield to any of its predecessors as regards athletics at the college. On the gridiron, last fall, the football team gained some notable victories while it continued to play. Its abrupt dismemberment was not without very beneficial effects. Outsiders are no longer admitted to play on any of the teams claiming connection with Holy Ghost College. These teams must be composed strictly of students. This was the excellent ruling of our Rev. President last fall and it was greeted with undisguised satisfaction by the faculty and students. Our football team of '97-'98 will be drawn chiefly from last year's second team. The material is very promising and, with early, careful training, will make a formidable eleven. We trust that the team next fall will be such as to

eclipse the records of other years. The growing interest in athletics requires that our representative team be capable of meeting honorably all the best local clubs. Steady and assiduous practice will be the leavening power of the material that is to compose it, and let preparations begin as soon as possible after the opening of school.

With regard to the work of last year we have every reason to be grateful. The indoor training during the winter season, under the instruction of Mr. Schwimle, has proven very beneficial to the students. Evidence of its good effect is discernible in every branch of athletics. We are pleased to note that the very prudent suggestions made at the closing exercises of the gymnastic classes last April by our Rev. President were faithfully heeded and carried out. There never has been such interest manifested in practice work. Whoever could see the faithful, courageous, assiduous and determined efforts of the young athletes would unhesitatingly admit the beneficial effects of Athletics on the character and formation of college men. And the class work, too, seems to have progressed through the renewed life and vigor infused into the students. The recent examinations amply illustrate the old belief that the best athletes are oft times the best students. This is only the natural consequence of a well-exercised and vigorous body, and of a mind and judgment drawn out in close and eventful contests.

THE usual enthusiasm is manifested for baseball. The work of the first team is very satisfactory. True, they have frequently met defeat, but it was at the hands of the very best clubs of this section. Facts speak for themselves. Most of the players have yet several years to stay and prospects for a fine team next year are gratifying. All the men showed up well. Burns, in the box, was a tower of strength and his clever, persevering work deserves every commendation. McGarey and Howard have quite come up to the expectations which their playing on last year's second team aroused. Hanlon, Shields and Broderick have put up

great games, while all the others have satisfied the most sanguine hopes. McBride's injury in the early season lost to the team a very promising player.

THE Reserves have also put up some good playing during the season. They have had frequent games abroad and made a good impression. The pitchers, Toerge, Webster and Doherty, were men of promise and no "easy things" for their opponents, who, by the way, happened sometimes to be head and shoulders taller, making quite a contrast with the small stature of most of the Reserves. Doherty also took turns behind the bat. He showed himself a good all-round player and will doubtless be among our leaders in '98. The Reserves' record so far is one of which they may be proud and we hope they will continue the excellent showing.

HANDBALL is now inaugurated as one of the recognized games at the college. Our Rev. President manifests great interest in the game, and, as a result, we have now a fine alley which he very kindly provided for us. It is certainly an excellent sport for diversion and exercise, as may be gleaned from the fact that no recreation has yet seen the alley deserted. Messrs. Glynn and Hopper among the day boys, Henry and Burns among the Senior Boarders, Moran, Sackville and O'Connor among the Juniors, Callahan and Retka of the Scholastics, have become adepts in the sport.

RUMORS are that Pittsburg College will send a relay team to the meet at Schenley Park, July 4th. There is good sprinting material in the college and, doubtless, many local teams would find themselves hard pressed in preserving the honors. We see no reason for Pittsburg College not entering more prominently in affairs of this kind. We repeat, the material is here and why not develop it? We hope to see a relay team out on the Fourth and are quite sure of a good showing.

MESSRS. LAJOIE, the great batter of the Philadelphia Baseball Club of the National League, and pitcher Fifield of the

same Club, recently gave the boys an exhibition of National League twirling and hitting. Lajoie's easy and natural tact in wielding the stick quite won the admiration of the students.



NINETEENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

THE Nineteenth Annual Commencement came off auspiciously at the Bijou Theater, Tuesday, June 22. The exercises were presided over by the Right Rev. Bishop Phelan, and were attentively followed by a very select audience. It was especially pleasing to notice the large number of past students who were present—it exceeded that of any previous year. The following is what the *Pittsburg Catholic* says of the commencement:

"The Nineteenth Annual Commencement exercises of the Pittsburg Catholic College were held Tuesday night in the Bijou Theater. An immense audience was present, every available seat being occupied long before 8 o'clock.

The Right Rev. Bishop presided. Among the Rev. clergy on the stage were Very Rev. Joseph Eigenmann, Provincial of the Holy Ghost congregation; Rev. John T. Murphy, President of the College; Rev. Joseph Oster, Rev. M. Hehir and Rev. J. Griffin. The boxes were occupied by visiting clergy and near relatives of the graduates. The graduates were dressed in the regulation cap and gown. Sitting behind them were the glee club and other college societies bedecked in the college colors, red and blue.

The graduates were Terrence C. Grealish, Patrick J. Henry and Charles A. Tumblacer, in the business department, and Joseph A. Callahan, Lawrence R. Knorr, Albert J. Loeffler, Theodore J. Maniecki, Francis A. Retka, John N. Wietrzynski and Wm. J. Lamb, in the classical and scientific departments. The Latin salutatory was delivered by John N. Wietrzynski, and the valedictory by Albert J. Loeffler.

The orations were: "American Literature," Joseph A. Callahan; "The Study of Holy Scripture," (in German,) Lawrence R. Knorr, "The Responsibilities of Nations," Francis A. Retka.

The subject matter of the addresses was most excellent, and the delivery clear and distinct, showing admirable elocutionary training.

Interspersed between the addresses were excellent musical selections, vocal and instrumental, solos and choruses by the college students under the direction of Rev. Fr. J. Griffin.

Following the orations, the Rev. President of the College read the list of distinctions in the non-graduating classes, prefacing the proclamation with a forcible and timely address. He dwelt especially upon the development and culture of our intellect as the chief portion of this work. He

then referred to the special reasons prompting the Catholic College to favor and foster a thorough education, saying the Church reaches out for the heart. He stated that that work was more difficult to accomplish in this country, because of the absence of endowments for secondary or higher education; adding, that Creighton College, of Omaha, and the Cahill School, of Philadelphia, were the only Catholic institutions which have real and permanent endowments. He closed by saying that the Catholic clergy have devoted themselves and sacrificed their talents to accomplish "that noblest of education's works—to raise up good and true men for God and country."

Gold Medals were awarded as follows:

Gold Medal for Elocution, Division II., Edward Hughes; Division I., Charles Mellon.

Gold Medals for Excellent Department, Junior Boarders, "*ex arquo*"—John H. Sackville and Charles A. McDonald.

Gold Medal for Excellent Department, Senior Boarders, William J. Downes.

Gold Medal for Book-keeping, Patrick J. Henry.

Gold Medal for highest average, Business Course, Charles D. Turnblacer.

Gold Medal for Classics and Philosophy, John N. Wietrzynski.

Gold Medal for Holy Scripture, Lawrence R. Knorr.

Gold Medal for highest average, Classical Department, Joseph A. Callahan.

Bishop Phelan Gold Medal for Excellence, Albert J. Loeffler.

The exercises closed with a brief address and blessing by the Rt. Rev. Bishop.



List of Passes, Distinctions and Honor Certificates,

AT THE

FOURTH TERM EXAMINATIONS,

HELD IN

JUNE, 1897.

To secure a Pass a Student must get 60 per cent.; to obtain a Distinction it is necessary to get 80 per cent.

An asterisk indicates those who obtained Honor Certificates. These Certificates are given to Students who have got 80 per cent. in any subject or subjects, provided they pass, *i. e.*, obtain 60 per cent. in the other subjects of their course.

GRAMMAR CLASS.

BARRETT WILLIAM M.—P, Bible History, History, Arithmetic, Geography.

D, Penmanship, Religion, English.

CHAMBERS JOHN A.—P, Religion, History, Geography.

D, Penmanship.

*COLL JOHN J.—D, Religion, Bible History, Geography, History, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

FLOCKER WILLIAM—D, Penmanship.

KING JOSEPH T.—P, Religion, History, Geography.

D, Arithmetic, English, Penmanship.

O'CONNOR JOSEPH—P, Religion, History, Geography, English.

D, Penmanship.

*O'CONNOR WILLIAM J.—P, Religion, History, Bible History, Geography, Arithmetic.

*HEALY EDWARD—P, Arithmetic.

D, Religion, History, Bible History, Geography, English, Penmanship.

VETTER CLARENCE A.—P, Religion.

THIRD ACADEMIC.

BRENNAN J.—D, Religion, History.

*COUZINS RICHARD J.—P, Religion, Geography, History, English, Zoology, Algebra.

D, Latin, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

*CYPHERT CLARK T.—P, English.

D, Religion, History, Geography, Penmanship, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.

*DASCHBACH RAYMOND J.—P, Religion, Latin, English, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra, Penmanship.

D, History, Geography.

DECKER THOMAS B.—P, Religion, Arithmetic, English, Zoology, Algebra.

D, Latin, German, Penmanship.

DUGAN ANDREW—P, English.

D, Latin, Penmanship.

ESCHMAN ALBERT J.—P, English, Arithmetic, Latin, Zoology, Algebra.

D, Penmanship.

GOODMAN FRANK J.—P, Religion, Arithmetic, English, Zoology, Algebra.

D, Penmanship.

*GOLDEN FRANK J.—P, Religion, Geography, History, Latin, English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Zoology.

D, Penmanship.

*HUGHES EDWARD—P, History, Geography.

D, Religion, Latin, English, German, French, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship.

*KILEY WILLIAM J.—P, Religion, Arithmetic, English, Algebra.

D, History, Book-keeping, Zoology, Geography, Penmanship.

KOSSLER H. S.—P, History, English, Arithmetic, Geography, Latin, Zoology, Penmanship.

D, Algebra.

KRAKAU J. J.—P, Religion, History, Geography, Latin, English, Zoology, Penmanship.

D, German.

LAMAR HERMAN—P, Latin, English, German, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra.

MABOLD RAYMOND C.—P, Latin, Arithmetic, English, Algebra, Penmanship.

D, Zoology.

*MORAN WM. J.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra.

D, Penmanship.

*MORAN ROBT. E.—P, History, Geography.

D, Religion, English, Latin, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra, Penmanship.

*MURPHY JNO. P.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, French, Arithmetic, Algebra.

D, Latin, German, Zoology, Penmanship.

*MCDONALD C. A.—P, History, Penmanship, Geography.

D, Religion, Latin, English, Zoology, Arithmetic.

*OLDSHUE VAL. J.—P, German, Arithmetic, Algebra.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Zoology, Penmanship.

*RAHE ALBERT M.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, Zoology, Algebra.

D, German, Book-keeping, Penmanship.

*RIHN THEO. L.—P, Religion, History, English, Geography, Zoology.

D, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.

RYAN JAMES—P, Religion, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra.

D, English, Penmanship, Zoology.

*RYAN STEPHEN T.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, German, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Zoology.

D, Penmanship.

ROEHRIG GEO. A.—P, Religion, Latin, English, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra, Penmanship.

*SACKVILLE J. H.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Algebra.

D, Latin, Zoology, Penmanship.

SCHLEGEL JOHN—P, English, Zoology, Arithmetic.

D, Algebra, Penmanship.

SHANAHAN J. P.—P, Religion, Latin, English, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra.

D, Penmanship.

*SOULARD C. J.—P, Religion, English, German, French, Arithmetic, Algebra.

D, History, Geography, Book-keeping, Zoology, Penmanship.

*STALKOWSKI ADAM S.—P, Religion, English, French, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra.

D, Polish, Latin, Penmanship.

TOERGE E.—P, History, Geography, Zoology.

D, Book-keeping, Penmanship.

WALSH MORRIS A.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, German, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra.

D, Penmanship.

*WEBSTER WILLIAM—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra, Penmanship.

D, Latin.

WRIGHT THOMAS—P, Religion, Latin, English, Algebra.

D, Arithmetic, Zoology.

SECOND ACADEMIC.

*BARRETT EDW. V.—P, Religion, History, Geography, Latin, English, Greek, Algebra.

D, French, Geometry, Penmanship.

BRISLIN WM. J.—P, Greek, English, German, Latin.

*DEWEY CLARENCE J.—P, English, Greek.

D, Religion, History, Geography, German, French, Arithmetic, Botany, Penmanship.

*DUNCAN SAMUEL J.—P, Latin, Greek.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English, German, French, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra, Penmanship.

*GLYNN WM. H.—P, Religion, History, Latin, Geography, English, French, Arithmetic, Algebra.

D, Penmanship.

*HALLERAN WILLIAM A.—P, History, Latin, Geography, Greek, Penmanship.

D, Religion, English, German, French, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra.

*HUETTEL JNO. J.—P, Latin, Greek, German, Algebra, French.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Botany, Penmanship.

JEROZAL FRANK—P, Greek, German.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra, Penmanship.

MIHM EDW. W.—P, Religion, History, Geology, Geography, English, Greek, German, Penmanship.

*MURPHY WILLIAM E.—P, German.

D, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, English, French, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra, Religion, Penmanship.

*MCGERVEY PAUL J.—P, Religion.

D, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, English, German, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra, Penmanship.

McKEEVER JOHN A.—P, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, French.

D, Religion, German, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Botany, Algebra.

McMAHON JOHN F.—P, Religion, History, Geography, Book-keeping, Arithmetic.

D, Botany, Penmanship.

McMULLEN LEO A.—P, Latin, Greek, Botany, Penmanship, Arithmetic.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English.

McNEILL JOHN J.—P, Religion, History, Latin, Geography, English, Greek, French.

D, German, Penmanship.

*O'CONNOR PATRICK—P, Latin, Greek, History, Geography.

D, Religion, English, German, French, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra, Penmanship.

REUS JOHN—P, Greek, History, Geography, German, French.

D, Religion, English, Botany, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.

*REILLY JAMES J.—P, Latin, Greek, Zoology, Penmanship.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English, German, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.

REILLY JOHN D.—P, Religion, History, Greek, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra.

D, Botany, Penmanship.

*YOUSZKO FRANK J.—P, French, Arithmetic, Algebra.

D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, Greek, German, Botany, Penmanship.

*DUGAN THOS. F.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English.

D, French, Penmanship.

*BRUECKNER EMIL E.—P, History, Geography, Latin, French.

D, Religion, English, Greek, German, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra, Penmanship.

FIRST ACADEMIC.

BAUMGARTNER JOS.—P, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, Algebra.

D, German, Geometry, Penmanship.

CREHAN WM. J.—P, Religion, Latin, Geometry, Geology.

D, History, English, Algebra, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

*DOWNES WM. J.—P, Geology, Latin, Greek, German, Geometry, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

D, Religion, History, English.

FROST V.—P, History, Latin, Greek, German, Geometry, Geology, Arithmetic.

D, Religion, English, Penmanship.

*GILLECE JOHN J.—P, Religion, History, Geometry, Geology.

D, English, Latin, Greek, German, Algebra, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

GILLESPIE P. A.—P, Religion, History, English.

D, Geometry, Penmanship.

*GRUNENWALD JOHN B.—P, Religion, Latin, Greek, French, Algebra, Geology.

D, History, English, German, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

*HENNEY BERNARD J.—P, English, Algebra, Latin, Geology.

D, German, Arithmetic, Religion, Penmanship.

KILLMEYER HERMAN J.—P, Religion, History, English, Latin, Algebra.

D, Geometry, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

*LIJSENJOHANN S.—P, Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geology.

D, Religion, English, German, Geometry, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

MCCANN ALFRED—P, Religion, History, Greek, Geology.

D, English, Latin, German, Geometry, Algebra, Penmanship.

*MCELLIGOTT WM. J.—P, History, Latin, English, Greek, Geology, Geometry, Algebra.

D, Religion, German, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

MELLON CHAS. H.—P, Religion, History, Geometry.

D, English, German, Algebra, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

SCHAEFER LOUIS J.—P, Religion, History, English, French, Geology.

D, German, Geometry, Penmanship.

SCHALZ GEO.—P, Religion, History, English, Geometry, Algebra, Geology.

D, German, Penmanship.

*WALKER WM. O.—P, Religion, Greek, Geology.

D, History, English, Latin, German, Geometry, Algebra, Penmanship.

SENIOR BUSINESS CLASS.

ARND M. E.—P, Religion, English, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Correspondence.

CARR GEO. D.—P, Religion, Book-keeping, Correspondence.

DOHERTY HUGH B.—P, Religion, Penmanship, Correspondence.

DOWLING H. J.—P, English, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.

DOWLING W. J.—P, Religion, Correspondence, Book-keeping, Penmanship.

*GAROFI C. J.—P, D, Latin, Religion, English, Book-keeping.

HOBSON T.—P, Correspondence, Penmanship.

*KANE C. J.—P, D, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Correspondence.

KELLY W. L.—P, Penmanship.

D, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Correspondence.

KIRCHNER WM. L.—P, Religion, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, English, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.

KOSMALEWICZ JOS. B.—P, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Religion.

D, Penmanship.

MCCANN WM. F.—P, Religion, Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Correspondence.

PHALEN EDW. P.—P, Religion, English, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.

SHEA T.—P, Religion, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.

SHIELDS E.—P, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Correspondence.

UNGER J. J.—P, Religion, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.

UNGER S. E.—P, Book-keeping, Penmanship, Correspondence.

WOOLEY R. W.—P, Commercial Law, English, Correspondence.

D, Religion, Book-keeping, Penmanship.

DONNELLY W.—P, Commercial Law, English, Correspondence, Penmanship.

D, Religion, Arithmetic.

HANLON JOHN—P, English, Book-keeping.

D, Religion, Commercial Law, Penmanship, Correspondence.

HOPPER FRANK—P, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Correspondence.

D, Penmanship.

KENNEDY JOHN—P, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Correspondence.

D, Religion, English,

*MCBRIDE THOMAS C.—P, Religion, English, Commercial Law, Arithmetic.

D, Book-keeping, Penmanship.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

AUL EDW.—P, Church History, History, Latin, Greek, Geometry.

D, English, German.

*BRADY JAS. L.—P, Church History, Ancient History, Greek, Geometry.

D, English, Latin, Algebra, Physics.

BRENT A. SIDNEY—P, Church History, Latin, Ancient History, English, Greek, German, French.

D, Physics.

*COLLINS THOS. J.—P, Church History, Ancient History, Greek, German, Algebra, Geometry.

D, English, Latin, French, Physics.

*GARRIGAN JAS. J.—P, Church History, Greek, Ancient History, English, Algebra, Physics, Geometry.

D, Latin, German, French.

HALABURDA JOS. F.—P, Ancient History, English, Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry.

D, German, Physics.

*KOSSLER A. M.—P, Ancient History, English, Latin.

D, Church History, Geometry.

*KRUPINSKI M. A.—P, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Physics.

D, Church History, English, History.

*MAHER P. E.—P, Church History, English History, English, Latin, Greek, German, Geometry, Physics.

D, Algebra.

MONOGHAN JOS. F.—P, Church History, English, History, English, German, Algebra, Physics.

D, Geometry.

RESMEROSKI NORBERT J.—P, English, Physics, Algebra.

D, Church History, English History, Latin, Geometry.

WALSH RICHARD A.—P, Church History, English History, Algebra.

D, English, Geometry, Physics.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

*ENRIGHT JNO. F.—P, Church History, English History, Latin, Greek, Algebra.

D, English, German, French, Physics, Geometry.

*FINNEY CHAS. D.—P, French, Physics.

D, Church History, English History, English, Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry.

*MCVEAN JNO. A.—P, Greek, Geometry.

D, Church History, English History, English, Latin, Algebra, Physics.

*MEYER LEO L.—P, English History, Latin, Greek.

D, Church History, English, German, Algebra, Geometry, Physics.

*RUDOLPH CHAS. C.—P, English History, Greek.

D, Church History, English, Latin, German, Algebra, Geometry, Physics.

WRENN THOS. A.—P, Church History, English History, Latin, Greek, German, Geometry, Physics.

D, English, French.

JUNIOR CLASS.

HUHN CHAS. A.—P, French.

D, Scripture, Greek, Trigonometry, Geometry.

*MC CARTHY E. J.—P, Chemistry.

D, Scripture, History, English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Philosophy, Geometry, Trigonometry.

MCGAREY M. A.—P, Scripture, History, Latin, English, French, German, Philosophy, Geometry.

D, Greek, Trigonometry.

*O'NEIL J. F.—P, History, English, French, Greek, Philosophy, Trigonometry, Chemistry.

D, Scripture, Latin, Geometry.

OPPICI A. G.—P, Scripture, Latin, Philosophy, History, English, French.

*ROSS R. A.—P, History, French, Philosophy.

D, Scripture, English, Latin, Greek, German, Trigonometry, Geometry.

*KENNEDY M.—D, Philosophy.

N. B.—The names of students who were absent from Examinations or who failed to pass are not given in the above list; also the names of Graduates are omitted.

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CHICAGO, ILLS.





Holy Ghost College Bulletin.

VOL. IV.

PITTSBURG, PA., NOVEMBER, 1897.

No. 1

THE FIRST TERM.

CLASSES were resumed in the college on Monday, Sept. 6th. The Solemn High Mass, with which the scholastic year is usually opened, was celebrated on the following Wednesday—the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. Rev. Father Murphy officiated at the ceremony, with Rev. Father P. A. McDermott as deacon, and Rev. Father Hehir as sub-deacon. Rev. Father Murphy was also the preacher of the occasion. He strove, in his usual earnest manner, to impress upon the students the necessity of placing before themselves, at the very beginning of the new year, some high, worthy ideal, and of earnest and consistent effort toward its realization: after the example of the Blessed Virgin, the beginning of whose earthly career was that day commemorated. Thus they would most successfully correspond to the designs both of God and their parents, manifested by the position in which they were then placed.

MANY new faces were to be seen among the throng of students; some few familiar ones also were missing.

THE number of boarders has increased considerably and already surpasses that of previous years, though it is still augmenting every few days. Some of them hail from distant quarters and almost every section of the country has some representative or other. The Orchestra and Glee Club afford decisive evidence, both of their increased strength and of the excellent musical talent to be found amongst them.

A NOTEWORTHY feature of the day boys who entered this year is the advanced grade of their previous studies. No small number of them passed High school entrance examinations.

THE scholastics inaugurated the year with many new accessions. Their annual retreat took place before the general opening of school. Several other recruits have since joined their ranks. The scholasticate is even more widely representative than the boarding department, some of its members coming from distant European countries. The present year promises to be a banner one for this category.

SEVERAL of the prefects and graduates of '97 have departed for the Novitiate of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost near Philadelphia, which was formally dedicated during the month of August. The BULLETIN wishes them every blessing and success.

THE number of excellent voices that compose the College Choir this year gives rise to great expectations concerning the work of that important organization. The material is in every way superior to what it has been for several years.

SEVERAL changes have been made in the Faculty for the present year. One of the most important was the change of disciplinarian. Rev. Father H. McDermott, the prefect of discipline last year, is now laboring with all his characteristic energy in Philadelphia. He has been succeeded by Rev. Father P. A. McDermott, who is by no means a stranger to his new function and whose wise leniency and firmness the students highly appreciate. Father H. McDermott has the best wishes of the old students in his future field.

FRIDAY, Oct. 8th, was the first free day of the new year. It was granted through the kindness of Very Rev. Father Provincial, who had just returned from the Novitiate where he had been staying for some time. It being his first appearance in the college this year, a body of the students assembled in his room to tender him their greetings. The Very Rev. Father received them in his usual gracious manner, and concluded his brief and affectionate remarks by declaring the day free. It is needless to say that his kindness was highly appreciated and the day greatly enjoyed.

THE Senior Business Course was early in full session. Mr. J. B. Topham, whose work was so eminently efficient last year, retains control of this department to the undisguised satisfaction of all concerned. The probable number of graduates far exceeds that of last year.

THE gymnasium has been placed in charge of Mr. Wolf, a gentleman very favorably known and well qualified for the position which he holds. The regular gymnastic work has not yet been fully resumed owing to the continued excellent weather. Before long, however, everything will be in full session. The boarders, day boys and scholastics have been arranged in classes and the hours fixed. Mr. Wolf will find some very good material to work upon.

IN the football team of this year the game, as a recognized part of college athletics, was given its decisive trial. The work of the season determines whether football is to be continued or not. The members of the team know their duty. They have been apprised of this by the Rev. President.

THE usual weekly concerts were resumed on the second Sunday of October. The programmes so far have been very attractive and well rendered. The Literary Union and the Lyceum Society have already held several interesting debates and both organizations anticipate a very successful year. The Orchestra and Glee Club have been reorganized and appeared in the concerts with great effect. Every one should take these concerts to heart. They are a source both of pleasure and of instruction.

ALL the Sodalties have been formed and officers elected for the year. Many new students have applied for admission into the respective confraternities.

THE relics of St. Romulus, which were temporarily placed in exposition on the side altar at the close of school last year, have been transferred to their destined position at the foot of the High Altar, where they now repose in an appropriately ornamented shrine. We earnestly recommend the students to visit, occasionally, the shrine of the boy-martyr.

THE annual retreat of the students opened on Nov. 2d, with a sermon by Rev. Father Hehir, who conducted the exercises of the three days, and Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament. All the students were in attendance.

Edgar Allan Poe.

THE literature of America, still in the period of its infancy, possesses no other writer whose life and works have created a greater stir among its circle of readers than the poet and romancer, Edgar Allan Poe. This we find to be the case not through his literary productions alone, nor because of his well-known wild and reckless character,—but rather from both combined. To his two-fold career the student of human nature, intent upon solving the question of the accompanying infirmities of genius, frequently has recourse, in support of the theory that genius is often nothing more than frenzy—conformably to the words of the poet: “Great wits are sure to madness near allied.” Poe was, indeed, carried away by a passion for drink: but we must not judge his misfortune too harshly. In looking upon the dark side of his life, we must remember that this one natural weakness was happily not attended by its usual accompaniments; for in all his works we do not meet with a single immoral passage, and this, under the circumstances, redounds with special force to his credit. We should rather pity his condition and from his unfortunate career take home to ourselves a lesson that will tend to a proper moulding of our own lives.

Treating of Edgar Allan Poe, the first thing we are led to consider is his tragic and remarkable life, in which we behold the sad spectacle of a noble genius engaged in combat with his baser passions and soon becoming an easy prey to them.

The tragedy begins when we find our poet an orphan, thrown upon the cold world in his infancy and left to whatever fortune might befall him. As the play proceeds, we find him the adopted son of one Mr. Allan, a wealthy merchant of Baltimore. Supported by the means of his adopted father, we soon behold him eagerly pursuing his classical studies, partly in his native country and partly in England; and already at this early period his taste for poetry began to display itself in the composition of several beautiful productions. After his school days were over he entered in the role of a Cadet at West Point; and it was while here that the horrible mien of vice first met his gaze, and after some familiarity with it, he finally stooped to embrace the monster. Our next view of Poe is consequently in his character as a drunkard, and in the disgrace following his indulging this passion—his expulsion from West Point. But despite all this, his poetic talents did not lie dormant; he occasionally brought out charming little poems. These scintillations drew attention to his genius and ability; and Mr. Allan did not, as might have been expected, cast him aside in his degradation, but welcomed him once more under his paternal roof, and in his feelings of sympathy he would have overlooked all the poet's faults had not Poe gone one step too far in manifesting a despicable spirit of ingratitude, which forever after severed his connections with his warm-hearted benefactor. In consequence of this heavy blow we find Poe compelled to maintain himself. His success in writing suggested the pen as a profession; and, as his natural abilities fitted him admirably for the occupation, the rest of his days were spent in the labors of Journalism.

During all this time the cravings of his one ruling passion have not abated in the least; and when the curtain of his life falls, Poe is lying in a hospital, a pitiable victim of intemperance, and while breathing his last we hear him utter those awful words: “He would be my best friend who would take a pistol and blow out my brains.”

“Out—out are the lights—out all !

And over each quivering form,

The curtain a funeral pall,

Comes down with the rush of a storm,

sad and expressive thoughts, it seems to portray the state of mind of the author himself. This is the admitted masterpiece of Poe in poetry, and its direful wailings and almost unearthly sadness have obtained for it the first place among works of its nature in our language. Few have read it in all its natural simplicity and have not been thrilled by the frequent repetition of the deep underlying meaning of its—"Nevermore." Witness the round of despair accompanying the concluding verses of the poem and the utter disappointment they leave behind.

"Be that word our sign of parting bird or fiend!" I shrieked upstarting—
 'Get thee back into the tempest and the Night's Plutonian shore!
 Leave no black plume as a token of that lie thy soul hath spoken!
 Leave my loneliness unbroken! quit the bust above my door!
 Take thy beak from out my heart, and take thy form from off my door.'
 Quoth the Raven, 'Nevermore.'

With this glance at Poe as a poet it still remains to call attention to his efforts in prose.

In this line of writing Poe brings that same vein of sadness already seen permeating the stanzas of *The Raven*. All his mind seems to be clouded by the most gloomy feelings and these are given vent to in his recital of thrilling incidents,—the natural outflow of his troubled and disturbed mind. The powers of imagination may be somewhat lacking in his poetry, but in his masterpieces in prose he showed that his imagination was in keeping with his other great faculties. No one can read *The Murders in the Rue Morgue* without being thrilled and attracted by the imagery displayed. The circumstantial evidence produced, the utter impossibility of escape, and then the introduction of the ourang-outang, constitute important reading matter of general interest, with practical bearings for special circles; as for the young law student, for instance, whose occupation consists in sifting out intricate points of kindred questions.

Then play the part of the visitor in *The Fall of the House of Usher* and experience all the uneasiness of mind that becomes your lot in this role.

Another of Poe's masterpieces in prose is *The Gold Bug*. In this, as in *The Murders of the Rue Morgue* and *The Fall of the House of Usher*, he showed what a clear headed writer he was by the logical sequence of this narration. His historical and mathematical knowledge are here seen to serve him in good stead. The precision and conciseness of this tale constitute it a model for future writers. In it he also takes occasion to show us that with the constant strain of unspeakable sadness there was also allied a vein of humor and wit running through his works. Even in the pitch of excitement to which we are raised in *The Gold Bug*, we are compelled to laugh aloud at the funny incident narrated of the colored valet—how he mistook his right eye for his left and came near receiving a well deserved throttling at the hands of his master for the trouble and suspense his mistake had caused. In incidents of this kind Poe's humor is showed to better advantage than in his so-called *Humorous Sketches*, wherein there is very little real wit displayed and which have been deservedly found fault with by the critics.

With all his splendid and beautiful works, however, we seem to look for something greater from Poe than he has left us: for some one masterpiece whereby he might be universally known; for a production that would be to him what *Paradise Lost* is to Milton, or *In Memoriam* to Tennyson. But his reckless life seems to have deprived us of this. At an age when other noted writers generally gave themselves up to the accomplishment of the greatest undertaking of their careers, and when the intellectual powers of man are most fully matured, Edgar Allan Poe was claimed a victim by death. He had not yet completed his thirty-eighth year. His great ambition was to produce an imperishable monument to that genius of whose possession he was conscious; but the crying evil of intemperance ushered

him to an early grave and deprived the world of what we look for in vain as the crowning work of Poe's extraordinary and remarkable career in letters.

M. A. McGarey.

'98.



Autumn.

The soft and gentle glow of summer's wane,
 Blithe birds with flowers fair—all now have flown.
 Sweet warblers' haunts and beauty's vacant throne
 Are cold and silent 'mid the numbing rain.
 The gaudy woodland and the verdant plain.
 Of all joy shorn, in widow's weeds alone
 Appear; and slumbering winter's waking moan
 More saddens by its early weird refrain.
 The last long streaks of filmy summer cloud
 Into the dense dull dye of winter fade:
 The bounding brook soft leafy cloaks enshroud;
 Its music charms no more the wand'ring maid.
 All things, like rocks on towering Alps and proud,
 Stand solemn, bleak and dismally arrayed.

E. J. McCarthy.

'98.



Autobiography.

WE find in the works of nearly every great man something which serves as a portrayal of his special genius and character. The juvenile productions of the poet generally contain all the fire and carelessness of youth; but, as he advances in life, his poetry changes until we see him in the full vigor of manhood. Then, with his declining years, his work gives evidence of more senile reflections and consideration. After reading a great author and becoming well acquainted with his sentiments and feelings we naturally desire to learn all we can about his life. There are many passages in his writings that become far more interesting and easier of understanding when we know in what circumstances the writer was placed when he penned them. We have to rely on mere hearsay and opinion for many things of this character, since it is impossible to consult the writers themselves, who, perhaps, have long since died. In this perplexity we are inclined to wish that more persons had written their own lives and thus cleared away many clouds of intellectual darkness. The subject merits some consideration.

The word autobiography is formed by combining the three Greek words *autos*, *bios* and *grapho*, and, therefore, means a narration of one's own life, or it may be a sketch of some particular period or series of events. Thus an autobiography is complete or incomplete according to its scope.

Complete autobiographies are rare, for the reason that few individuals either care or have the courage to thrust upon the public a detailed account of their deeds, habits and character, ranging from the time of their entrance into life until their disappearance from the scenes of their earthly career. Few men care to withstand, even after death, the charges of presumption and audacity which such a work would be calculated to evoke.

Partial autobiographies are of frequent occurrence. It seems, indeed, to be innate in human nature not only to write memoirs of some noted actions and to

hand down to posterity accounts of certain periods of public life in exalted stations, but even to receive these legacies with apparent satisfaction and encouragement. Great men of all ages have felt the inclination to leave behind them such records as would tend to honor their memory. This desire has, by many, been gratified by means of a memorial, written by themselves, of that period or course of action for which they think honor due to them. This mode of procedure cannot, in all cases, be ascribed to motives of ambition or love of popularity. Most frequently it has its origin in a somewhat laudable confidence in their own worth and success. Such a writing may, under certain circumstances, be the means of effecting great good. How often, for instance, has a young man, endowed with talents and integrity, but surrounded with outward obstacles apparently insurmountable, been roused to energetic and confident effort by the knowledge of the lives of men similarly or, perhaps, more adversely circumstanced.

Special attention should be paid to the composition of an autobiography. Such a work in common with all historical writing, of which itself is but a special division, must be essentially true. Moreover, to truth we must add the quality of being interesting. Truth and interest, therefore, are to be the primary features. The latter will, of course, depend upon the intrinsical material and the writer's mode of presenting it, and demands the necessary adjuncts of good writing—simplicity, clearness and strength, aided by as much rhetorical art as is consistent.

With reference to the truth of the material presented, a few remarks may be made. Nothing but what is strictly true should be narrated. The question then arises whether we should tell all the truth of our lives, whether we must expose all our inmost thoughts and our most private doings. Our object in perusing an autobiography is to learn thoroughly and minutely the character and doings of its subject. In regard to the possession of the requisite material no man could ordinarily be supposed to be better equipped than the subject himself. But one naturally shirks from the painful work of exposing his whole interior self to the unsparing scrutiny of curious readers.

There are instances of such complete and detailed narrations. St. Augustine's *Confessions* and St. Teresa's life of herself belong to this category. But both are remarkable instances. St. Augustine, urged by heroic humility and contrition, did not think such an exposure too severe, intending it both as a self-inflicted punishment of his early transgressions and as a beacon warning others to avoid these same dangerous rocks upon which his wreck had been so disastrous. St. Teresa's work was written only under obedience. The object of these undertakings was eminently laudable. To do good to their fellow man, and that in matters the most important, was their sole intention. Yet it is doubtful whether the *Confessions* have been productive of unmixed good. Cardinal Newman, somewhere, makes the emphatic statement that "St. Augustine's *Confessions* have done more harm than good."

It must be conceded that the author of an autobiography can fulfil all that his undertaking supposes without laying open all his secret and private thoughts and actions. Necessary though they seem for the complete knowledge of the man, still, in the face of facts, the author would certainly be justified in retaining whatever might mar the good his work is supposed to effect. There are many points in the strictly private life of the man which none but the author himself can know with advantage. To expose them would be but to cast over his work shadows incomparably more dark and more productive of ill, than the pre-existing doubts and difficulties that rendered the autobiography desirable.

Robt. A. Ross,

The Romans in Britain.

THE trite saying, "Rome was not built in a day," has an equally forcible application in the case of England. The development of the two nations affords many interesting contrasts and analogies. Rome's greatness was, from the very first, the result of victory and conquest. The foundations of England's glory were laid in defeat and humiliation. They were dug and placed at a tremendous cost—the sacrifice almost of a nation—and their strength and stability was the fruit of repeated subsequent conflict and adversity. But their durability is plainly evinced by the grandeur of the pile which they sustain and which itself has successfully withstood the storms of centuries.

The fundamental cause of England's present eminence lies, undoubtedly, in the relations which existed between the Britons and the Romans during the declining years of pagan Rome's domination of the world. The whole period during which these two nations were in contact may, without any far-fetched imagination, be considered as the initial preparation of this unknown island of the west for its subsequent lofty calling, to resume in the political world, under Christian auspices, the glorious position occupied by its conquerors in pagan annals, upon the dissolution of that power whose condition already afforded many forebodings of its approaching ultimate extinction.

The Roman occupation of Britain and the continued power of Rome herself are due to the same mighty individual whose work, in the designs of Providence, seems to have been to support for a longer period the already tottering fabric of the Roman Commonwealth, and whose genius protracted its precarious existence for at least four centuries, and, at the same time, laid in a hitherto almost unknown western isle the remote foundations of a nation destined finally to transcend, in many respects, the greatness even of his own glorious country.

Julius Caesar, the last great pillar of the Roman Commonwealth, the first builder to attempt the construction, remotely enough, indeed, but none the less effectively, of British national power, was unquestionably the greatest genius of this epoch in his country's existence. In him were blended talents specifically grand enough to enable him to attain pre-eminence in any path upon which he chose to enter. As an orator only his attention to other pursuits kept him second to Cicero. The clearness, simplicity and strength of his literary works, especially when we consider the circumstances in which they were written, stamp him as an author of great merit. As a general, his reputation is undying. As a ruler, his accomplishments portray the sane man of genius. He first gave stability and compactness to the conquests gathered in piecemeal by his predecessors. He first conceived the plan of building the Roman Empire upon the will of the middle classes—conformably to the experience of after-generations; for it has long since been ascertained that a nation's real power lies in the middle classes of its society. Though apparently his structure of government disappeared with the demise of its founder, still it proved the germ which, though overpowered and crushed for a protracted period, was nevertheless ultimately to spring forth into the beautiful and fruitful bloom of constitutional liberty.

But the intellect was stronger than the man himself. With no steadfast moral principles, lacking, alas, the influences of Christianity on his noble mind, Caesar, though he had conquered nations, became at last the slave of his own degrading passions. His greatest actions were dictated by motives of the most sordid ambition. Of him it can truly be said that great men are the mirrors in which is reflected, with striking fidelity, the state of society prevalent in their day. And this reflection gives us also an insight into the nature of the civilization about to be introduced into Britain.

Rome, at this period, was fast receding from those stern principles which in past ages contributed to preserve intact, even amidst much power and wealth, the virtue and freedom of her private citizens. Wealth and luxury with their manifold disastrous accompaniments were constantly producing direful effects among the people. Private citizens through their unbounded opulence could now command the attention which had hitherto been paid only to the interests of the republic. Thus were decaying the stout pillars of Rome's ancient dignity and influence. The extinction of public and private virtue in a state is the surest prelude to the utter loss of all true national nobility. The gradual disappearance of both these elevating influences was perceptibly attended by a corresponding weakening of Rome's ancient independence. But in all this and its later effects we can observe a striking confirmation of the old philosophical adage, "*Corruptio unius est generatio alterius.*" The very causes which were gradually bringing about the ruin of Roman influence—the utter loss of all private virtue and an insatiable love and seeking for individual wealth and aggrandizement and their acquisition even at the expense of the state—simultaneously, though remotely operated, so as to establish the foundations of a nation destined in after ages to succeed Rome in the theatre of the world. It was under the influence of such a state of civilization, of such a low degree of public and private moral worth that Caesar conceived and carried out the invasion of Britain. Such was the Roman refinement and civilization that was to be transplanted into that island.

Rome was distracted by the strife and intrigue of two powerful political parties. Through the influence of one of these factions Caesar had obtained the conduct of the hitherto unsuccessful war against the Gauls, the ancient and unbending enemies of the Roman Commonwealth. But their ferocious bravery soon succumbed to the genius and superior discipline of Caesar's army. Unprepared as he was to prosecute the schemes he had been all along secretly devising whereby to gain imperial power in the state, he had to look around for other fields of action. Like Napoleon in later days his power and influence was built upon glorious feats of arms and brilliant conquests. To have rested on the laurels already gained would have been not only to have renounced all further honor and success, but also the ruin of all he had previously acquired. His chief object now was to gain time for the preparations still needed to complete his chances of success in the perilous enterprising upon which he was soon to embark. He must keep his army on a strong footing; he must preserve and strengthen the feelings of confidence that obtained between himself and his worthy followers. This he could best effect by withdrawing them farther from the influences and seductions of home, and by making common cause with them in strange and distant regions, thus rendering them still more devoted and dependent. Germany first held out attractions for him, but to overrun the country required but a short time. It was now that the invasion of Britain presented itself to his mind. Hazardous and strange as the undertaking might appear, reasons of public policy were not altogether wanting, with which to give coloring to the enterprise and to cloak his own secret motive in entering upon it. Though the Gauls had been defeated their fierce and warlike spirit was yet unbroken. With all their sustained disasters immense strength still existed amidst the ruins of their former power. The Germans, with their unconquerable courage and traditional love of freedom and independence, were, on the other hand, ever ready to unite in any attempt to cut loose from the galling trammels of the hated invader. The sight of the Britons enjoying in close proximity the unobstructed freedom of their native isle was by no means calculated to soothe the irritated feelings of the continental nations. Moreover, the islanders had on previous occasions sent over considerable succours to the mainland. Caesar adroitly availed himself of this state of affairs as a covering of the

real designs of the expedition. In the face of all this we are not to be surprised at the apparent outcome of Caesar's invasion. It was not really his intention to subdue the country, otherwise he never would have crossed over so late in the summer, nor would he have given the natives the advantages of his absence during the whole winter. It is not surprising, therefore, that the apparent results of the invasion were altogether ungatory. He can be said in the words of Tacitus, "*ostendisse posteris, non tradidisse*," for not a foot of territory was added to the Empire; no boundless treasure flowed into the coffers of the city; only a few rude mountain slaves were all he had to show for his trouble. He did, however, clear the way for his successors, and, what was of more moment to him, everything was now matured so that, without any further hesitation, he could set about the accomplishment of his long cherished projects. During the civil wars, which soon began, Britain received no care from the Romans, and it was not till long after Caesar's tyranny and ambition had drawn upon himself the sword of Brutus that the conquest of Britain assumed prominence as part of the public policy of the Empire.

But the general civilization of the Britons was not such as to favor their availing themselves of their experience with the Romans during the peaceful interval they enjoyed after Caesar's departure. Their government was divided among many petty kings and princes. No supreme power obtained among them, no centre whence united thought and action could emanate. Mutual fear and jealousy among the numerous rulers precluded all possibility of the adoption of common measures, even against the universally hated Roman. It was this want of harmony which, indeed, seems inherent in the Celtic race and which, centuries later, proved so fatal to the kindred inhabitants of the neighboring isle, that rendered Britain so easy a prey to the invader who was now fully bent upon her complete subjugation.

Immediately upon the acquisition of a considerable portion of the country, the Romans set to work at its colonization and development. Their system, in this respect, was a judicious combination of military and civil operations. The frontiers of the conquered districts were secured by a circuit of forts and military stations, while colonies of veteran soldiers were planted throughout the interior; the former to repel attacks from without, the latter chiefly to maintain order within; thus fulfilling the first duty of government—the preservation of the lives and property and the public well-being of its subjects. As civil rulers the most powerful native kings were maintained in their authority, but in the character of Roman vassals. This was a wise measure, for while it soothed the irritated feelings of a conquered people and served to flatter their national pride, it, at the same time, secured their obedience through a prince whose interests demanded that he should, in every way possible, endeavor to promote the fidelity of his subjects. He had in the beginning received his authority from the conquerors and he was at all times dependent upon them for its continued enjoyment. Thus secured in the possession of the country and of the allegiance of the inhabitants, the Romans set about its real improvement. It was under Julius Agricola that the natives experienced their greatest benefits from Roman rule. That able man depended not upon force of arms, but upon the power and charms of a superior civilization and high moral principles for the reconciliation of the Britons to the government and manners of his own country.

Hitherto the colonial policy pursued by the Romans had been marked by excessive severity which was most grievously felt in the imposition and collection of tribute. The inhabitants of Roman colonies were always at the mercy of unscrupulous, avaricious governors. The Britons had been for some time enduring

these grievous exactions. From their natural disposition they willingly and even cheerfully submitted to reasonable taxation, but inferior officers had been meanly taking advantage of this for purposes of private gain. Britain, however, was freed from these oppressive demands under Agricola. The Roman officials had so to manage their affairs as to make the required tribute as moderate as possible. Personal merit now became the requirement for civil positions. Agricola was very careful in this respect; in his mind, the choice of officials constituted one of the most important matters of government. The elimination of all evils and the introduction of every possible improvement were what this sagacious ruler aimed at during his stay in Britain. Every thing practicable was done to raise the domestic and social status of the natives. Education was sedulously promoted. Teachers were introduced from Rome and the most promising British youths sent to the capitol for instruction, frequently at the private expense of the governor. Neat dwellings and spacious gardens soon supplanted the miserable hut and its surrounding stockade of former days. Every step in the subjugation of the island was attended by a corresponding improvement in the social life of the nation. Hence for the freedom of rude barbarians they received the comforts and advantages of Roman civilization. The order and regularity which under Agricola was introduced into the conquered province is justly to be regarded as in a great degree admirable; and while the full measure of tribute was always obtained and the imperial treasury procured the full compliance with its demands, still Agricola procured for himself, at the very time that he was inflicting the deepest wounds on the fortunes of their country, the gratitude and affection of the inhabitants. This able Roman governor is justly to be regarded as the model for all those engaged in the painful, yet necessary and fruitful duty of subduing and civilizing a barbarous people.

The general aspect of the country underwent great changes. The military colonies became the nucleus of thriving towns. To facilitate communication between them many roads, in addition to the great military highways traversing the whole extent of the conquered district, were being constantly constructed. In every sphere could be discerned evidences of the working of a new and higher civilization.

But civilization is by no means a source of unmixed blessings. Its introduction among a wild and barbarous people is essentially productive of immense evil. Britain, alas, affords a remarkable instance of its baneful workings, especially when it lacks the chastening and supporting influences of Christianity. Roman civilization, whatever may be its boasted attainments in other ages and climes, was in Britain nothing less than the destroyer of a magnificent race. Indeed, our own America has witnessed the same disastrous results consequent upon the introduction of British civilization moulded and worked by the power of New England Puritanism, or by that of the English Church in the southern colonies.

After three centuries of Roman occupation the Britons' warlike spirit had entirely disappeared. Reposing in the fancied security of the Roman legions they had given themselves up to all the pleasures and enjoyments introduced by their masters. The miserable degradation of Roman morals at this period is well evinced by the law enacted to check the frightful spread of immorality. The military ardor of the Britons now turned into a love and seeking for mere pleasure. As their native courage had deserted them, their love of liberty soon died away; the robust physical manhood of their savage days was now irreparably impaired and they became but a horde of effeminate, helpless vassals of a people still more degraded than themselves. But retribution was preparing both for them

and their corruptors. The Romans were fast falling victims to their unbridled immorality. The sturdy barbarians of northern Europe were already tearing asunder the tottering fabrics of the Roman Empire and so far had they succeeded, that the Roman troops had to be called from all quarters to make the last feeble stand against the stalwart sons of the frozen north. Hence, upon their consequent departure from Britain, the Romans left behind them not the fierce, warlike, liberty-loving race of men that had met them in battle array when they first sought a landing on those shores, but a feeble, broken band, perfectly helpless in the hands of subsequent barbarian invaders who had repeatedly gone down before them in the days of their pristine valor. Though the Roman invasion may be regarded as the first step in the evolution of the British nation, inasmuch as it introduced into those distant regions the civilization which afterwards toned down the Anglo Saxon conqueror, still its workings were in many respects eminently disastrous. The natural strength of the country had been undermined and ruined; strange and incongruous elements had been introduced. But few real Romans had settled in Britain; only a mercenary horde of German troops were employed there. But a few worn out legionaries devoted themselves to the cultivation of the land and no pains were taken to transmit it to posterity. The frequent partial withdrawals of the Romans during the last century had inaugurated the real decay of the country's welfare and already put the acquired civilization on the wane. The ultimate effects of the invasion may be summed up in a few words. The inhabitants had been enervated by a defective civilization; they had lost their warlike spirit, sacrificed their liberty; they had learned to bear patiently a foreign yoke and thus were rendered easy victims to the sturdy, uncorrupted valor of the Anglo-Saxon invader.

E. J. McCarthy,

'98.



A September Scene.

NATURE has beauties for every season and for every eye. Of all parts of the year, however, the waning days of summer and the early approaches of autumnal coolness are the time when she appears in her most charming costume, decked in her robes of most pleasing hues. The glaring brilliancy of summer has worn away and the additional variety imparted to all her features is softened and smoothed down by the peculiar influences of this season. Gaudy and multiform as are her trappings, still they are so charmingly blended that with all their powerful respective shades they fall with luscious mildness upon the contemplative eye.

A pleasant opportunity of witnessing all this fell happily to my lot not very long ago. One day, quite late in September, a companion and I went out into the woods to gather chestnuts. The beauty of the scenery was such that I have determined to write its impressions while they are still present to my memory.

It was an ideal autumn day. The mild frost had sometime before begun to touch the leaves and flowers. The sun shone brightly, but the day was cool and pleasant. The place where we gathered the nuts was on a mountain side. From its base extended a vast plain, dotted here and there with cultivated farms, now made bare by the hands of the harvesters. Among these farms, in scattered situations, were ideal rustic habitations, from whose old-fashioned large stone chimneys issued lazily undulating wreaths of smoke. Far off in the distance another huge mountain lifted its faintly traced outline to the sky. A cloud of blue smoke-

like haze hung caressingly about it, recalling to my mind those beautiful lines of Keats :

" 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view
And robes the mountain in its azure hue."

Near at hand, among the chestnut and the maple trees, was much to attract our attention. It was as if the Frost King, the greatest of all artists, had created a masterpiece when he painted the scene around us. Such coloring as the brush of Rubens never knew was exhibited before us. Further up the mountain side stood a group of evergreens. Their sombre shades served as a dark background to the more gorgeously tinted chestnut and maple trees that soared aloft in motley plumage from the gaily decked slope before us. A gentle wind accompanied the waning day and tossed in luxurious profusion the verdant mantle of the swaying timber. Amid the calm that followed the cessation of the breeze, we were presently affected by the rapturous rustle of the fallen leaves, which formed beneath our very feet a carpet more beautiful than art can ever hope to equal. As the autumn sun sank slowly down to rest and bathed the outlying plain with all the luxuriance of its golden splendor, while the mountain towering above us gradually became enveloped in the shade of evening, the scene, delightful before, now became so elevating that involuntarily our thoughts rose up to Him who alone can surpass such beauty, who grants to his poor creatures in this gloomy abode such passing reflection of his own majestic glory.

But "the day was now far spent" and our faces homeward turned as the gentle tinkling of distant bells approached our ears and

"The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me."

W. J. Downes,
'00.



REV. FATHER OSTER who, as Provincial of the Order of the Holy Ghost, resided for several years at the college, and who by his gentleness and affability quite won the affections of the students, has retired from Pittsburg and now labors as pastor of St. Joachim's Church in Detroit. He will long be remembered by the students, who greatly regret his departure and wish him every success in his new sphere.

A HALF-HOLIDAY was given on Friday, November 5th, on the occasion of the close of the annual retreat, which terminated with Solemn Benediction at eleven o'clock. The fine weather and the labor and confinement of the preceding days rendered the afternoon very enjoyable.

THE examinations for the first quarter took place during the second week of the month. In the classes of ancient and modern languages both written and oral work was in order. Oral examinations in Mathematics and Science were not held this term. The results of the examinations were fully up to the standard, as the number of certificates that were awarded amply indicates.

THE Devotion of the Holy Rosary was held, together with the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, every evening during October. All categories in the college assisted.

A GOODLY number of Rev. Clergy have visited the college during the term. Many of them came, either bringing students or looking after young men already here from their parishes.

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Editorial.

The Use and Abuse of Athletics.

The subject of physical training or athletics and its part in a college education is every day claiming more attention. As in most other matters the good of athletics lies in the golden mean. Moderation is the key to all their treasures. Essentially, athletics in all branches are only a means to an end, and, even then only of a secondary nature. They are calculated to foster physical development, which, in turn, is only the medium of promoting intellectual progress and improvement.

Here lies the key to the part which athletics should properly play in an educational institution; and only when this is lost sight of, do athletics become a source of harm; while it is in view of this end alone that they should be tolerated or encouraged by the faculty of a college.

Though this sums up their proper use, yet it must be confessed that both by the faculties of some institutions and naturally by the students undue prominence is given to athletics. Indeed, it would seem that the real end of college education is sometimes forgotten. The blaze of glory that accompanies a great victory on the "gridiron" or the "diamond" is calculated like the sun to thrust back into oblivion the lesser satellites of class room attainments and triumphs. What is worse is that among colleges the idea of victory over opponents is the only object of regard and it is to this end that all attention and energy is directed.

Here, precisely, is the source of the many evils that are complained of as consequences of excessive indulgence in athletic sports. Studies are sacrificed, class work shirked or negligently performed, time is heedlessly lost, and not infrequently a certain category soon obtains in such an institution which may properly be styled *Athletic students*, who, of course, are not to be subject to the same rigorous rules and discipline as the others, but who must, out of regard to their services, be treated with some consideration worthy of their dignity. The effects of all this cannot but prove disastrous. The only thing is for the faculty to keep athletics subservient to the real purposes of college training. In themselves athletics are useful, in fact, indispensable for the full and complete development of the student.

In addition to their improving their physical man and thereby rendering him capable of pursuing an arduous college course without any serious detriment to health, they afford excellent opportunities for the exercise of the intellectual powers, presence of mind, ability to take in all accompanying circumstances at a glance, a careful and rapid judgment, promoting, in innumerable ways, quickness and facility of perception, thought and judgment.

Moreover, even the moral qualities of the student gain great practical benefit. He must necessarily learn to conquer his lower nature. His diet must be subject to many restrictions. He must devote himself conscientiously and with perseverance to long, hard, regular practice. He must learn to obey willingly his trainer and captain. He must submit to the criticisms of his coaches and fellow players as well as to offer suggestions himself in a manner becoming and inoffensive. All these are qualities that will be of great value in after life. It is in view of these advantages, which can be acquired by young students in no other way, that athletics are to be encouraged and participated in.

The abuses which may arise can easily be remedied by decisive action on the part of the authorities of the institution; and as long as the faculties encourage and direct athletics in the proper subordinate course the students will, as a rule, be found sharing in them in the proper spirit.

E. J. M.

98.

* * *

The Study of Modern Languages.

A study is remunerative in proportion as it broadens the mind, increases our capacity for work, and renders life more agreeable. There are studies which accomplish, to a greater or less extent, all these demands, but none can equal in this respect the study of language, especially that of modern languages. Language is a distinctive property of man. Each nation has its own characteristics of thought and expression, consequently every separate people naturally has its own national tongue. As man's first object is to be able to express his thoughts and feelings clearly to his fellow-man, it is but natural to suppose that this is best effected in his own native language. Happily, the very consciousness which a man feels of his own ignorance and inability instils into him a taste for knowledge, so that he may be able to clear away many difficulties which he may have occasion to meet with, and also that he may be more logical in the expression of his thoughts and feelings. Man, by reason of his superior endowments, is able to exercise control over the inferior orders of nature; he can even predominate over his own species by the exercise of his intellect. It is by thought and expression that one man is able to influence his fellow-men. As language brings into play the noblest faculties of man, it is evident that the study of modern languages has an unbounded effect upon the mind. This cultivation combines all the good qualities of intellectual training: it cultivates the habit of close observation; it exercises the reason: it affords excellent practice in memory work, and also enables a man to express his thoughts fluently and freely, by augmenting the vocabulary from which he may have a larger choice of words. Moreover the knowledge of modern languages enables a man to enter almost any station in life. Their possession is the key to the world of modern science, for it enables us to study in their original form, the works and writings of the great men of different nations. At the present day, the Russians are becoming the leading scientists. During the last half century so many scientists have sprung up among that people, that it becomes necessary for the modern student of science to have a readable knowledge of the Russian language in order to pursue his studies to the best

advantage. The study of German and French is still more essential. German is of great practical utility, especially in this country: more so, perhaps, than any other foreign language. The French is next in importance, and we should all be able at least to read this language, in order to avail ourselves of its prolific literature. Observation shows that the greatest scholars, the most fluent speakers, and the most attentive listeners are those that have acquired a sufficient knowledge of the leading modern languages.

J. F. O'N.

'98.

* * *

Congregational Singing in College Chapels.

The Catholic Church has, at all times, maintained that the object of all sacred music should be to instil piety and devotion into the hearts of the faithful. Of late there has been a considerable tendency to introduce into church services emotional music, whose only merit is its pleasing the ear. It would, therefore, be expedient for our colleges to set an example, by not only excluding all operatic and sensational music from their sacred portals, but also by returning to that old and beautiful custom, which still prevails in certain parts of Europe—congregational singing.

There may be objections to congregational singing in large churches, where it would, perhaps, be the source more of distraction than of religious fervor, but it is not thus in college chapels, where only the students worship. Here congregational singing could be productive only of the most beneficial results.

The one accord of all the students in songs of praise and adoration would render the divine services more solemn. It would captivate the attention of the students and would restrain their thoughts from wandering to temporal objects. It would elevate their souls to the direct contemplation of God and His saints, and would thus render it more easy properly to assist at services.

Though at first the rendition would, perhaps, not be as artistic, nor the diction as pleasing, congregational singing would compensate for this by an increased amount of heartfelt devotion. There are few influences more inspiring than that of congregational singing.

Congregational singing would cheer the students amid their many tribulations and would lead them to nobler conditions of spirit.

There is no better way of invoking the aid of God, in the morning service, than by congregational singing. In the evening it is the best means of thanksgiving for the graces and favors received during the day :

"For dear to God and man is sacred song."

We trust that this beautiful custom will again be established in our Catholic colleges, and we long for the day when the organ, the choir and the students will again unite and blend together their voices in the production of one body of devotional song. Thus the students would derive manifold benefits and our colleges would greatly contribute to the wider diffusion and greater improvement of devotional singing.

L. L. M.

'99.



Thoughts are the first born, the blossoms of the soul, the beginning of our strength, whether for good or evil; and they are the greatest evidences for or against a man that can be.

Loyalty to Alma Mater.

Gratitude and justice are two qualities held in the highest estimation by the entire human race. It is precisely in virtue of these two qualities, without which a man is no man, that they who have already passed through the period of youth, who have finished their course of preparatory training and are now absorbed in the turmoil of business life, should regard with feelings of respect and love the *Alma Mater* under whose watchful guidance they were perfected for their career. A man who has gone through a college course cannot but feel that he owes to his *Alma Mater* a debt which he can never adequately discharge. No amount of pecuniary remuneration can ever compensate for the priceless services rendered us in the time of youth and inexperience. Entering the sacred portals of *Alma Mater* as we did with minds crude and untrained and with our dispositions as yet unformed and uncouth, and emerging after some years with our intellectual powers developed and prepared for any undertaking, and our character shaped and strengthened by long habits of discipline and regularity—the change is so great, the progress so amazing that we must either show, in every way possible, our acknowledgment and appreciation, or else thrust the truth aside altogether and wilfully close our eyes to the immense and just claims which our *Alma Mater* has upon our gratitude and loyalty. True, amidst the hurry and bustle of life there is but little time to indulge in such fanciful sentiments and theories. But, at the same time, a slight spirit of selfishness is sufficient to augment all these apparent obstacles, and to cloak in the garb of necessity and impracticability what is really due to a want of will, to an absence of the due sense of the obligations we are under to our cherished *Alma Mater*, still fighting on, perhaps, sorely in need of our encouragement and coöperation. If her own children will not respond to her interests, whence then is to come the support and encouragement so greatly needed?

This is a matter which we would seriously recommend to the consideration of all those whose good fortune it has been to have enjoyed the blessings of a college course and training. Stand by your *Alma Mater*! Help it on in its struggles in behalf of Catholic education! Ways and means of doing this are not wanting. It is again the old adage, "Where there's a will, there's a way." Extend its influence first of all by the example of your own lives, thus affording a most practical and potent instance of the efficiency of its work. Increase its sphere of doing good by endeavoring, through your influence, to augment the number of youths who frequent its halls. How often a mere word on an opportune occasion has decided the time and place of a young man's college course. Then offer whatever encouragement is practicable to the generation now occupying its class rooms, whether it be in the field of athletics or in the pursuit of their literary and scientific courses. The college games and the college paper are always convenient mediums for affording evidence of your loyalty and good will. Among the past students themselves, by means of organizations and occasional meetings, a spirit of mutual interest and fellowship can be developed and confirmed and greater practical opportunities afforded of manifesting our gratitude and acknowledgment of the good effected by our *Alma Mater*, both in our own persons and in the case of so many others who are at present preparing for, or are already engaged in the arduous battle of life.

E. J. M.,



The Novitiate.

The Novitiate, the establishment of which had so long been contemplated by the authorities of the Order that controls the college, has at length been formally opened. Its first members, most of whom are well known to the students here, are, Rev. F. Danner, '89, Messrs. W. Stadelman, '92, L. Galette, A. D. Gavin, '92, L. Alachniewicz, '93, M. Coijard, H. J. Goebel, '93, A. A. Beck, '94, M. Retka, '94, J. Laux, '94, L. E. Farrell, '96, T. J. Maniecki, '97, and J. N. Wietrzynski, '97. Several of them have completed their Philosophy in France, others in the college. A few have gone well on in their Theological studies. Mr. L. Galette, who will be ordained to the Holy Priesthood towards the end of the year, became well known to the students here last year as the able professor of the Senior French class.

The following is what appeared in the *Standard and Times*, of Philadelphia, just after the dedication of the Novitiate :

"Sunday, August 27th, will be an ever memorable day in the American annals of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost and the Immaculate Heart of Mary. On that day was supplied a want long felt by all the members of the Society living in this province. A Novitiate for fathers and lay brothers was opened with all due formality. Provided with the necessary apostolic letters from Rome, and after a favorable report by Bishop Prendergast, who had personally examined the site and surroundings, His Grace, the Archbishop, was pleased to give his approbation on the 15th of August for the canonical erection.

The place chosen for this important house of formation lies near Cornwells Station, Bucks County, about eighteen miles from Philadelphia, and midway between Mother Katharine's Convent for Colored Missions and the Christian Brothers Industrial School at Eddington. The property comprises some thirty acres. The buildings, of which there are two, are surrounded with undulating lawns and overshadowed by stately old trees. The location is healthy and quiet and singularly adapted to the end in view.

Early in the month of August the novices came on, for the most part from the Junior Scholasticate annexed to the Holy Ghost College in Pittsburg, for the purpose of passing a portion of their vacation in their new abode. On the Feast of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, the Patronal Feast of the Order, they began their regular year of probation by a spiritual retreat of some days under the protection of the Blessed Virgin. The time of trial extends in all over a period of two years. The second year is always preceded by a year of postulation, and this year in turn is preceded by a full week of retreat and first examination of the credentials and qualities of the candidate. If these are found satisfactory, he is accepted as a postulante.

The daily life and rigorous monthly and quarterly examinations of the novices differ but little from those in practice among the members of other religious congregations. After standing the whole trial of the novitiate, aspirants emit for three years the simple vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, and begin as Senior Scholastics their course of Theology.

When this is completed they consecrate themselves to the evangelization of the most abandoned souls, the distinctive end for which the Society was founded. After a new and special ascetic preparation they receive major orders and start at once for the posts to which their superiors assign them.

The choice of Rev. J. J. O'Gorman as director of novice fathers has been a very happy one. Born in the County Carlow, Ireland, Rev. Father O'Gorman distinguished himself as a classical and scientific student in the famous college of the Order, Blackrock, Dublin. He pursued his philosophical and theological

studies with equally marked success in the Senior Scholasticate at Paris. After his ordination and religious profession he was appointed professor of dogmatic theology, and later sub-director of novices at Chevilly, France. The director of novice brothers is Rev. Jas. Richert, until a short time ago pastor of St. Joachim's Church, Detroit, Michigan, and for many years Spiritual Director of the brothers and students of the apostolic schools at Beauvais, France.

Very Rev. Jos. Eigenmann, D. D., Provincial of the Order in the United States, has chosen the novitiate as his place of residence.



College Discipline.

Discipline is one of the chief factors of a college education. Without it no education is complete, for this it is that "makes superior sense beloved." Hence the advantage of a young man who has the opportunity of attending college. At home parents cannot spend a great deal of their time in looking after young men, whereas in a college this duty is assigned to certain masters who have an advantage over the parent in this respect that they know how to deal with the different characters. It is to this knowledge of various dispositions that we attribute their superior methods of training.

But it is a noticeable fact that in some colleges the discipline is such that the students seem to regard their abodes as prisons, and, naturally enough, when they have an occasional opportunity of going out they use their liberty indifferently and too freely, or rather they know not how to use it. The defect of not knowing how to use this faculty and the practical necessity of learning how to use it is readily seen.

Now, I think that this should be the aim of all discipline, to teach the student when and how to use this most precious faculty. To this end he must not be tied down by stringent rules, but he must be given opportunities to exercise it; in other words, confidence must be placed in him. When he feels that he is trusted he will naturally try to have his superiors realize their efforts; he is treated as a gentleman and unfailingly he will act as one. A student who is brought up in this way will, in the end, have acquired something incomparably superior to learning. I mean gentlemanliness.

I am convinced that privileges should be given to students because our college has allowed its boarders certain liberties, which they have thus far enjoyed rationally to the great satisfaction of all concerned. Of course, it is in a limited way that liberty is allowed, so that respect may be shown to confidence and, at the same time, that right reason be ever exercised.

In this way our college is made a happy home for the students. Duties are performed not as burdensome obligations, but as a means for promoting harmony and happiness in, as it were, a great family.

J. A. McV.,

99.



The Faculty.

As usual, but very few changes were made among the members of the Faculty this year. A rather conservative policy predominates in the college respecting the change of professors, especially in the more important classes.

Rev. Father Murphy, our esteemed President, who in September last inaugu-

rated his twenty-sixth year of teaching retains the Senior and Junior Classes of Oratory, Literature and Classics. He also presides over the oral examinations in ancient and modern languages held four times a year. Every week he inspects, personally, the work of the various classes to assure himself of the proper accomplishment of the respective programmes mapped out for the professors.

In this latter function the Rev. President is assisted by Rev. Father Hehir, the Prefect of Studies. Father Hehir has taken in charge the English class of the Third Academic and also the English course of the Senior Commercial Department. He is president of the board of examiners for the Mathematical and Scientific courses.

Rev. P. A. McDermott continues as professor of Philosophy in the Senior and Junior classes and of History and Scripture in the same classes. As noted before, Father McDermott is at present vested with the onerous function of Disciplinarian. He is besides in charge of the classes of elocution in the Academic Department.

Rev. G. Lee has resumed the professorship of classics in the Freshman and Sophomore classes. Father Lee had to relinquish these classes early last year having been called to teach Theology in the Senior Scholasticate. As the Novitiate opened this year there are no Theological classes and Father Lee was permitted to return to his old class. He has also the English course in the same department.

Rev. Father Goodman who last year taught Mathematics in all the classes of the college proper has returned to France. Mr. Jos. P. Danner is now laboring in the mathematical course of the Senior and Junior classes.

The same duty in the Freshman and Sophomore classes devolves upon Mr. Jno. J. Schroeffel.

In the department of Modern Languages are found, in the French course Rev. Fathers Lee, Hehir and Giblin and Mr. Jos. A. Callahan; in the German division Messrs. A. Buckheit, J. P. Danner, J. J. Schroeffel and J. Callahan.

The classical studies of the Academic Department are under the supervision of Rev. Father Giblin, J. A. Callahan and J. J. Schroeffel. Mathematics and Science in this division are taught by Messrs. M. Sonnefeld, J. Callahan and F. A. Retka. The English subjects are in the hands of Messrs. M. Sonnefeld, J. J. Kelly and F. A. Retka.

Mr. J. B. Topham inaugurates his third year at the head of the Senior Commercial Department. Elementary Book-keeping is taught by Messrs. J. P. Danner and F. A. Retka.

The Musical Department is again in the hands of Rev. Father J. Griffin who has labored so long and so successfully in this sphere. One of his latest undertakings is the inauguration of congregational singing in the college chapel. This is undoubtedly a move in the right direction and we hope that the students will correspond to the zealous efforts of the Rev. Professor.

Mr. J. P. Wolfe has been engaged as physical instructor for the present year. Regular drills have been resumed within the past few days. Mr. Wolfe's abilities are too well recognized to need any comment. He is a brother of Frank Wolfe who graduated from the Commercial Department a few years ago. His appearance among us augurs well for athletics this year, as the faithful co-operation on the part of the students is sure to make the year a success.



Literary Societies.

The Literary Union, composed of the members of the Senior and Junior classes, was early re-organized and a series of debates marked out for the first session. There is every indication of a successful year. Two public discussions have already taken place. In the first one was argued the proposition:—"Resolved, That the Writer wields a great Influence than the Speaker." This was the opening debate of the year, and the President of the Union, E. J. McCarthy, occupied the chair and inaugurated the discussion in an appropriate speech. The proposition was ably sustained by Messrs. M. A. McGarey and J. E. Enright, while Messrs. R. A. Ross and N. Resmeroski presented the negative view in great strength and eventually gained the decision, which was given by the vote of the audience.

The second debate took place two weeks after and the proposition submitted on this occasion was:—"Resolved, That the Roman Occupation was Beneficial to Britain." The speakers on both sides took advantage of the oratorical openings that this subject afforded. The discussion proved highly interesting. M. A. McGarey presided. The gentlemen on the affirmative side were J. O'Neill and Jas. L. Brady, while J. A. McVean and L. Meyer argued from the negative point of view and proved the winners.

The proposition to be treated at the next meeting is: "Resolved, That Colonies Contribute to the Greatness of a Country." The subject and the speakers to appear give rise to the expectation of a very warm debate.

The officers of the Union for the present year were elected as follows:—

Moderator, Rev. John T. Murphy, C. S. Sp.

President, Eugene J. McCarthy, '98,

Vice-President, M. A. McGarey, '98.

Secretary and Treasurer, Robt. A. Ross, '98.

Librarian, John A. McVean, '99.

The Lyceum Society.

The students of the Freshman and Sopomore classes were unusually zealous in the formation of the Lyceum Society for '97-'98. They held an auspicious opening on Sunday evening, October 15. The proposition selected for the occasion was: "Resolved, That Railroads should be Owned and Controlled by the Government." Wm. O. Walker, President of the Organization, opened the proceedings in a neat speech. The affirmative side was strongly presented by Messrs. Wm. E. Downes and Ed. V. Barrett, and the negative view clearly brought out by Wm. Glynn and Thos. J. Collins. The able manner in which the subject was handled revealed the presence of very promising talent in the junior society. The second debate proved equally enjoyable. Messrs. P. A. Maher and H. Kilmeyer defended the proposition, "Resolved, That the Discovery and Mining of the Precious Metals is Detrimental to a Country." J. L. Carlin and L. Brent argued strongly against it. P. A. Gillespie presided as Chairman.

The officers of the year are as follows:

Moderator, Rev. Geo. Lee, C. S. Sp.

President, Wm. Barrett, '00.

Vice-President, W. O. Walker, '00.

Treasurer, Thos. J. Collins, '00.

Librarian, Wm. Glynn, '01.

The object of the above societies is to foster and cultivate a taste for literature, a love of historical research and a just and cogent method of thinking and arguing, coupled with a forcible and exact mode of expression.

Each society is given Sunday evening alternatively for public debate. The majority of the students and the Faculty assist at the discussions, and thus there is every opportunity for the display and development of oratorical power.



Among the Boarders.

The Senior Department.

THE Seniors' Hall is well filled. Mr. Schroeffel is prefect in the study this year.

THE seniors of this year are bent on keeping up the reputation established by their predecessors. In athletics they are well in the van, as the make-up of the various football teams indicates. In the recent examinations some of them came out leaders in their respective classes.

THE great drawback among the members of the upper study is the want of a '98 man. The senior boarders will have no representatives among the graduates this year.

JOHN McVEAN, who figured so prominently in musical circles last year, is this year gaining equal renown on the campus. He is, besides, one of the officers of the Literary Union and the leader of the Junior class by virtue of his work in the recent examinations.

THE recurrence of the cold weather has banished the cheerful groups who in milder days were wont to gather in the various sections of the grounds. All have betaken themselves to more genial quarters in the gymnasium.

THE pool table has not yet been brought out. The pool room is at present serving as dressing apartments for the football teams. It will, doubtless, be fitted up again after Thanksgiving. The pool room was an unfailing source of amusement during the whole of last winter.

WM. E. DOWNES, the gold medalist for deportment last year, is again back and hard at work. He captured first place in the Sophomore class. William is also playing tackle on the 'varsity team.

THE music hall again resounds with the strains of the piano and violin and the mirthful voices of the number who spend some of their recreations in this quarter. The winter evenings now coming on will hardly be noticed through any lack of pleasure and interest, as the musical talent, vocal and instrumental, among the seniors is even more abundant than ever.

THE only source of anxiety existing among the members of the senior hall, since the chilly blasts of autumn have reappeared, is the question of the opportunities of skating that they are to enjoy during winter. Nothing could be more gratifying than permission to reconstruct the pond of last year. They earnestly recommend this matter to the kind consideration of the Faculty.

JOHN SACKVILLE was called home during the quarter because of the death of a dear sister. John has the sincere sympathies of all the boarders in this sad event.

A NUMBER of the boarders have been taking in the big games at the neighboring parks in the absence of the college team. The Youngstown-D. C. & A. C. contest was the greatest attraction of the season.

THE Sunday walks have great attractions for seniors. Very few can be seen about the college on Sunday afternoon.

JUNIORS' HALL.

MR. F. A. RETKA is the prefect in charge of the junior boarders' study this year.

THE majority of last year's junior boarders reoccupy their old quarters. The few deserted desks have been taken up by the new arrivals, and ampler accommodations had to be provided for those who came later in the month. All quarters are now engaged.

J. SACKVILLE has withdrawn from the juniors' abode and now promenades with the seniors. John was always very popular among the younger inhabitants.

THE juniors are just as enthusiastic over football this year as in any previous year. Great difficulty was experienced in selecting a team representative of the category. Good, earnest players were not wanting, for every junior boarder was familiar with the game. Willie McLane, whatever shifting was done in all the other positions, was a fixture at full back. Will promises to be a worthy successor of his namesake, the star kicker of the college eleven. The team, as finally arranged, lines up as follows: Centre, H. Lamar; right guard, T. Smith; left, P. Hivick; tackles: right, C. Buerkle; left, J. O'Hare; left end, S. Ryan; right, C. Horrigan. The backs are: R. Couzins, quarter, J. King and J. Sackville, left and right, respectively, and Wm. McLane, full. The material here is certainly promising.

EMMET HALEY returned late to college. He was suffering from a fractured arm when school opened, but reported as promptly as circumstances would permit. Emmet will figure prominently in gymnastic circles next winter.

GEO. McLANE was captain-manager of the most successful football team in the college. It has not yet been defeated, though we have not been apprised of the number of its victories.

RICHARD COUZINS plays quarter back for the third team. "Dick" is small, but is always "right there."

ALL the juniors are, as one of them put it the other day, "in the best of spirits." Their number is constantly increasing and soon another division will have to be made. A number of new desks are at present standing in their corridor, a fact that tends to arouse the suspicions of some of them.

HERMAN LAMAR is the strong centre of the Juniors' team. Herman is no stranger to the position. He was there on John Sackville's team last year.

EVERYBODY was hard at work preparing for the examinations during the past weeks. Even recreations were sacrificed, for the juniors wanted to make a record in securing certificates this term. Every one, without exception, was bent on doing his very best.

THE Retreat closed on the first Friday of the month and each junior had the happiness of approaching the Holy Table. As a body the juniors presented a very edifying appearance during the exercises of the three days.

W. KING accompanied the first team to Washington to see the game against W. & J. Will says that it was a good one and predicted that the Washingtonians would defeat P. A. C. And maybe they didn't!

CLASS NOTES.

Senior and Junior Classes.

THE philosophers have been devoting their recuperated powers to the study of the treatise on Cosmology during this quarter. The announcement that there was to be no oral examination was received by them with undisguised satisfaction.

THE English class authors of this year are Shakespeare and Burke. The latter's Speech on American Taxation was diligently perused and analyzed during the first quarter. During the second quarter it will be dealt with more minutely. It is to be employed not merely as a literary work, but also as the medium of oratorical training.

JULIUS CAESAR has been selected from among Shakespeare's works for class study, as being the most artistic of all his productions and containing so many striking passages and model speeches. It will be the object of special attention during the second term.

THERE were no oral examinations for this quarter in mathematics or classics. Ample atonement will be made after the Christmas recess.

THE work in the laboratory has been confined chiefly to theoretical study. The lectures are a source of abundant instruction and assistance. The practical work is to be resumed at once now since the second quarter is commenced.

ASIDE from the Literary Union no class organization has as yet been effected. Class officers will doubtless soon be chosen. There is decided lack of energetic public spirit manifested among a considerable number of the members of the class. We hope this will soon disappear.

CICERO and Aristotle have not yet being taken up. They will hardly be resumed before the Xmas recess.

ONLY two members of the class are on the College team this fall.

Freshman and Sophomore Classes.

BOTH Freshmen and Sophomores are very strong numerically this year, and will doubtless make a record as a class. Livy and Phillippics of Demosthenes are the classical works that have been read during the first quarter. Horace and Euripides' Alcestis are soon to be added.

IN the English class "Paradise Lost" and Macaulay's "Warren Hastings" are undergoing careful study and analysis.

WILLIAM E. DOWNES secured the highest average among the Sophomores in the examinations for the first term, with Thomas J. Collins a close second.

THERE are several of the Freshmen and Sophomores on the 'varsity team this fall, and they promise to make a pretty plain mark before their college career closes.

THE Freshmen and Sophomores take with apparently great zest to the laboratory, judging at least from the fumes of H₂S that occasionally find a vent into the adjoining corridors.

BOTH oral and written examinations were held this quarter.

The Academics.

SEVERAL promotions have taken place among the students of the Academic Department. No less than ten were advanced from the third to the second class.

P. O'CONNOR, John P. Murphy and T. A. Dunn were the leaders of their respective classes in the recent examinations.

HERMAN LAMAR has been called home because of the death of his sister. Herman has the sympathy of his classmates in this sudden affliction.

THE students of the Elocution classe shave evidently begun work in real earnest. The recitals at our Sunday evening Concerts have been very creditable. Some of these young students give rare promise of future success. J. Hayes and H. Gaynor deserve special mention.

V. OLDSHUE evidently "has it in" for the junior boarders. Val. met defeat at their hands on the diamond last season and has ever since been awaiting an opportunity of retrieving this lost game. Success has finally crowned his efforts, for the junior boarders went down on the "gridiron" before his "Columbo" eleven with the decisive score 12-0.

THE drawing talent among the academicians is very promising this year. Some of last year's boys have already completed excellent sketches which are soon to appear on the bulletin board.

THE gratifying results of the academical examinations for the first quarter may be judged from the number of promotions. The standard set up will be hard to surpass.

CHAS. CULLINAN, on the occasion of his sixteenth birthday, gave an informal banquet, which was enjoyed by several members of the class.

Grammar Class.

CL. BUERKLE, one of the foremost young players on the Junior Boarders' team, captured first place in the class at the examinations for the first quarter.

A NOTEWORTHY feature of the class is the narrow margins that separate the first names on the return lists of the examination. Some very close competitions may be looked for next term.



ATHLETICS.

Football absorbs much attention at present and unusual interest is manifested in the work of the various teams.

For the college team Claude Duffy was elected captain and Rev. P. A. McDermott acted as manager. Mr. J. P. Wolfe, as athletic instructor, had the team in charge, and Mr. T. Woods, formerly of Princeton, now coach of W. and J., was also engaged to handle the team during part of the season. There were three teams among the students,—the 'Varsity, the Reserves and the Junior Boarders. The following is the record of their work for the month; space does not permit our giving all the games of the season.

The Junior Boarders' Eleven.

The young players of this team have put up some of the most interesting games that were to be seen on the campus this year. We have given their line-up elsewhere. It contains the names of some who are sure to make their mark on the 'varsity teams of the future. Buerkle at end shows every qualification for a good player. His breaking interference and tackling might have caused a slight blush among members of bigger teams. The backs all did excellent work. Couzins was always to be relied upon at quarter. Sackville and King, the halves, were fast hard players and McLane at full back was ready for everything. His punting and bucking deserve special praise.

Apart from the games played with clubs in the college they also met several outside teams. Their record with these is as follows:

Opponents.	Jr. B.
Columbus 12	0
Forbes Club 0	6
Adlake 4	4
Forbes 0	0

The Reserves.

The Reserves of '97 have proved in the few contests they did secure a plucky and able lot of players. Occasionally one member or other was taken to fill a vacant position on the first team. Mullen, the captain and quarter of the Reserves, frequently had to play the same position on the 'varsity eleven in the early part of the season and with a little more weight will doubtless be able to hold down that difficult post on the college team of '98. Murphy, McVean, Walsh and the Dowling brothers were very reliable players. McVean was one of the foremost "subs" for the 'varsity.

Undoubtedly the most interesting game of the Reserves' season was that with the Y. M. C. A., of Washington. The game was unique in that captains of the opposite teams were brothers, Tom and Tot Mullen, and they played the same position, quarter-back, for their respective teams. Both these players put up a brilliant game, but we think that the credit of personal superiority belongs

to our own young captain, though his brother's team bore off the palm of victory. McVean also distinguished himself by his tackling and his opening up the heavy line of his opponents.

The visitors managed to pass the ends quite frequently for good gains that figured heavily in the score, but it was not always an easy task. The Reserves' line held well though it too was sometimes worked by the opposing backs who always employed their superior weight and strength to advantage. The two touch-downs scored by the Reserves were the result of hard earnest playing. The team work throughout was good. The scoring was just frequent enough to keep up interest and only at the very end did the visitors secure the deciding touch-down. The final score was 16-10. It is to be lamented that the schedule arranged for the team was rather incomplete. Being the nursery of 'varsity players every possible opportunity of gaining a knowledge of the fine points of the game should have been afforded them. Their record for the past month is :

Opponents.	P. C. R.
Webster A. C. 0	4
Union A. C. 4	6
Washington Y. M. C. A. 16	10
Imperial A. C. 4	0
Marquette A. C. 20	5

The Reserves showed their pluck in the game with the Marquettes. The latter were scheduled to play the 'varsity eleven but as that team wanted to meet W. & J. the Reserves took the Marquette game off their hands. The Marquettes were greatly superior in weight but had not what is commonly termed a "cinch." Mullen scored a field goal for the Reserves.

The regular line-up is as follows : Right end, H. Dowling ; right tackle, J. Kennedy ; right guard, T. Shea ; centre, M. Flanigan ; left guard, W. Downs ; left tackle, J. McVean ; left end, W. Kelly, quarter back, F. Mullen ; right half back, W. Murphy ; left half back, M. Walsh ; full back, W. Dowling.

The College Eleven.

It was on this, the representative team of the college that all the hopes and attention of the student body centered. Its record is a source of some encouragement. It cannot boast that it has not been scored against ; nor that it has itself not failed to score in any game, yet withal it has done very commendable work. It has been pitted against the very best teams—university, college and athletic clubs—in this section of the country and with one possible exception it has done very creditable work.

The men in the line deserve every commendation for the pluck and resolution they invariably displayed. Bowman and Sonnefeld are a team in themselves. Carlin at left cannot be given too much praise. Increased weight and size will make him a star of the first magnitude.

The backs originally Duffy and McCarthy, halves, and Walker full, were very strong. Walker's bucking was excellent. A big strapping young man he had the knack of using everything to advantage. Duffy also played a strong game. Late in the season, however, a considerable change was forced upon the team in consequence of some unforeseen circumstances. Walker had to give way to Burns who had been putting up a grand game at right tackle. Duffy, who became indisposed, yielded place to O'Hara. With Burns, O'Hara and McCarthy behind the line the team's work was immensely improved. Seven touch-downs were the feat of their first game together.

P. C. 14.

Bethany College 0.

This was one of the first games played by the college team. It was a hard struggle. Bethany had the weight but P. C. won through superior all round play. For P. C. Bowman, Walker, Duffy and McCarthy played good ball, each of the last three making a touchdown. P. C. scored on line run by McCarthy within five minutes of play, but after that had to work hard for the rest. For Bethany Curtis and Duncan played a hard game. Score P. C. 14 ; Bethany 0. Goals Burns, 1. Umpire, J. Miller ; referee, J. Fisher, of Bethany.

P. C. 0

W. & J. 24

Pittsburg college met the eleven of Washington and Jefferson at Washington on October 15th and were given a clean defeat. W. & J. outplayed P. C. at every point. The redoubtable interference of the former could seldom be successfully broken by the light weights of P. C. Two touchdowns were scored in each half by the home team. Fumbling on the part of Pittsburg college took away all chance of scoring. The clean, fast desperate game put by both teams was highly appreciated by the Washington audience who frequently applauded Pittsburg's plucky work. Carlin, Duffy, Walker and Burns led for Pittsburg while Ely, P. Core and Edwards played great ball for W. & J. Touchdowns were made by P. Core, 2, Theurer, Ely. Goals, McCleary 4. Umpire, Wm. Hughes of W. & J. Referee, R. Aiken, of W. & J.

P. C. 5

Geneva College 26.

Broken up considerably by the hard W. & J. game Pittsburg college met the Geneva college eleven at Beaver Falls a few days after in a game remarkable for its being the worst exhibition of foot ball put up in the memory of the "oldest inhabitants" by Pittsburg. The first half was marked by hard successful playing. Wall carried the ball after Genevas' kick off back 10 yards. Duffy and Walker bucked successively for short gains and a dashing end run by McCarthy landed the ball on Geneva's 25 yard line. Thence by a beautiful drop-kick Walker scored P. C's only points. By desperate play Geneva scored in the first half the play ending P. C. 5, G. C. 4. In consequence of several injuries necessitating numerous changes Pittsburg was at sea in the second half and Geneva scored four touchdowns in short order. It was a lamentable exhibition of ball playing. Score: Geneva 26; Pittsburg college 5. Goal from field, Walker. Goals on touchdown Bates 1; Leris, 2. Umpire T. Grealish of Pittsburg, Mr. Barber of Beaver Falls.

P. C. 0 University of W. Va. 0

This was a battle royal. The weather was excellent and the attendance was the highest of the season. Numbers of the old students turned out to see the college team for the first time in the history of their Alma Mater line up against a university eleven. The game was replete with brilliant playing on both sides, and the nature of the play may be judged from the fact that the end of each half saw the ball in the middle of the field each time in P. C's possession. The excitement prevalent among the audience was most intense all through the see-sawing contest.

Duffy kicked off for P. C. to West Virginia's 15 yard line. After some good line bucks Yeager of West Virginia was forced to kick. O'Hara carried the ball back for eight yards; Walker followed with two, McCarthy ten, Duffy two. Walker then kicked and West Virginia retained the ball till they reached P. C's. 5 yard line. They could go no farther losing the ball on downs, Walker then kicked 25 yards and after losses of ten and five yards on attempts round P. C's ends by Noble and Yeager, P. C. got possession of the ball on downs and were gaining rapidly when time was called. From the playing of the first half it was evident that little was to be gained around the ends. Hence line bucking and punting were methods that prevailed during the latter part.

West Virginia kicked off. After gaining five yards through tackle Walker kicked 30 yards. The visitors regained 12 yards and lost the ball on downs. After minor gains Walker kicked 57 yards across West Virginia's line. West Virginia returned from the twenty-five yard line and a series of punts followed, during which excitement ran high among the audience. The result was a material gain for the college, Walker proving himself superior to Yeager who it is claimed was not in his best form. A touch-down claimed by the P. C. was disallowed by the referee. The visitors were certainly a very gentlemanly lot of players and the discipline maintained in their ranks reflects great credit upon athletics at the University of West Virginia. Burns, Bowman and Sonnefeld played magnificent ball for P. C. Walker's bucking and punting was certainly excellent. For West Virginia Yeager, Krebs and Noble played a great game. Officials,—Referee, W. H. White of West Virginia. Umpire, T. Grealish of Pittsburg.



EXCHANGES.

We regret our inability to give a more extended notice to the many welcome exchanges that have found their way to our sanctum. A mere mention must suffice for the present. The following list embraces all we have yet seen: "The Purple," "The Mountaineer," "The Dial," "The Stylus," "The Abbey Student," "The Tamarack," "The Agnetian Monthly," "The Transylvanian," "The Fordham Monthly," "The S. V. C. Student," "The Viatorian," "Mt. St. Joseph's Collegian," "St. Vincent's Journal," Pittsburg H. S. Journal," "The Newton H. S. Review," "The Lake Breeze," "The Ave Maria," "The Carmelite Review," "The Victorian," "The Young Folks Catholic Weekly," "The Kalamazoo Augustinian," "The Guard and Tackle," "The Aero-lith," "The Hall Boy," "The Cherry and White," "St. Joseph's Collegian." E. J. M.



VISITORS.

REV. FATHER PHELEX, C. S. Sp., of Chippewa Falls, Wis., spent several days in the college last month. Father Phelan was formerly Director of Scholastics, as well as professor of various classes.

THE recent brief visit of Rev. Chas. L. Grunenwald, C. S. Sp., of Detroit, to the college, was a source of great pleasure to the old students. The Rev. Father has many admirers here. He was last year Prefect of Discipline for a time, but he is especially remembered as the successful manager of the great base ball team of '95. His sudden and unexpected recall to his post of duty cut short a very pleasant visit as well as it cruelly crushed the agreeable report that the Rev. Father was to remain among us.

REV. W. J. MANNING, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and Rev. J. P. Barry, of St. Ann's Church, of Youngstown, O., paid an extended visit to the college looking after the students from that quarter. Youngstown's contingent is quite strong and they gave the Rev. Father a cordial welcome. As a consequence of their visit a free day was promised, Father Barry interceding for it on behalf of the students. The day was granted later on and immensely enjoyed.

MR. DUFFY, of Washington, calls frequently at the college. Mr. Duffy manifests great interest in athletics and especially in the college foot ball team. The students heartily appreciate his good wishes.

DR. WM. L. AND MRS. McLANE, of West Union, W. Va., are occasional visitors at the college, affording their two sons, William and George, of the Junior Hall, many pleasant hours by their presence. They also attended some of the foot ball games, and, on one occasion, saw the eleven of the University of West Virginia, which is not far distant from their homes, foiled in their desperate attempts to cross the college goal line.

MESSRS. A. MURPHY AND L. FIELD, of Boston, Mass., paid a few visits to Messrs. David and John O'Hare during the past weeks.

MR. T. L. HIRICK, of Erie, Pa., spent several evenings with his son Paul, of the Junior Hall, while on a visit to Pittsburg. As a result Paul's younger brother John, has since joined him at college.

REV. J. SMITH, of Ashtabula, O., called at the college recently bringing with him F. Smith of the Junior Hall. The Rev. Father also visited M. Condron and T. Hayes, both of whom reside in his parish.

P. J. GILLESPIE lately enjoyed a pleasant visit of his sister, Miss M., who was accompanied by Miss M. Carroll, both of Youngstown.

CHAS. CULLINAN is frequently afforded the pleasure of a visit by his sister, Miss. K. Cullinan, of Pittsburg.

MR. JOSEPH SACKVILLE, of Youngstown, O., visited his son John at the college recently.

MRS. P. N. MILLER, of Stoughton, W. Va., spent an afternoon with her son Fred, during the month.

THOS. WREN was the recipient of an enjoyable visit on the part of his sister, Miss. L. Wren, of Youngstown, Ohio.

MR. ROBERT J. LAWLOR, '89, visited at the college early in the term. Mr. Lawlor was greatly astonished at the extensive improvement that he beheld on all sides. He will soon have completed his theological studies at the Seminary in Cleveland.

List of Passes, Distinctions and Honor Certificates,

AT THE

FIRST TERM EXAMINATIONS,

HELD IN

NOVEMBER, 1897.

To secure a Pass a Student must get 60 per cent.: to obtain a Distinction it is necessary to get 80 per cent.

An asterisk indicates those who obtained Honor Certificates. These Certificates are given to Students who have got 80 per cent. in any subject or subjects, provided they pass, *i. e.*, obtain 60 per cent. in the other subjects of their course.

GRAMMAR CLASS.

*BUERKLE CLEMENT M.—P, History, Geography, Penmanship, Drawing.
D, Religion, Bible History, English.

CHAMBERS JOHN A.—P, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, Religion, Bible History.

CLOHESSY JOHN F.—P, Bible History, History, Geography, English.
D, Religion.

*HEALY EMMET P.—P, History, Geography, Arithmetic.
D, Religion, Bible History, English, Penmanship.

KING JOSEPH T.—P, History, Geography, Penmanship.
D, Religion, Bible History, English.

LEJENNE SIMON—P, Bible History, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing.
D, English.

MOULD HARRY H.—P, Religion, Bible History, Penmanship.
McCAFFREY JOHN A.—P, History, Geography.

D, Religion, Bible History, English.

O'CONNOR JOSEPH—P, Penmanship.
D, Religion, Bible History, English.

O'HARE JOHN—P, History, Geography, Penmanship.
D, Religion, Bible History, English.

O'NEILL PETER—P, Religion, Bible History Geography.
D, History, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing, English.

THIRD ACADEMIC CLASS.

BERNARDI WILLIAM J.—Religion, History, English, Geography.
D, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

BYRNES WILLIAM J.—P, Religion, History, Latin, English, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship, Geography.

CLEARY WILLIAM J.—P, Religion, History, English, Algebra, Geography.
D, German, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship.

COLL JOHN J.—P, Religion, History, English, French, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship, Geography.

*CONDON MICHAEL F.—P, Zoology, Algebra, Penmanship.
D, Religion, History, Latin, English, German, French, Geography, Arithmetic.

*CULLINAN CHARLES J.—P, Latin, Penmanship.
D, History, Religion, English, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra, Geography.

DUGAN ANDREW P.—P, History, Geography, English, Penmanship.
D, Book-keeping.

*DUNN TIMOTHY R.—P, D, Religion, History, Latin, English, German, Geography, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.

*DURA STANISLAUS—P, Religion, History, English, Zoology, Algebra, Penmanship, Geography.
D, Latin, German.

EHMAN ADAM J.—P, History, Geography.
D, Penmanship, Book-keeping.

FANDRAIJ WALTER J.—P, Zoology, Algebra, Penmanship.
D, Religion, History, German, Latin, English.

- GEARY CHARLES J.—P, Religion, History, German, Geography.
D, Latin, Penmanship.
- GRAHAM CHRISTIAN J.—P, Religion, Latin, English, German, Algebra, Penmanship.
D, History, Arithmetic, Geography.
- HALLERAN CARROLL V.—P, Zoology, Algebra
D, Religion, History, Latin, English, German, French, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Geography.
- HAYES JOHN J.—P, Religion, Zoology, Penmanship.
D, History, Latin, English, German, French, Arithmetic, Geography.
- HENNEY MICHAEL—P, Penmanship.
- HERRLY PETER F.—P, Latin, French.
D, Religion, History, English, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship.
- HIVICK PAUL F.—P, Religion, History, English, Penmanship.
D, Arithmetic.
- HUCKESTEIN EDWARD P.—P, Religion, English, History, Geography.
D, Book-keeping, Penmanship.
- JOYCE THOMAS—P, Religion, History, English, Penmanship, Geography.
D, Latin
- KUBLER HARRY F.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English.
D, Book-keeping, Penmanship.
- KUIPERS JOHN P.—P, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Zoology.
D, Book-keeping, Penmanship.
- LAMOTHE DAMIAN N.—P, Latin, English, Penmanship, History, Geography.
D, Religion, French.
- LANDRIGAN THOMAS J.—P, History, English, Penmanship, Geography.
- LASKOWSKI JOSEPH J.—P, Religion, History, English, Penmanship, Geography.
D, German.
- LAMB HARRY J.—P, English, Zoology, Algebra, Penmanship.
D, Religion, History, Latin, Arithmetic, Geography.
- MALONEY FRANK A.—P, Algebra, Penmanship.
D, Religion, History, Latin, English, Arithmetic, Geography.
- MILLER FRED. C.—P, Penmanship.
D, History, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic.
- MURPHY WM. E.—P, Religion, History, Latin, French, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship, Geography, English.
- McLAKE GEO. M.—P, Latin, English, Zoology, Algebra, Penmanship.
D, Geography, Arithmetic, History.
- G'NEILL JOSEPH A.—P, Religion, History, English, German, Penmanship.
- PIETRZYCKI FRK. H.—P, Religion, History, Latin, English, Penmanship.
D, German.
- RONDEAU GEORGE O.—P, Religion, History, English, German, French, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
- RYAN JOHN W.—P, Religion, History, Penmanship, Geography, English.
- RYAN WILLIAM T.—P, History, English, Penmanship.
- SHAW WALTER—P, History, English, Book-keeping, Penmanship.
- *SMITH HARRY J.—P, Religion, History, English, Zoology, Algebra, Penmanship, Geography.
D, Arithmetic.
- SONNEFELD JOHN—P, Religion, History, English, German, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra.
D, Penmanship.
- TRUELLE THOMAS JOS.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, French, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
- TUREK LADIS. K.—P, History, English, Zoology, Penmanship.
D, Religion, Latin, German, French, Arithmetic, Algebra.

SECOND ACADEMIC CLASS.

- BIRD WILLIAM J.—P, Greek, Botany, Algebra, English.
D, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
- COUZINS RICHARD J.—P, History, Geography, Greek, French, Algebra.
D, Arithmetic, English, Penmanship.
- ESCHMAN ALBERT A.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, French, Botany, Algebra.
D, Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing.
- GLYNN WILLIAM H.—P, French.
D, Latin, Penmanship.

HUGHES EDWARD P.—P, Botany.

D, English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.

KRAKAC JOHN J.—P, Botany, Algebra.

D, Penmanship, Arithmetic.

LAMAR HERMAN J.—P, Algebra.

D, Penmanship.

*MURPHY JOHN P.—P, Botany, Algebra, History, Geography, French.

D, Religion, Latin, English, Greek, Arithmetic, Penmanship, German.

OLDSHUE VALENTINE J.—P Algebra.

D, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

SHANAHAN THOMAS J.—P, History, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Algebra.

D, Penmanship.

*STALKOWSKI ADAM S.—P, Religion, Botany, French, Algebra, Latin.

D, History, Geography, English, Greek, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing.

SACKVILLE JOHN H.—P, Religion, Botany, Algebra, Arithmetic, English, History, Geography

D, Book-keeping, Penmanship.

GOODMANN FRANK J.—P, History, Geography, English, Botany, Algebra.

D, Penmanship.

LAFFEY FRANK X.—P, Arithmetic, Algebra.

D, Book-keeping, History, Geography, Penmanship.

HUGHES JOHN D.—P, History, Geography, Book-keeping, Algebra.

D, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

ROEHRIG GEORGE A.—P, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, History, Geography.

D, English, Penmanship.

McLANE WILLIAM—P, French, Algebra, Penmanship.

D, English, Arithmetic, History, Geography.

FIRST ACADEMIC CLASS.

BARRETT EDWARD V.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, Greek, Geology, Geometry, Algebra.

D, Latin, Penmanship.

DUNCAN SAMUEL J.—P, Religion, History, Geography, Greek, Geometry, Geology, Latin.

D, English, German, French.

*HALLERAN WILLIAM A.—P, History, Geography, Greek, Latin, German, French, Penmanship.

D, Religion, English, Geology.

*HUETTEL JOHN J.—P, Greek, French, Geometry, Latin.

D, Religion, History, German, Geology, Algebra, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

JEROZEL FRANK J.—P, Greek, French, Geology, Geometry, Religion, Algebra, Latin, Penmanship.

D, History, Geography, English, German, Arithmetic.

LANAHAN GERALD J.—P, Religion, History, Geography, Algebra.

*MURPHY WILLIAM E.—P, Religion, Latin, German, French, Penmanship.

D, History, Geography, English, Greek, Geology, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry.

MIHM EDWARD W.—P, Religion, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, German, Geology, Geometry, Algebra, Arithmetic.

McMULLEN LEO A.—P, History, Geography, English, Latin, Greek, German, Penmanship.

D, Religion, Geometry, Arithmetic, Algebra.

McNAMARA JOHN J.—P, Religion, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, German, Geology, Geometry, Penmanship.

McNEIL JOHN J.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, Greek, German, French.

D, Penmanship, Drawing.

*O'CONNOR PATRICK J.—P, Religion, History, Geography, Greek, French.

D, English, Latin, German, Geology, Geometry, Algebra, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

REILLY JOHN D.—P, Religion, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, Geology, Algebra, Penmanship.

D, English, Geometry.

*REUS JOHN A.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Geology, Algebra.

D, Geometry, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

*RILEY JAMES A.—P, History, Geography, Geometry, Algebra, Penmanship.

D, Religion, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Geology, Arithmetic.

- SPORRER JOSEPH B.—P, Religion, History, Geography, Geology, Geometry, Algebra, Arithmetic Penmanship.
D, Latin, French.
- YOUSKO FRANK J.—P, French, Geology.
D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Latin, Greek, German, Geometry, Penmanship.

SENIOR BUSINESS COURSE.

- CARROLL JOHN S.—P, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Correspondence
D, Religion.
- CARR GEORGE D.—P, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Penmanship.
- DONNELLY EDWARD M.—P, Book-keeping, Religion, Correspondence, Penmanship.
D, English, Commercial Law.
- DOWLING H. J.—P, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- DOWLING W. J.—P, English, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- FEELEY JOSEPH—P, Religion, English, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- FLANAGAN MORTIMER—P, Correspondence.
D, Book-keeping.
- FLANAGAN ARTHUR—P, Religion, English, Book-keeping, Penmanship.
- GAYNOR H. E.—P, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.
D, Religion, English.
- GAROFI C. J.—P, Penmanship.
D, Book-keeping.
- *HARRIGAN EDWARD M.—P, Penmanship.
D, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence.
- *KANE CHARLES J.—D, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- *KELLY WILLIAM L.—D, Book-keeping.
- KENNEDY JOHN R.—P, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Book-keeping.
- KILEY WILLIAM J.—P, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, English, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- *KIRCHNER W. H.—P, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.
D, Religion, Commercial Law.
- *MURPHY JOSEPH M.—P, Commercial Law, Penmanship, Correspondence.
D, Religion, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic.
- MULLEN THOMAS—P, Religion, English, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- MCCABE JOHN—P, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- MCCANN WILLIAM T.—P, Commercial Law, English, Penmanship.
D, Religion, Book-keeping, Correspondence.
- RAHE ALBERT M.—P, Religion, English, Arithmetic, Correspondence.
D, Book-keeping.
- RHIN THEODORE L.—P, Religion, English, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- REILLY FREDERICK—P, Commercial Law, Book-keeping.
D, Religion, English Correspondence.
- *RYAN STEPHEN A.—P, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Correspondence Penmanship.
- SHEA THOMAS M.—P, Commercial Law, English, Correspondence, Book-keeping, Penmanship.
- STACK E. J.—P, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.
D, Religion.
- WALSH M. A.—P, Religion, English, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

- BAUMGAERTNER JOSEPH—P, Church History, History, English, Latin, Algebra.
D, German, French, Geometry, Physics.
- BRENT ALBERT S.—P, History, Latin, Greek, Algebra.
D, Church History, English, German, French, Physics.
- FROST VINCENT A.—P, Church History, English, Greek, German, Algebra.
D, French, Physics.
- GILLESPIE PATRICK A.—P, Church History, History, French.
- *KILMYER HERMAN J.—P, Church History, History, English, Greek, Algebra, Physics.
D, Latin.

- MELLON CHARLES H.—P, Church History, History, English, Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry.
D, German, Physics.
- *MCCELLIGOTT WILLIAM J.—P, Church History, History, Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry.
D, English, Physics.
- *O'HARE DAVID—P, Church History, English, Greek, Algebra, Geometry.
D, History, Latin, German, French, Physics.
- *SCHAEFER LOUIS J.—P, Church History, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Algebra.
D, Geometry, Physics.
- SCHALZ GEORGE J.—P, History, German, French, Algebra, Geometry.
D, Physics.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

- CARLIN JAMES L.—P, History, English, Latin.
D, Algebra.
- *COLLINS THOMAS J.—P, French, Algebra, Geometry.
D, Church History, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, Physics.
- *DOWNES WILLIAM J.—P, Geometry.
D, Church History, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Algebra, Physics.
- KOSSLER AUGUST M.—P, Church History, English, Latin, Greek, Algebra.
D, History, Physics.
- MAHER PATRICK E.—P, Church History, English, Latin, Greek, Geometry, Physics.
D, Algebra.

JUNIOR CLASS.

- *BRADY JAMES L.—P, History, Latin, Greek, Mechanics, Geometry.
D, Scripture, English, Philosophy, Natural Philosophy.
- *ENRIGHT JOHN F.—P, History, Latin, Greek, French, Philosophy, Mechanics, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry.
D, Scripture, English.
- *FINNEY CHARLES D.—P, Scripture, Latin, Greek, French, Mechanics, Geometry, Chemistry.
D, History, English, Philosophy, Natural Philosophy.
- GARRIGAN JAMES J.—P, History, Latin, Greek, German, Philosophy, Mechanics, Chemistry.
D, Scripture, English, French, Natural Philosophy.
- HALABURDA JOSEPH F.—P, Scripture, History, French, Philosophy, Natural Philosophy.
- KRUPINSKI MICHAEL A.—P, History, French, German, Philosophy, Natural Philosophy.
D, Scripture.
- MEYER LEO S.—P, Scripture, English, Latin, Greek, Geometry.
D, History, Philosophy.
- *MCVEAN JOHN A.—P, History, Latin, Greek, Philosophy, Natural Philosophy.
D, Scripture, English.
- RESMEROSKI NOR. J.—P, Scripture, History, Latin, Philosophy.
- RUDOLPH CHARLES C.—P, Latin, English, French, Mechanics, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry.
D, Scripture, History, German, Philosophy.
- WALSH RICHARD A.—P, Scripture, English, Philosophy.
D, History, Chemistry.
- WRENN THOMAS A.—P, History, English, Latin, Greek, French, Philosophy, Mechanics, Natural Philosophy.
D, Scripture.

SENIOR CLASS.

- *MC CARTHY E. J.—P, German.
D, Scripture, History, English, Latin, Greek, Philosophy, French, Mechanics, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry.
- *MCGAREY M. A.—P, French, Latin, Greek.
D, Scripture, History, English, Philosophy, Mechanics, Geometry, Natural Philosophy.
- *O'NEILL JOSEPH—P, Latin, Greek, French, Geometry.
D, Scripture, History, English, Philosophy, Mechanics, Natural Philosophy.
- OPPICI A. G.—P, Scripture, History, Latin, French.
D, Philosophy.
- *ROSS ROBERT A.—P, Scripture, Latin, Greek, French, German, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, D, History, English, Philosophy, Chemistry.

N. B.—The names of students who were absent from the Examination, or who failed to pass, are not given in the above list.

ALUMNI.

A meeting of the officers and more active members of the Alumni Association was held in the College on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 21. It was decided to convoke a full gathering of Alumni in December; and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for a Reception to be held later. Much interest was manifested; and there were heard on all sides encouraging expressions of approval of the work and methods that are being carried out at present in the College.

We hope to be able to give in our next number interesting details of the doings of the Association as well as of many of the individual members.

Communications for this column will be gratefully received by the undersigned.

M. A. McGarry. '98.



Association for the Propagation of the Faith.

We are glad to find that this excellent Association has been definitely organized by the Most Rev. Archbishops of the United States. The Sulpitian Fathers of Baltimore are charged with its direction. The work could not have been placed in better hands. And it is to be hoped that under their management, and with the coöperation of the clergy and laity, the Association will make progress in the United States. Its object is the noblest that can engage the minds of Christians—the preaching the Gospel to those who “sit in darkness and in the shadow of death.”

We shall return to this subject.



AROUND A GREAT CITY.

One of Pittsburg's Greatest Houses. A Model and Mammoth Clothing Store.

In a previous article of the BULLETIN it was remarked that very few of the unthinking multitude pause to consider what a gigantic task it is to feed a whole city. Yet it is a task that has to be performed day by day, all the year 'round; and the necessity thus created is responsible for the numberless provision stores and companies of all sorts and degrees, that run, like landmarks, through the blocks of our principal streets. In a somewhat similar strain, we may say that it is no easy task to clothe an entire city—and yet our modern, civilized population has to be clothed, from head to foot, in every variety of raiment that can be imagined as necessary or suitable for the human form.

Now when we consider the large and ever-increasing population of this City and its immediate neighborhood, our imagination can readily picture the vast amount of clothing which goes to supply these multiplied wants. Nor is it usual, like in olden times, to supply these wants from within the household itself, with the aid of the time-honored distaff and spinning-wheel. Fashion has reached such a point now-a-days that the ordinary unskilled seamstress would not, without considerable time, outlay and difficulty, be equal to the task of fitting out even the humblest member of the family for his appearance in public.

Thus the greater part of our population are impelled to turn towards the great central sources of ready-made clothing where they are sure to find not only what they need at prices for which they could not duplicate these objects in their own homes, but also what they have every reason to know will be in accordance with progress and ever-varying fashion.

All this accounts for the vast Clothing Houses and Department Stores in our big cities, which are, every year, increasing in number and extent. In Pittsburg alone they have largely and sensibly augmented within the last decade. But there are some in our midst that are so well known as to have become, at home, a by-word, and, abroad, a synonym for Pittsburg's progress and commercial activity. Amongst them, there is one which has so many peculiar features and distinctive characteristics of its own, that we have, in our tour "Around this Great City," been forced, as it were, to select it as a model, *facile princeps*, of the Stores and Clothing Houses not only of Pittsburg, but even of the entire country.

Its location, once so central for even the residence portion of this oddly-scattered city, and now seemingly outside of the more frequented and busy channels of popular trade, only gives more emphasis to the solidity of its commercial success. For who has not heard of Guskys's Store, the one of which we speak? Situated within the angle formed by Market Street and Third and Fourth Avenues, it occupies a whole square in what was once the busiest and most thickly populated center of this great City. It is safe to say there is not a child able to toddle around the parental door-step, that has not heard of Guskys's—there is not a child able to walk the streets that does not know where it is—there is not a man, woman or child within the limits of town or village or hamlet in a radius of 30 miles, with whom the name of Guskys's is not as familiar as the name of Pittsburg itself. Hence, when excursion trains land their carloads of human freight at our big depots, you may be sure that large numbers of the visiting strangers will not fail to find their way to Third Avenue and Market Street. Hence, also, the street cars leading to this well-known point are ever crowded, especially on Saturdays and at holiday periods, with intending patrons. It is noticeable, also, that representatives of every class, from the humblest to the highest, are to be found shoulder to shoulder, wending their way through the vast aisles of the Store. The busy and impatient merchant is there alongside of the unsophisticated but honest working man, that has saved enough of his hard-earned wages to buy himself a good-suit of clothes. The artisan and the farmer meet on this common ground, where prices as well as goods are the same for all. But it must be admitted by anyone who has made even a partial study of the "Guskys" throngs, that on the whole, the class of customers patronizing this popular mart, is not more than ordinarily good, but in fact very superior, considering the facilities offered to prospective purchasers.

One thing is certain, as well as known to everybody from far and near—and this is to a great extent responsible for the confidence of its patrons—that not the smallest article of raiment is allowed to enter the store—or is delivered to a purchaser—and not the cheapest piece of clothing sold, unless it be substantially good and worthy of wear. No shoddy goods of lightning and superficial manufacture are tolerated—no fragile offspring of uncertain birth is here allowed to survive.

This colossal establishment embraces several distinct departments, each including vast enterprises in themselves. Each department has its own special superintendent whose responsibilities can be adequately imagined only by visiting personally and examining the field of trade entrusted to his charge.

Acquaintance with all these tributaries will impress one with some idea of the responsibilities devolving upon the respective superintendents. Indeed, the delicacy of their difficult function lies in the proper and efficient management of a complex department, which, in turn, embraces numberless minor divisions, each offering a field of action wide enough for the display of most energetic and brainy character.

Throughout the various departments are employed at least one hundred and fifty hustling workers chosen solely because of their known experience and reliability, and united to their employers because of the kindness and consideration ever manifested towards them and the impartial and candid acknowledgment which genuine worth always wins.

The trade carried on by the concern is essentially of a local nature and no considerable attention is paid to distant traffic or mail orders. The demands of local patrons are so extensive as to preclude the possibility of a proper conduct of this latter feature, which, consequently, is almost entirely overlooked. Yet all towns and communities within a radius of at least twenty-five miles find ample opportunities of procuring their wants at this central store. For every possible

medium is employed to spread the knowledge of the unbounded facilities for trade among the population of the neighboring sections. Hence the advertisements of this firm are one of the great distinctive features of our Pittsburg papers. Fabulous sums are spent in thus facilitating matters for their customers. A glance at their advertisement in the morning paper is like looking up a spot on a good map. You can at once find just what you want and learn where and how to get it to the best advantage. The advertisements are of a really artistic order. Great taste and judgment are everywhere manifested; there are no vulgar displays to attract and allure the unwary buyer. Everything is addressed to the good sense and interest of buyers.

Every business house that meets with popular support, has, no doubt, its own distinctive features; and it may be difficult sometimes to point out any material differences in the multiplicity of firms that cater in such a wholesale way, to the public needs. But if it were deemed necessary to select the more special features, that, in the popular mind, make Guky's mammoth clothing store, stand out in broad relief, the task would surely be an easy one.

This is not it is true, the place to dwell upon those multitudinous and delicate means which the well-known charity of the founder and his successors have devised for assisting the needy and relieving the distressed. All this is too well-known to need comment, and too thoroughly appreciated by the recipients to need, from others, encomium. But it is not out of place to say that the integrity of the great and prominent firm has always been of the highest order. Its members are well-known for their steadfast adherence to the principles of the strictest justice and fairness in business matters. The goods which bear the impress of their seal can always be accepted *bona fide* as represented. This has been the verdict of millions of purchasers who have, in years gone by, passed the threshold of their house, and it is in virtue of this highly creditable reputation that the firm has, in recent years, so eminently increased its prestige and risen to such an enviable position in the commercial world. It can, therefore, without hesitation, be openly affirmed that there is no business house in Pittsburg to-day, more secure and staple in its possession of public confidence than Guskys's.

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TELEPHONE 1097.

Holy Ghost College Bulletin.

VOL. IV.

PITTSBURG, PA., FEBRUARY, 1898.

No. 2

THE SECOND TERM.

IN response to an invitation issued by the Alumni Committee at a meeting held in the college on November 21st., a general gathering of Alumni took place in the college hall on Tuesday, December 28th. The annual election of officers took place, and, among other transactions, arrangements were completed for holding a Reception at the Monongahela House on the evening of January 29th. The most gratifying enthusiasm and unanimity marked the proceedings of the meeting. After all matters of a business nature were disposed of, the members devoted the rest of the evening to the pleasures of a social reunion. Light refreshments were served in the dining hall. The evening was a most enjoyable one for all.

A LARGE skating pond has been constructed upon part of the grounds, to the great satisfaction of the students. The dearth of ice, owing to the mild weather that prevailed at the time of the completion of the work, precluded the possibility of enjoying this great boon prior to the Christmas Recess. After their return from vacation however, the students, especially the boarders, passed many very agreeable recreations on the ice. Even the "gym" was comparatively deserted whenever skating could be indulged in.

FREE days were of rare occurrence during the past term. Only a single half-day was granted up till the holidays. It was enjoyed all the more.

THE Christmas Recess began at noon on Wednesday, December 22nd. The Boarders did not leave the college till the following morning. A small number whose homes were very distant remained at the house during the vacation.

THE classes of Physical Culture, under Mr. J. P. Wolfe, gave a highly enjoyable entertainment on the closing school-day of '97. Some very difficult exercises were admirably well executed, and the work of the students bespoke very commendable diligence and care on their own part and on Mr. Wolfe's. All the members of the Faculty and the general body of the students were present.

As a fitting close of the old year, the Boarders, on the eve of their departure for the holidays, were regaled in royal style at a banquet furnished through the hospitality of the Rev. President. The cosy dining hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The menu was worthy of the most epicurean palate, and there was no one present but did justice to it. The members of the Faculty assisted. After the courses, music and recitation by the students served to prolong the evening's enjoyment. At the conclusion the Rev. President made a few appropriate remarks, the students left the hall in the highest spirits.

CLASSES were resumed on Wednesday, January 5th. High Mass of the open-

ing of the New Year was sung on the following morning, the Feast of the Epiphany. All the students were present.

QUITE a number of new boarders were on hand at the beginning of the New Year. During the first weeks of school the number continued to augment until the old apartments were wholly occupied and special arrangements had to be made for the accomodation of the latest arrivals

THE Mid-Year Examinations were held during the last week of January. Some very acceptable modifications were made in the manner of conducting them. In the classes in which orals were held no written work was required. Only in the departments of Classics and English were written examinations in order. The results for the session were exceptionally gratifying; certificates of honor were obtained by a goodly number. Considering the thoroughness and stringency with which the examinations were conducted, this fact redounds greatly to the diligent and successful application of the students during the term.

THE Rev. President, Father Murphy, will deliver a lecture at the Old City Hall on the coming St. Patrick's Night, upon the Rebellion of '98, this being the centennial of that eventful, though unfortunate Irish outbreak. The subject is one calculated to rouse the fullest powers of the well-known eloquent orator, and the lecture is awaited with the greatest interest.

ANOTHER member of the Faculty, Rev. P. A. McDermott, professor of History and Philosophy in the Senior Class, is also soon to appear on the lecture platform. He will address the Y. M. I. in two lectures upon subjects of an historical nature.

REV. Father Lee, professor of Classics and English in the Freshman and Sophomore classes is the author of a recent work on *Our Lady of America*. The Rev. Author treats of the apparitions and of the miraculous memorial of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Guadalupe, Mexico, and of their bearings upon the Catholicity of America, particularly in Mexico. Competent critics pronounce the work one of great merit. The book is characterized by the most rigid and exhaustive investigation of all facts connected with the subject, which of itself is calculated to enlist the attention of all the intelligent and earnest Catholics of our country. From a literary point of view the book is an admirable one.

A VERY interesting and impressiye ceremony took place in the College Chapel on February 2nd, the Feast of the Purification. Five young men were received as Junior Scholastics of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost and of the Immaculate Heart of Mary and were invested with the Habit of the Order. The happy ones are Charles Rudolph, Thomas Collins, George Schalz, Louis Schaeffer and Joseph Baumgaertner. The event derived additional solemnity from the day's being the forty-sixth anniversary of the death of the saintly Founder of the Congregation.

A PHILOSOPHICAL disputation was recently held in the College Hall by members of the Senior Class. The thesis was: *Bruta animalia non sunt vere automata sed animata anima sensitiva*. The discussion proved quite interesting, and the participants, E. J. McCarthy who defended the thesis and M. A. McGarey who subtly assailed it, acquitted themselves with great credit.

The Beautiful.

FEW men are insensible to Beauty. There is something underlying and interwoven in the Beautiful which makes it well-nigh impossible for us to gaze upon it without emotion. Whether it be the contemplation of Beauty in our own species, or in the world around us, in the mountain's gorgeous color and form, in the deep verdant wildwood, in the placid flow of the sparkling rivulet or in the firmament above us, the effects at once become manifest through the cheerful disposition they impart to us. Or, if we turn from nature to nature's handmaid, art, and rest our attention for a moment upon the mystical beauties of music, statuary, painting, or poetry, we experience the same irresistible charms, the same secret influence that gradually permeates our entire being, moulding and elevating all the faculties of our soul with unsuspected strength and efficacy.

The philosophy of the Beautiful constitutes a special science called Aesthetics, the word being derived from the Greek *aisthanomai*, I am sensible of, I feel. Beauty is, in reality, of a nature more to be felt than understood. What has been termed the Aesthetic Faculty can hardly be said to be in itself a faculty completely distinct. It is only a certain function of the intellect embracing in its operation the external and internal senses, and the imagination. We employ the outward senses in the apprehension of the object. As an immediate consequence of this perception we feel within us certain emotions, certain vital actions of the mind, which gently and almost imperceptibly turn our whole attention towards the object and gradually we yield to its fascinations with a sense of increasing delight or even rapture.

Imagination, as used in connection with Beauty, bears a signification higher and more comprehensive than that of which the term is ordinarily susceptible. The emotions and pleasures occasioned by the Beautiful are far more elevated than those of mere imagination. In the animal this faculty can picture an object that it has seen before, but its image is the precise representation of what it saw in the original. It is capable of doing no more. In man the imagination goes far higher; it shares somewhat of the intellectual. It not only can recall old impressions but it can modify them, restore them to their original form, or blend them into its own fanciful images, which are thus endowed with the accumulated beauty of the original separate pictures. It is, therefore, in the sense of an inventive or creative faculty, acting under the influence of the intellect that imagination is here employed.

St. Thomas defines, or rather describes, Beauty as that which delights and satisfies the person apprehending it. "*Pulchra sunt quae visa placent.*" The extreme generality of this description at once carries us into a wide and almost unlimited sphere. To the student of art it may seem of no practical importance. The sculptor, the painter, the musician, or the poet will find it too vague and comprehensive to be of any immediate moment in his conceptions of the Beautiful, or in his discrimination between the styles of art prevalent in the various schools. But here we stand aloof from the consideration of all these technical bearings. The description given will enable us to deduce these broad, general principles which are the foundation of all minor, imitative creations.

According to this definition, two chief elements enter into our notion of the Beautiful—the apprehension of the existing object and the complacency that results therefrom. This apprehension, however, implies more than perception by the outward senses merely. Of these, only two, sight and hearing, can come directly in play in connection with Beauty. We instinctively apply the attribute

beautiful to a painting, a piece of sculpture, or a sound, but we never speak of a beautiful taste or of a beautiful order. Yet, though the other senses, have no direct share in the apprehension of Beauty, they are capable of greatly augmenting the pleasures of the imagination. Thus the spectacle of a grand banquet hall ready decked out for a sumptuous feast is rendered still more gratifying by the agreeable odors of dainty viands and of the aromatic plants that adorn the scene. The prospect of a little rill, meandering in all its sparkling splendor in graceful undulations over its white pebbly bed, amidst the solemn stillness of the deep, shady grove is much enhanced in the pleasure it occasions the way-worn traveller by the anticipated enjoyment of a copious draught of its clear, cold, refreshing water.

The external senses are radically inadequate to the production of the pleasurable emotions awakened by the Beautiful. A full appreciation of Beauty requires the intervention of the intellect. The intellect is our chief faculty; it is the source of that admirable unity and harmony which is so discernible in the workings of man. In the case of Beauty it is the predominating faculty. By it alone can we discover and then generalize the conditions most favorable to Beauty. Through it alone are we capable of detecting and appreciating the distinctions, the relations, the harmonious blendings and the unity that enter into true Beauty. Intellectual as well as well as sensible apprehension is, therefore, implied in the first element.

Besides giving the character to this first part, the intellect furnishes us the key to the nature of the second—the delightful emotions that ensue from the perception of Beauty.

The ultimate object of the intellect is truth which alone can give us intellectual satisfaction. By truth we mean the conformity of the object's being or existence with the intellect, divine or human. It is in relation to the former that we say every being is true—"*Omne ens est verum*"—for in the Mind of God there is no difference between the existence and the truth of an object. Each thing is but the embodiment of an idea that has its prototype in the Divine Intellect. In relation to the human mind there is truth in the object only when it is really found to be exactly in accordance with the concept which the mind has formed of its nature or properties. Beauty, therefore, requires truth, because it is by truth alone that the intellect can be satisfied. This necessity might at first appear to militate against the existence of Beauty in works of art and literature which oftentimes are based upon no sensible external object. These fictitious creations, however, are true, in so far as they give a just expression to the idea which the artist intended them to convey. Herein lies the secret of Nature's charms. Nature is more beautiful than art because she is a more direct manifestation of conceptions and ideas that exist in the mind of the Divine Artist, and hence art becomes beautiful only as it approaches nature.

But, however indispensable truth may be, of itself it does not constitute Beauty. A mathematical theorem, for instance, though strictly true, is hardly beautiful. Naked truth is wholly inadequate to the effects of Beauty. There must be something to adorn it, something that will render its appearance more attractive and fascinating. Normally, perception is attended by a certain sense of ease and satisfaction. But with the Beautiful there is question of something more, of emotions more gratifying and elevated. The senses and the imagination at first experience a most agreeable surprise, and, then, gradually and with a gentle yet irresistible firmness the mind is enticed into a state of exquisitely delightful complacency in the contemplation of this radiant lustre of underlying truth. This, the poet felt when he wrote that—

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever,"

because, enhanced, doubtless, to some extent by the enchantment of time and distance, upon subsequent reflections—

“ Its loveliness increases; it will never
Pass into nothingness.”

The source of this gratifying lustre is two-fold. It arises, first, from the adaptation of the object to the nature of the perceptive faculty. This adaptation primarily implies freedom from the loss of any part. The object must possess not merely all its essential constitutive elements, it must manifest also those outward accidental perfecting qualities that are required to form an object in all its integrity. Thus in a human the absence of an ear, of an eye or of a foot, although these members are not essential to the nature of man, is altogether destructive of Beauty. The remaining parts may be most pleasing, but they cannot entirely compensate for the repugnance and regret naturally awakened by absence of the lost members. The lack of any part is wholly incompatible with Beauty, because such incompleteness and deformity mars that full, perfect vision which we desire to have of everything around us.

In addition to the possession of all the parts, greatness in an object is a source of increased Beauty. This greatness applies not so much to massive dimensions in a single object as to an extended range of vision, like the panorama of an open country, the prospect of distant towering mountains, a commanding view of a wide watery expanse which, though it includes many objects, is regarded as a great whole. To revel in such a comprehensive scene is most agreeable to the imagination, and the more it is filled by such a spectacle the more beautiful becomes the view.

Besides greatness, color adds much to the beauty of corporeal objects. Nature is not lavish in the distribution of this potent quality. The effects of its presence are everywhere seen. Contrast a piece of natural scenery as it appears on a dark, gloomy day with its aspect when, bathed in all the luxurious splendor of a golden sun, all the tints and colorings become more conspicuous. Much of the charm of the sun's rising and setting has its source in color. So with the beauty of spring-time, when trappings old and faded give way to others of fresher and gayer hues. For beauty in the human body a healthy and pleasing color is most necessary.

After the question of the actual presence of all the parts there follows the consideration of their disposition, their most effective arrangement. The intellect, of its nature, tends to what is general or universal; that is, to one whole embracing several different parts—“*unum in multis*.” Beauty, to satisfy the intellect, requires a suitable blending of all the component factors into such a whole. The various elements must be disposed in just accord.

“ Not chaos-like, together crushed and bruised,
But, as the world, harmoniously confused,
Where order in variety, we see
And where, though all things differ, all agree.”

This harmonious concord of divers parts constitutes what is known as Order. A remarkable instance of this order is seen in living creatures, for instance, in the animal whose organs and powers and every action are reduced to a wonderful unity by the internal vivifying principle—the soul. But this order is perhaps even more obvious in the plant, because nature works untrammelled, free from all the artificial impediments that so harass her operations in man as well as in the animal subject to his care and authority, to his arts and fancies. The more the microscope is employed on the plant the more Beauty is revealed, for the prevailing order be-

comes more evident as the principle of life and unity is followed through the labyrinthine channels and hidden cells of the vegetative creature.

Order constitutes one of Beauty's most potent charms. It is one of the chief sources of the intellectual enjoyment found in the truly beautiful. Indeed, so necessary is it and so enchanting that many persons regard it as the essence of the Beautiful which they accordingly define as "unity in variety." But this definition is nothing more than that which St. Augustine gives of order—"unitas in varietate." When disposed in order the various parts mutually set off one another and acquire a more attractive appearance through the advantages of their position, while, at the same time, they increase the object, power and means of communicating impressions and ideas heightening the intensity and variety of the aesthetic emotions. Devoid of order the effects would be far otherwise. Mere variety, by presenting to the view a confused mass of heterogeneous objects would serve to perplex and harass the mind. Unity alone, on the other hand, must needs prove tedious and distasteful, for nothing is more irksome and oppressive than unbroken uniformity. It is then in the union of the two, in unity amidst variety, the one shedding an air of rest and quiet round about, the other eliminating whatever might be tedious and monotonous, that the outward senses, the imagination and the intellect all find pleasure and satiety.

So much then for the first source of that outward attraction which characterizes true Beauty. There remains the second element which pertains chiefly to the means and facilities of our apprehension of the object. These must be such as to enable us to obtain with ease and rapidity a clear and just image of the thing in our mind. The action of each of the cognitive faculties is somewhat analogous to that of vision. For the latter we require light. Nor can we determine the precise degree of light or brightness that is most conducive to the full perception of the Beautiful. What is barely adequate for perception will not here be sufficient. A moderate brightness would entail more or less labor on our part and we can never burden the senses without experiencing a proportionately detrimental effect upon the imagination and the intellect. For analogous reasons any excessive brightness is to be avoided. There must be an abundance but no excess. That degree is best fitted which will most please and satisfy the aesthetic faculty by placing the object clearly in relief and bringing into due prominence the various elements of Beauty that are present.

Such in brief are the general constituent elements of the Beautiful. Beauty, therefore, is built on truth: thus it becomes the "*splendor veri*" of Leo XIII. when the incorporated truth is adorned with the attractive splendor of Order. The immutability of truth excludes all arbitrary and uncertain codes of laws for the Beautiful, and coupled with unity amidst variety, with the proportionate disposition of the component elements, it at the same time imparts to Beauty a character "ever ancient yet always new."

The effects of Beauty upon human life can hardly be estimated. Its production, its possession and enjoyment are the great incentives to the cultivation of the liberal arts. Man's inborn love of the Beautiful is ever urging him to seek it. He contemplates in "the statue that enchants the world" the imitation of the matchless beauty of the human form. The mellow tints and mingled beauties of the landscape he tries in vain to reproduce upon his canvas. In the elevated sphere of musical creation he strives to embody the charming sweetness of the feathered songster's lay, the gentle murmur of meandering rills, and the noisome struggle of the discordant elements and the rumbling roar of the rushing water. In architectural accomplishments he attempts the reproduction of the admirable constructive

beauty of the firmament. In the "heavenly gift of poesy" he breathes forth those sentimental longings and fanciful imaginings awakened by the Divine Beauty everywhere reflecting Itself in the created universe, thus trying to satisfy his innate cravings till his soul shall gaze upon the ravishing Beauty of the Beatific Vision.

E. J. McCarthy,

'98



Friendship Among Students.

AN ANECDOTE.

Though life seem but an empty dream
That death doth bring to end.
Some fairy jewels through it gleam :
The fairest is a friend.

Few indeed have trod the paths which lead from the cradle to old age without having learned the value of a true friend. The young man and the old walk daily side by side; the latter recalling the joyful days of sunny youth and gladness when he too traversed the blithesome paths that now lie open to his cheerful attendant and companion. The latter looks forward with joy to the time when, having completed life's burdensome task, he shall have settled down to the quiet pleasures of old age. But though the one exults still in the bloom of youth while the other has long since passed through its allotted period and taken his place in the ranks of those who in a few short years will be no more, the longing for true and faithful friends reigns with equal power in the breasts of both. At what time in life is one afforded better opportunities of making trusty friends and of cultivating lasting friendships than during the years passed at college? It is then that life is most free from care and from all else that tends to darken and engross the minds of those who play an active part in the world-wide struggle for existence; and therefore it is during these years that youths most easily and readily imbibe feelings that will stand the test of time.

Friendship among students is something that came into existence with the first educational institution; "grew with its growth and strengthened with its strength," and will continue to the end of time. Though this is true, still, some may ask, "Why do you speak in such terms of college friends and what actual advantages accrue to students from the cultivation of friendship?" To such a question I would reply by narrating the following little story of a young man who is to-day prosperous and happy, but who ever recalls to mind with deepest sorrow the last three of the six years over which the story extends.

Some years ago a young boy entered one of our Catholic colleges in an eastern State. Though sent there for the purpose of acquiring a good education, the principle motive that induced his father to let him go away from home was that he might profit of the tender care and of the exemplary lives and teachings of the good priests of the institution. This the father thought would be some meager compensation for the loving care and kindness of the mother, who died when the boy was twelve years of age. At the time he entered college he was thirteen, and a fine a boy of his age as one could wish to see; he was well built, of graceful carriage. His countenance bore an air of gentleness and modesty which, united with other natural gifts, were bound to win for him many admiring associates. His college course extended over a period of three years, during which time he made many friends

among his fellow-students and classmates. Some of these were by no means the best companions for a boy in his circumstances, deprived, as he was while still so young, of the tender solicitude of a loving mother, and now for the first time living beyond the portals of the paternal home, wholly unacquainted with the world and its devious ways. Yet, strange to say, it was with this baneful class that he seemed mainly to associate, and such was the influence exercised upon him by these companions that at the end of two years his sentiments and dispositions had undergone an amazing change.

During his first year, however, he had become acquainted with a young man in the seminary adjoining the college, and a mutual friendship sprang up between them, which remained strong and firm during the whole of that year. Throughout the next, however, he drifted by degrees from this friend until at length he seemed to have entirely forgotten him, as he now associated almost exclusively with the class fellows. His second vacation, too, was spent in company with some of these classmates whom he invited to his home to pass in common the free days of the flowery months. At length the opening day of school arrived and he went back to college resolved to apply himself wholly to his studies, and, if possible, to win the honors of his class. The first person he met on his arrival was his young friend from the seminary, who welcomed him heartily. After conversing together for some time this noble-minded young man persuaded his student friend to promise that he would associate as little as possible with his companions of the previous year, and that he would strive to make instead friends among the more scholarly students. This latter was no great trouble. The year passed rapidly, as the last year of college life always does. During the first six or seven months he strove manfully to fulfil the promise he had made and had been quite successful. At length the baseball season came round. Before long he was again often thrown into the society of his old companions. He gradually lost sight of his promise and soon forgot it altogether. The weeks rolled by; June came and with it Commencement Day. Our youth, now nearly seventeen years of age, had conferred upon him the honors which he had early resolved to win. But he was no longer the smiling, playful, little lad who three years before had stood for the first time inside the honored walls whence he would soon go forth as a graduate. Discipline and study had left their indelible print upon his brow, while habits then foreign to him, but which had since been acquired from faithless companions, had made a noticeable change in his once mild and gentle disposition.

Three years passed away on the wings of time; the young seminarian who had been so faithful a friend to the young boy throughout his college years had now been out in the world as a priest for two years.

Late one Christmas eve as he sat in the cold, dark confessional of the parish church at which he was stationed, a young man, apparently about twenty years of age, clad in garments by no means suited to protect him from the chilling, wintry blasts that were singing their mournful dirge over the snow-clad city, entered the church. After spending some time in deep thought and prayer the young man entered the confessional. There between sobs and tears he told a story that brought tears even to the young parish priest's eyes and filled his heart with a deeper sorrow than he had known for years. But, after the tale was ended, untold joy came to both. The priest had found his long lost friend and the young man had found peace and forgiveness. The penitent was he who three years before left his Alma Mater on that June morning as one of her fairest graduates, blest with intellectual culture and a vigorous blooming youth. After leaving college he followed his evil-advising companions in their walks in life and had fallen with them. He had

fallen, yet not beyond recall. He knew he had still one friend who would do his utmost for him in that dark hour, and he resolved to find this remaining one and tell him all. That Christmas was indeed a happy one for him; it was passed with his first and only friend, and proved to be the turning point of his life.

The priest, who well knew his ability, procured for him a good position which he filled so capably that his employer became greatly attached to him and promoted him at every opportunity, till to-day he fills an office which is an enviable one, indeed. His good fortune, however, he justly attributes to his steadfast friend whose advice subsequently he followed in silence and hesitation. This is a true example of friendship among students. In it may be seen a picture of what may one day happen to some of its readers. Be that as it may, it shows us a faithful college friend in his true light and exemplifies what he will do to help the companion of his college days.

J. L. Brady,
'99.



The Probable Results of a General European War.

The frequent rumors of an impending conflict between the great powers of Europe have given rise to the discussion of the probable results of such a war. The existence of vast armies and the constant increase of naval forces throughout the world seem to confirm the belief that Europe is looking forward to a general struggle that will probably involve the very existence of some of the contending nations.

It is impossible to predict the exact outcome of a general European war, but the knowledge of current events enables us to conjecture, at least, the consequences likely to result from such an outbreak.

The union of the respective powers would, undoubtedly, depend somewhat on the original "*casus belli*," but it is now very probable that Germany, Austria and Italy, the Triple Alliance already formed, would constitute one party, and England, France and Russia the other. The remaining states would probably not be permitted to remain neutral, but would be compelled to assist one or other of the powers directly involved in the struggle.

Both parties would thus be about equally matched. Germany would supply the largest number of soldiers and the best equipped and best drilled army. England would assume command over the seas, and her navy—the most powerful in the world—would compensate for the deficiency in land forces. The military resources of Austria compare well with those of Russia. The French navy may be ranked as next to that of England. The army of France is also sufficiently strong to make a favorable attack. Italy's ironclads are very powerful, but owing to their neglected state would soon be annihilated. In the event of a war Italy's army would, no doubt, play a prominent part.

The combined forces of these six powers, together with those of the other European nations, would certainly be greater than were ever before assembled in a war. Surely a war between such forces would be without a parallel in all the history of mankind.

Then when we consider the wonderful achievements of science and the great improvements of military art, which would be, for the first time, employed on the field of battle, we are struck by the thought: All these for the destruction of man! Electricity, telegraphy and the steam engine, which have almost revolutionized the world, would prove most interesting, but, at the same time, most lamentable factors of war.

The final result of a general European war would probably be favorable to England, although it is not likely that Germany would suffer a complete defeat. England would not fail to acquire a large portion of the spoils—probably a few new colonies. Many of the smaller European nations would be deprived of their independence by the victor, who would become the acknowledged leader of the world.

Leo L. Meyer.

'99.



THE Infirmary still continues to be the most deserted part of the house. It has not claimed a single occupant this winter, which bids fair to equal the record of last year. If blooming looks, increasing weight, and size of the individual boarders, be taken as a criterion, then the infirmary may as well be fitted up as a play-room or into a private study hall for some of the senior philosophers.

A Symphony Orchestra has been recently organized under the leadership of John A. McVean '99. It made its first appearance at the Concert of Sunday Evening, January 16th, and was warmly greeted. We wish it all success, and hope that it will come forward quite frequently at the future concerts.

THE new students of this year have infused a great spirit of enthusiasm into the Weekly Concerts and Debates. These events are every year becoming more interesting and enjoyable. Evidently the younger students of past years have been profiting of these occasions, and they now make their presence felt.



STUDIES serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight, is in privateness and retiring ; for ornament, is in discourse ; and for ability, is in the judgment and disposition of business. For expert men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars, one by one ; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs, comes best from those that are learned. To spend too much time in studies, is sloth : to use them too much for ornament is affectation ; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humour of a scholar. They perfect nature, and are perfected by experience : for natural abilities are like plants that need pruning by study ; and studies themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience. Crafty men condemn studies ; simple men admire them ; and wise men use them, for they teach not their own use ; but that is a wisdom without them, and above them, won by observation. Read not to contradict and confute ; nor to believe and take for granted ; nor to find talk and discourse ; but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested ; that is, some books are to be read only in parts ; others to be read but not curiously ; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books also may be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others ; but that would be only in the less important arguments, and the meaner sort of books : else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things. Reading maketh a full man ; conference a ready man ; and writing an exact man. And therefore if a man write little, he had need have a great memory ; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit ; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not. Histories make men wise ; poets witty ; the mathematics, subtle ; natural philosophy, deep ; moral, grave ; logic and rhetoric, able to contend.—*Bacon.*

TO TIME.

Hail monarch proud ! Midst Eden's realms
 Thou first assumed thy sway :
 Frail mortal eye the task o'erwhelms
 To ken thy throne's decay:
 What time thine iron rule shall last,
 What time men shall recall deeds past
 Unending in array,
 Thus long shalt thou rejoice thy heart.
 Ere thou must cease thy sovereign part.

Tho' empires, kings and lordlings high
 Resist not thy rude hand,
 Of thy day does the night draw nigh
 When, on eternal strand,
 In saddest plight, all helpless tossed,
 Thy power gone, thy victory lost,
 Yet e'en in ruin grand,
 Thy rifled bowels what's in thee closed
 Shall bare at hest supreme imposed.

Then shall men gaze in mutest awe,
 Confused the head they'll lower
 At deeds deep hidden in thy maw,
 To all unknown before:
 The pleasure guilty, wanton mirth,
 That reigned supreme in virtue's dearth.
 Dark doings foul with gore,
 The sordid love, the bitter hate,
 That throve among the living great.

Now thou exultest in thy might,
 Full conscious of thy power;
 Thy gay decked form is falsely bright,
 Deceit's thy baneful dower.
 In vain do men in thee confide,
 Deluded ones, whom thou'lt deride
 At that decisive hour:
 In rage they'll gnash and groan and rave
 That truth they learned but the grave.

Tho' in the end to thee I'll bend,
 When mortal strength hath waned,
 Thy purpose true by me is kenned.
 To rule thou'rt not ordained.
 Eternal bliss, I trow's, the prize
 That ope to conqueror valiant lies
 Who fought life's fight unstained;
 Twixt us, then, strife shall never cease
 Till I have won high heaven's peace.

E. J. McCarthy,

Some Humorous Characters of Shakespeare.

It is a remarkable circumstance that we find the most serious of Shakespeare's productions dotted here and there with characters whose creation was apparently for the sole purpose of amusing his audience and leading their minds for a time away from the serious subject-matter which constitutes the essence of his plays. But, upon closer observation, it becomes very clear that this was not the principal reason for the introduction of such personages. From the very manner in which Shakespeare treats these characters we can judge that a higher motive than mere amusement impelled him to depict so graphically such apparently obscure persons as court clowns and wits.

Shakespeare was painting a faithful picture of English court life in all his tragical productions, and he felt that to leave out the court clown or jester would necessarily render his work incomplete. This is very clear when we consider the origin of this part of the king's retinue. For, as far back as we can go for details in English history we find mention of the court clown. It was his duty to render the king's or chieftain's hours of recreation as agreeable as possible by his good humor, as well as by witty sayings and well-pointed answers. In those days the play house had not descended to its present level. The original object of the Greek theatre was, as we learn from Demosthenes, to inspire patriotism in the spectators. Only such pieces were produced as told in verse or prose the glorious deeds of the native heroes. This was necessary, as it was the only general way in which the public at large could be instructed.

We find a still higher use made of the theatre after Christianity took a deep root in England. It was the great means for placing before the intelligence of the common people the principal events in connection with the Redemption. Such productions went under the name of the "Miracle" plays.

In giving the comical characters a secondary position in his plays the poet seems to remind us that instruction rather than amusement should be the object of the theatre.

To the person reading Shakespeare for the first time it may appear that the moral status of his humorous characters is not sufficiently healthy. But even in this we see the genius of the man. At the time when Shakespeare lived the effects of the open profligacy of the court of Henry VIII. were already visible in all ranks of society. Besides, Shakespeare knew that by treating these characters in this manner he was thereby pleasing the undignified taste of Elizabeth. This was necessary in order to have his plays produced. Thus far we have considered the end Shakespeare had in view in introducing his humorous characters; it may now be well to view some of his imaginary friends individually.

In "*The First Part of Henry IV.*" our attention is almost entirely drawn away from the king and his affairs when Sir Jack Falstaff makes his appearance. (Scene II, Act I.) The most skeptic observer of all Shakespeare's humorous characters will admit that valiant Jack stands "*facile princeps*" among his rivals for the natural wit and point of his answers. A very striking example of his humor is seen in the conversation that takes place between him and the young prince, Henry (afterwards Henry V.) in Act II, Scene IV. The young prince and his friends, Sir John, Poins, Peto, Gadshill and Bardolph, in accordance with the reckless, jolly life they were leading, had arranged among themselves, for the mere sport of the thing, to waylay some travellers and relieve them of their valuables. Poins meanwhile secretly suggested to Prince Henry the still greater sport they would have if instead of despoiling the pilgrims, they remained behind and robbed the new possessors, namely, Sir John and his associates. Accordingly the prince and his companions set out in disguise and easily succeeded in the undertaking. The

account of the adventure, given by Falstaff in the evening teems with wit and humor. It centres in Jack's inconsiderate exaggeration. He unhesitatingly increases the number of those by whom he had been assailed. "I am a rogue if I were not at half a sword with dozen of them two hours together." Later on he says, "If I fought not with fifty of them I am a bunch of radish." In another passage his foes in "buckram suits" rise in number from two to eleven, and thus he goes on till the prince cries out: "These lies are like the father that begets them—gross as a mountain, open, palpable." Though astonished when the prince relates the true story of the affair, Jack loses none of his presence of mind, and wittingly defends himself thus:

"By the Lord, I knew ye as well as he that made ye. Why, hear ye my masters; was it for me to kill the heir apparent? Should I turn upon the true prince? Why thou knowest that I am as valiant as Hercules but beware instinct; the lion will not touch the true prince. Instinct is a great matter; I was a coward on instinct. I shall think the better of myself and thee during my life; I for a valiant lion, and thou for a true prince."

Another example of Sir John's wit is given when the sheriff comes to search the house for the stolen property. The hostess in great alarm come to Prince Henry and his friends to tell them "the sheriff and all the watch are at the door." Falstaff then addressed Prince Henry thus:

"Fal. Dost thou hear, Hal? Never call a true piece of gold a counterfeit. Thou art essentially mad without seeing so.

Prince Hen. And thou a natural coward without instinct.

Fal. I deny your *major*; if you will deny the sheriff, so: If not let him enter."

In this same play (Act II, Scene III.) Henry Percy surnamed Hotspur, affords an example of humor as seen in Shakespeare's higher characters. In the following we are amused at the evasive answers of the noble lord to the anxious inquiries made by Lady Percy as she perceived her husband's hasty preparations apparently for battle:

"Lady Percy. But hear you, my lord.

Hotspur. What say'st thou, my lady?

L. Percy. What carries you away?

Hotspur. Why my horse, my love,—My lady.

In the opening scene of Act V. of *Hamlet* the conversation which occurs between the ill-starred prince and the grave digger is replete with humor of the lighter sort. Even the very sadness which is attached to their occupation cannot restrain the innocent pleasantry within them. Hamlet's appearance and pertinent interrogation furnishes a free outlet:

"Hamlet. Whose grave's this, sirrah?

1 Clown. Mine, sir.

Hamlet. I think it be thine, indeed, for thou liest in it.

1 Clown. You lie out on't, sir, and therefore it is not yours, for my part I do not lie in it, and yet it is mine.

Hamlet. Thou dost lie in it, to be in it and say it is thine; 'tis for the dead, not for the quick, therefore thou liest.

1 Clown. 'Tis a quick lie, sir; 'twill away again from me to you.

Hamlet. What man dost thou dig it for?

1 Clown. For no man, sir.

Hamlet. What woman, then?

1 Clown. For none, neither.

Hamlet. Who is to be buried in it?

1 Clown. One that was a woman, sir; but rest her soul, she's dead."

Every time Antolycus of "*The Winter's Tale*" appears our whole attention is riveted on himself and his projects. The extraordinary good fortune that seems

to attend all his actions; as well as his avowed roguery, is so amusing that we sigh when in the midst of some new scheme he makes his departure. The way in which he terrifies the old shepherd and his son after the prince of Bohemia had fled with the supposed shepherdess is extremely interesting. Having just exchanged garments with the prince (Act IV., Scene III.), he meets the reputed father and his son bearing the box which contained the jewels and letters found with the royal Sicilian babe. They were hurrying on in great alarm to notify the king that the girl was not a shepherd's daughter and to tell the whole story of their find. Antolycus sees his advantage, and after representing himself to them as a courtier and gaining their confidence he begins to scare them by relating what punishments the king has in store, not only for the old shepherd, but even for "those who are germane to him, though removed fifty times." Antolycus' description of the torments about to be inflicted upon the poor shepherd's son is indeed appalling. Here are his words:

"He has a son who shall be flayed alive; Then 'pointed over with honey, set on the head of a wasp's nest; then recovered again with *aqua vitae* or some other hot infusion; then raw as he is; and on hottest day prognostication proclaims, shall be set against a brick wall, the sun looking with a southward eye upon him; where he is to behold him; with flies blown to death."

The full humor of this description is better understood when we bear in mind that whatever was the king's anger the rogue would have been the last to know it; so that it was altogether a fabrication on his part.

In the opening scene of the first act in Shakespeare shows that no matter what may be our condition in the world we still cling tenaciously to life. Archidamus, a Bohemian lord, says, in answer to some flattering remarks made by Camillo, about the Sicilian prince:

"I very well agree with you in the hopes of him; it is a gallant child; one that, indeed, physies the subjects, makes old hearts fresh; they that went on crutches ere he was born desire yet their life to see him a man.

Arch. And would they be content else to die?

Cam. Yes; if there were no other excuses why they should desire to live.

Arch. If the king had no son they would desire to live on crutches till he had one."

When King Lear is in the greatest distress about the bad faith of his oldest and youngest daughters his reliance on the fidelity of his second daughter is still unshaken. The conversation with his fool (Act I., Scene V.) at once shows the truth of Goneril's words uttered a short time before, when the fool tarried at the palace after his master had left it in disgust, "You, sir, more knave than fool, after your master." In this fifth scene the fool, with more wisdom than his master, foresees that the second daughter, Regan, will prove as faithless to him as his other two have been. By way of preface to what he is going to say he breaks forth in this jibe at Lear's conduct: "If a man's brains were in 's heels were 't not in danger of kibes." He then goes on to unfold his fears about the second daughter. "Shalt see thy other daughter will use thee kindly; for though she's like as a crab's like an apple, yet I can tell you what I can tell." Then old King Lear asks, "Why, what can'st thou tell, my boy?"

"Fool. She will taste as like this as a crab does to a crab. Thou can'st tell why one's nose stands 'n the middle one's face?"

Lear. No.

Fool. Why, to keep one's eyes of either side's nose; that what a man cannot smell out he may spy into. Can'st tell why an oyster makes his shell?" Upon a negative answer he continues, "Nor I, neither; but I can tell why a snail has a house." Here is asked why by the king who receives the very appropriate retort on the king's late conduct, "Why to put his head in; not to give it away to his daughters and leave his horns without a case."

"The Tempest, or What You Will," is dotted all through with characters

whose wit holds us as much in surprise as the various actions of the play itself. There seems to be a rivalry between Mary, the servant of Olivia, and the countess' clown for the honor of appearing the most cunning. In the maid servant there is, besides the desire of being witty, the passion for tantalizing the object of her wit. We see this very fittingly displayed in her treatment of her fellow-servant, Marvolis. Not content with making him appear a madman in the eyes of the countess, placing a bogus love letter in his way and having him put in a dark room, she gets the clown to dress like a curate (Act IV., Scene II.) and in that guise to talk to the poor victim, to ply him with taunting questions. The clown asks the supposed madman, "What is the opinion of Pythagoras concerning wild fowl?" and Marvolis answers, "That the soul of our grandam might happily inhabit a bird."

"Clown. What thinkest thou of this opinion?"

Mal. I think nobly of the soul, and no way approve his opinion.

Clown. Fare thee well. Remain thou still in darkness; thou shalt hold the opinion of Pythagoras, ere I will allow thy wits, and fear to kill a woodcock lest thou dispossess the soul of thy grandam. Fare thee well."

The clown uses all his skill to cheer his noble lady, the countess Olivia, who is in grief over her brother's death (Act I., Scene V.) After some rebuffs from her to go away, still he succeeds in getting her attention. Then the following dialogue takes place:

"Clown. Good Madonna, why mournest thou?"

Olivia. Good fool, for my brother's death.

Clown. I think his soul is in hell, Madonna.

Olivia. I know his soul is in heaven, fool.

Clown. The more fool, Madonna, to mourn for your brother's soul being in heaven. Take away the fool, gentlemen."

"*The Comedy of Errors*" presents two rather witty characters in the Dromio twin brothers. The manner in which the Dromio of Ephesus laments his sorrowful plight (Act II., Scene I.) seems so modern that I cannot refrain from presenting it. When Adrian, the wife of Antipholus, sent Dromio to bring his master, Antipholus, to dinner, the latter not only declined the invitation, but also handled Dromio rather roughly. Then Dromio returned, only to meet more abuse at the hands of Adrian, whereupon he cried out, "Am I so round with you as you with me, that like a foot-ball you do spurn me thus?"

You spurn me hence and he will spurn me hither:

If I last in this service you must case me in leather."

"Touchstone," in "*As You Like It*" is perhaps second only to Sir John Falstaff for ready answers and pithy remarks. His enumeration of the degrees of a lie in Act V., Scene IV. is very amusing. It is as follows: "We quarrel in print, by the book; as you have books for good manners: I will name you the degrees. The first, the Retort courteous; the second, the Quip modest; the third, the Reply churlish; the fourth, the Reproof valiant; the fifth, the Countercheck quarrelsome; the sixth, the Lie with circumstance; the seventh, the Lie direct; and you may avoid that, too, with an 'if;' I knew when seven justices could not take up a quarrel; but when the parties were met themselves, one of them thought but if an 'if' as 'if' you said so, then I said so. And they shook hands and swore brothers. Your 'if' is the only peacemaker; much virtue in if.'"

The conversation between Old Gobbs and his son Launcelot in the "*Merchant of Venice*" (Act II., Scene II) is very amusing as well as sentimental. The old man's eyes had grown dim since he had last seen his son, and it is with difficulty that the young Launcelot can convince his father he is talking to his own son. But as soon as he is convinced that Launcelot is his son he exclaims: "I'll be sworn if

thou art Launcelot, thou art my own flesh and blood. Lord worshipped might he be! What a beard hast thou got! thou hast got more hair on thy chin than Dobbin, my thrill-horse, has on his tail.

Laun. It should seem, then, that Dobbin's tail grows backward; I am sure he had more hair on his tail than I had on my face when I last saw him."

One expression is highly characteristic of the extreme simplicity of the poor old gentleman. "Alack the day! I know you not, young man; but I pray you, tell me, is my boy (God rest his soul!) alive or dead?"

The most striking feature in many of the witty sayings of Shakespeare's humorous characters, and in fact in the speeches and actions of nearly all his personages is that they are so applicable to the customs of our day, notwithstanding that Shakespeare lived in the time of Queen Elizabeth. How few students of last season's campus, for instance, ever thought of Shakespeare's familiarity with the "foot-ball," of which he speaks in "*The Comedy of Errors*?"

Shakespeare's admirable genius and sense of humor is well portrayed by the marvellous and judicious variety that marks the distribution of his lighter creations. His wit and humor are so genuine that they have pleased all generations since his time. They find their echo in human nature and will therefore entertain and amuse generations yet to come.

Robt. A. Ross,

'99.



The Succession of the Tudor Sovereigns.

THERE is no doubt that in the long course of English history few families of the reigning sovereigns have exerted such a marked influence upon England's destiny as that of the Tudors. It is true that other branches have reigned for a longer period, and have counted within their cycles a greater number of individual princes, but we cannot bring to mind the Tudor dynasty without at once reverting to some of the most important events in English history. The names alone of Henry the Eighth and Elizabeth would entitle this period to a prominent place in its annals.

Here, however, we do not wish to concern ourselves so much with the importance of the events that transpired under their administration, or for which they were responsible; we would rather draw attention to the influence which this series of Sovereigns exerted upon the constitutional history of England, especially in regard to the individual reigning Sovereigns and their succession to the throne. Down to the Wars of the Roses, which ended in the substitution of the House of York, for that of the unfortunate Lancaster, the claim to the throne of England was almost without exception derived from direct hereditary succession. Little by little, however, during the brief reigns of the two unscrupulous brothers, Edward the Fourth and Richard the Third, there was a tendency manifested to infringe upon the direct line or method of succession by recourse to an entirely female line of descent. In the case of these princes the one, through whom they claimed succession and priority of right to the House of Lancaster was Philippa, the daughter of Lionel, first Duke of Clarence, who was the third son of Edward the Third; while John of Gaunt, founder of the House of Lancaster, was the fourth son of the same King. This Philippa married Edward Mortimer, the third Earl of March, and their great grandson Richard, Duke of York, killed at the battle of St. Alban's (1461) was the immediate ancestor of Edward the Fourth and Richard the Third. But a still greater breach was made by the Earl of Richmond

who, under the title of Henry the Seventh, took possession of the crown after the battle of Bosworth Field and the death of Richard the Third.

Richard, we must remember, neither in his own person nor by blood could claim descent from any of the previous Sovereigns. The only connection which he had with any reigning family was through his father's mother, Catherine of France, who had been the wife of Henry the Fifth. Upon the death of that monarch she had married a private Welsh gentleman—Owen Tudor. Their son Edmund Tudor was the father of Henry the Seventh, in whose person the Tudor dynasty was inaugurated.

In order then to establish his claims to the throne upon a more lasting and constitutional basis, he thought it necessary to connect himself by marriage with Elizabeth, the niece of Richard the Third, and daughter of Edward the Fourth, who was naturally looked upon by the English people as the nearest claimant left by the bloody War of the Roses in succession to the princes of York and Lancaster.

By this action Henry welded together both factions of the country and with the people thus united entered upon one of the most successful reigns that characterized the history of England. He died in the year 1509, and with his death the most natural heir to the throne was Henry, his oldest surviving son, who became the ruler of the English people under the title of Henry the Eighth. The claim of the latter was consequently based upon the mere right of succession through descent, and no other ruler before him succeeded to the throne of England under more promising and favorable circumstances, or found the country at his entrance upon his reign in a more prosperous condition.

To even the casual reader of history the profligate life and despotic rule of Henry is familiar; but to one engaged with the question of the constitutional affairs of the country his eventful reign affords in a special manner the broadest field for labor and research. As a result of the complications arising from his many marriages, the affairs of State became somewhat embarrassing, for the question of the legitimacy of his successor began to engage the minds of the people more and more, now that the end of Henry's life was at hand; and to obviate the difficulties which this state would be likely to occasion, it soon became apparent that most stringent methods should be adopted. In this predicament, however, Henry was equal to the emergency and with Mary, Edward and Elizabeth, all plausible heirs to the throne, and feeling that his life was fast drawing to a close, he wound up his eventful career by a remarkable stroke of statesmanship in which the very constitution of England was involved. Such powers as had never been conferred on an English Sovereign were granted to Henry at this juncture; for, in compliance with his wish and direction, a statute was passed by Parliament whereby provision was made that in the event of his death, the crown was to pass to Edward, Mary and Elizabeth in the order named, without any question of their illegitimacy.

Upon this constitutional enactment of Henry the Eighth, the subsequent sovereignty of the Tudor dynasty entirely depends, and it is in this fact as well as in the example we are afforded of the great authority bestowed by an English parliament upon their king that the importance of the edict lies. It was in accordance with the principles laid down in this statute that the next sovereign and his successors were crowned and Edward's subsequent accession was the seal of this great point of England's constitutional history.

The beginning of his reign marks a special stage in the history of kingship in England; for he was the first of England's sovereigns to ascend the throne by the express terms of an act of parliament, and this fact would alone render his reign

important in the annals of English history, even had the many legislative and religious changes which he enacted never occurred.

Edward, however, did not confine himself to the question of his own accession, but, contrary to the principles of the constitutional statute of his father, when he felt the end of his life approaching he resolved, at the instigation of his crafty adviser Northumberland, to disinherit both Mary and Elizabeth. Accordingly, in his will at death he chose Lady Jane Grey, who was descended from Mary, the youngest sister of Henry the Eighth, as his successor, and by this act endeavored to accomplish without parliamentary authority what his father before him had done with the full sanction of his parliament. But the will received no consideration from parliament, and, although those ambitious statesmen, headed by Northumberland, who desired the sovereignty of Lady Jane Grey, actually went so far as to crown her in the tower, her reign lasted but eight short days ; and the affairs of England once more assumed their proper shape when Mary, asserting her right to the throne, was acknowledged by parliament and the people as the successor of Edward, in accordance with the terms of the statute passed by her father, as well as in virtue of her legitimate birthright, which none, even her bitterest enemy, dared to question or impugn. As for herself she was, as we might naturally expect from one that had within her the blood and the spirit of her chivalrous maternal ancestors, determined to assert before all other claims that of her legitimate and direct descent from Henry the Eighth.

Unlike her predecessor in this respect, Elizabeth, trusting to the crafty policy of her unscrupulous secretary and adviser, the famous Cecil, was content to leave all questions of her legitimacy in abeyance and to receive the crown from the hands of parliament, though at the same time proclaiming to the sovereigns of Europe her right of succession as being "the only right heyre in bludde." Thus we find the sovereignty of England preserving its lineage and escaping the numberless genealogical complications that arose in the course of time by recourse to the will of the English people, as expressed by its parliament.

Elizabeth was the last of the Tudor sovereigns, closing at her death that remarkable dynasty that gave to England, within the short space of one century, such a strong and determined, though at times despotic and cruel administration.

M. A. McGarry.

98.



Nostra Fides.

One wintry bleak and cheerless night,
 To Bethl'm's lone and dreary cave,
 The mother of Eternal Light
 Betook herself, though weary brave
 And there beneath the clouded sky,
 Neath mid-night's dark and solemn gloom
 Was born the Son of God Most High.
 To save man from impending doom.
 Angelic music filled the air,
 The very spheres of heaven thrilled,
 God's best loved friends on earth were there,
 With song the dead of night was filled ;
 While low on poorest bed of straw,
 The God of earth and heaven lay ;
 And 'neath His smile the mother saw
 A picture of that awful day
 When, on the top of Calvary's mount

With direst agony in His eye,
 His life blood flows as from a fount.
 He bows His sacred head and dies
 And in that gentle, loving smile,
 Like radiant sunbeams brightly shone
 A love e'er one—for good, for vile —
 A love beyond comparison.
 E'en thus was born on winter's night
 The object of our faith and love
 Our God, the Light of heaven's bright
 'Mong us, the Tabernacle's Dove.
 This faith of ours from God the Son.
 And e'er by wicked men desied,
 In ages past has martyrs won
 And Satan's shrewdest snares defied :
 While few have raised a rebel hand
 And fain this faith would gladly kill,
 Its truth has shone o'er every land
 It's beauty countless hearts doth thrill.
 In works of man, time leaves its trace
 The world from young grows slowly old ;
 But in God's work, time has no place,
 It merely doth His plans unfold.
 O, may that One from heaven sent
 When death doth quench this mortal life
 And earthly hours are all but spent
 Shield us from passions' tempting strife.

J. L. Brady.

'99.



The Virgin Mother's Prayer.

No longer in the lowly cave He lay:
 The day-star of that morn'ra Virgin saw
 Repairing silent to fulfil a law
 Which with her Infant's growth shall fall away.
 Full loath her lofty station to betray,
 Within the fane, in worshipfulest awe,
 And love, such as to earth Heav'n's Lord could draw.
 The Maiden Mother knelt at early day.
 Alone of mortals worthily she praised,
 While levites and adorers passed her by;
 They little recked the one on whom they gazed
 They saw, but fathomed not, what was so nigh;
 Yet than the Off'ring her pure heart thus raised
 More fitting worship Earth ne'er paid th' All High.

E. J. McCarthy.

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No. 2.

Editorial.

College Journalism.

Since the admitted purpose of college journals is to awaken and develop the latent talent of the students in the institution whence the paper issues, as well as to afford a practical specimen of the work that is being done there, it follows that original work on the part of the students should be the main feature of such papers. To our mind no objection can reasonably be made to the publication of one or two articles from the pens of alumni, or past students generally or even of the members of the Faculty. But the authorship of such articles should be distinctly designated. It is a most reprehensible policy to publish anonymous contributions that are evidently not the work of students. Such conduct lays open to charges of a most serious nature those whom the paper represents. Aside from the suspicion of intentional imposture which it arouses, it indicates either a lack of suitable literary taste, and ability on the part of the students, or the presence among them of a most culpable spirit of indifference, both of which cannot but reflect injuriously upon the methods in vogue at the institution. Yet there are some of our contemporaries who have so far forgotten or ignored the purpose of their existence as in some recent issues not to have given a single literary contribution that came from the pen of a student. Evidently such papers are fast departing from the realms of college journalism.

Another innovation, which we have recently noticed, is the publication in college papers of anonymous reviews of articles appearing in the higher magazines. How the editors of a paper containing contributions of such a nature, can justify these proceedings it is not our purpose to inquire. Not only are these communications undeserving of a place in a college paper, but their publication is decidedly detrimental to college journalism. If the writer of such an article be honest and sincere in his criticism there can be no reason for withholding his name.

As to the BULLETIN, its columns are open to all the students of the college. It has been established solely in our interest and has been placed unreservedly in our hands. As in the past, so henceforward it shall be maintained as a college journal and is to be regarded distinctly as such.

E. J. M.

The Non-Interference Policy of the United States.

It is strange how history repeats itself. Despite the weighty examples of by-gone ages, heedless of the sacrifices, the disgrace, and the annihilation that often comes to nations from meddling in wars between other countries, we find that among ourselves there are some persons so fool-hardy as to advocate a change in the policy which our country has hitherto from the beginning of her high career faithfully adhered to—that of non-interference in foreign wars. The wisdom and justice of such a policy seems to us so palpable, that we were wont to look upon the proposal of an alteration as one of those ridiculous, visionary projects, which from time to time like flaming meteors dart swiftly across the horizon of the mind.

Through persistent repetition the idea of such a change has been slowly impressing itself upon quite a number of our people. However, we are firmly convinced that the policy hitherto adopted is the only one consistent with our country's interests. The United States is even yet but an infant country compared to the vast powers of the old world. Her system of republican liberty ; her heterogeneous population ; her policy of not supporting any considerable standing army ; the weak state of her navy ; the growth of her western states and the vast amount of her territory that is still comparatively uninhabited ; all these circumstances are reasons that should induce our people to maintain their non-interference policy. When we consider that it is a custom handed down to us by those whose lives and blood purchased our independence, and is thus one of our most ancient and fundamental institutions, and when we perceive the great advantages that have resulted therefrom, it would be absurdly presumptuous now to inaugurate a radically opposite measure.

Non-interference has hitherto been most beneficial to the country. It has kept us free from many wars and disputes, and thereby enabled us to make our republic wealthy, prosperous and happy. It is the only policy compatible with our heterogeneous population. To adopt a contrary one would prove a constant source of ill-feeling and discord among our people. We could not favor one party engaged in the struggle without offending certain portions of our own population, whose sympathies, either because of birth or youthful training, incline towards the power against whom we have taken our stand. If the United States were to adopt the policy of interference between European belligerents, it would necessitate an army and navy which otherwise is not required, and which is in reality the greatest source of danger to a free government.

By adhering to our old system we are bound to no belligerent party, and in case of war are in a position to avail ourselves of the needs of all, supplying them with food, arms and ammunition. Thereby we shall regain much of that lucrative trade which was lost to us by the disasters of the late civil war. Besides avoiding many disputes and the outlay of vast sums of money upon the army and navy, and upon diplomatic transaction, we can confine all our energies to the further improvement of our own extensive country instead of wasting them upon distant watery wastes or hostile lands. Providence, moreover, has not planted us so far away from European shores without a purpose. We are a world of our own, and though we must unite with, and second, all efforts that promise the advancement and happiness of humanity, yet we are at all times to refrain from its destruction, and especially from the destruction of that part of it which lies within the borders of our own fatherland.

Newspapers.

The newspaper may properly be regarded as one of the chief characteristics of the present age. Scarcely forty years ago, when the miniature hand-press was still in vogue, a newspaper was a luxury to which but few aspired. The wheels of progress, however, have invaded the quiet shop of the genial printer and the newspaper has since become one of the necessities of life.

The influence of newspapers can scarcely be comprehended, as they daily reach every home and are received by readers of every age, sex and condition. It is evident that no person can intelligently peruse a paper without being impressed, somewhat at least, with the subject matter it contains. The continuous power exerted by the newspaper must, therefore, after some time accomplish its end. We know that a single drop of water constantly dripping will wear its way into the very centre of the hardest rock. Thus it cannot be otherwise than that the newspaper by its continual play on the mind and imagination will, sooner or later leave upon the reader's mind the impressions sought to be conveyed. No matter how the reader be disposed he must yield to this invisible power.

Newspapers, therefore, are, according to the inclinations and virtues of the publishers, productive either of inestimable good or immeasurable evil. The newspaper when confined to its proper limits should receive encouragement and support, because it supplies a natural demand. It daily pictures to us the doings of our fellow-men in other parts of the world, the important events going on in other climes, and the daily occurrences of our own localities. Thus it becomes the source of valuable information. But the newspaper which exceeds these limits, which presents the allurements of all conceivable vice, which perverts the intellect and blunts all moral sensitiveness by its pernicious contents, should be condemned and never be permitted to enter any respectable home. The latter class of newspapers has, unfortunately, become a source of great evil.

L. L. M.

* * *

Talent and Industry.

Talent and industry in students are the surest omens of future success. Talent is the gift of nature and its possession entails the cultivation of habits of industry both for the proper development of this desirable natural quality as well as to prevent students' falling into the dangerous habits to which its abuse exposes them. Properly then industry is the complement of talent, the co-operation of the individual with the favors of nature.

Yet it is a lamentable fact that these two all-important qualities are rarely blended in young students. Very frequently their talent is productive only of habits of carelessness and hurry, of idleness and dissipation. These, too, are the very defects which a college training is intended to eliminate and which, if not eradicated during the years of college life, are sure to prove most baneful at a subsequent period. The growth of such habits is greatly favored by the very facility with which talented young students successfully perform their daily class work. Such facility and the habit of indifference or neglect that it sometimes occasions is ordinarily, subversive of that persevering disposition and constancy of purpose which is essential to ultimate success in life.

There are, on the other hand, many students who, though possessed of no brilliant natural ability, finally through industry and perseverance, outstrip their more talented companions and leave them far behind on the course of life. The secret of this is to be found in their college life and habits. The one, though nat-

usually of inferior ability to his fellow student, sought to remedy this disadvantage through his own assiduous and painstaking exertion. Thus the very want of exceptional ability was the foundation upon which were built those priceless habits of constant application, of care and exactness, as well as the secret of concentrating upon the task before him all the powers of his mind. Thus his scholarship though not brilliant was solid, and, what is of more moment, the end of his college course saw him thoroughly prepared for his position in life, grounded in habits and practices which will earn success in any sphere.

This fact also serves to give us an idea of what may be accomplished when a talented student is also industrious. Such a one enjoys advantages which nothing can overcome. When employed and developed with conscientious industry and care, talent will never fail in gaining final supremacy.

Hence it is all-important that students, endowed with more than usual facilities for study and learning, should be rigorously trained to habits of care and diligence, upon which their subsequent success will chiefly depend. Their very facilities may expose them to fall into the opposite faults, but such temptation may also be the medium of acquiring real strength of character and habits of constant discipline. Even in his college days the rewards of such care and exertion will be always forthcoming to a student, for his very conduct is so marked by a charming humility of spirit and attractive good sense as to render him at once the unenvied and desirable companion of his fellow students, the object of satisfaction and even joy to his masters while to himself the pleasure and encouragement of well merited success and popularity is a happy omen of great accomplishments in after life.

P. J. M.



Rev. John Walsh, C. S. Sp.

In the death of Rev. Father Walsh, '91 which took place at Sherbro, Sierra Leone, on May 9th, 1897, the college has to mourn the loss of one of its most promising ecclesiastical alumni, and the Congregation of the Holy Ghost, a most zealous and devoted member. Father Walsh was well known about Pittsburg and the news of his early death was a crushing blow to his many friends and relatives in this vicinity.

The deceased was born at Bally-Donahue, in the county and diocese of Kerry, Ireland, July 8th, 1868. While he was still young his parents came to the United States, settling in Pittsburg. He shortly became acquainted with the Congregation of the Holy Ghost for which he conceived a very ardent admiration. Not long afterwards he entered the Junior Scholasticate attached to the college and on March 19th, 1888, he received the habit of the Order. After completing his classical course with distinction he was sent to France to pursue his philosophical and theological studies, and there made his religious profession on August 15, 1896.

Father Walsh is affectionately remembered by the old students, whose respect and esteem he always enjoyed. He early conceived a great desire of devoting himself to the arduous labors of the African Mission, and directed his endeavors to the realization of this most worthy hope. While he was visiting in America, shortly after his ordination, every effort was made to detain him here in the American Province, but to no avail. With his characteristic determination and zeal he bade adieu to his family and friends and boldly set out for his appointed field of labor—Sierra Leone. In a few short months he had discharged his earthly duties and was

called to his reward. His life on the mission, and his early death are thus described in the December BULLETIN of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost, by a distinguished missionary who assisted at the dying young priest's bed-side.

"Father Walsh came here filled with ardor and enthusiasm for the work before him. His intention was to penetrate into the interior, where most good can be done to the Blacks, because they are entirely removed from the influence of Europeans, and above all, of Protestants.

Shortly after his arrival at Sierre-Leone, Very Rev. Father Browne, at his own request, permitted him to go to Bouthe, near Sherbro, to replace Father Tuohy, then about to depart for Freetown. He arrived there in possession of perfect health, and immediately began his labors zealously, occupying himself with the manifold duties of the chapel and the school, teaching catechism, and ministering to the wants of the children. 'We can never forget,' said the Catholics of the place to me, some days after his death, 'the fervour and the earnestness with which he preached, especially when he exhorted us to perform our duties as Christians, and to frequent the sacraments.'

"Everything went well till Wednesday, May 5th. Unfortunately, he had the imprudence to leave off the woolen clothing which he had worn till then. The disastrous consequences were quickly seen, for, on Saturday, May 8th, he was stricken down with fever. At the same time he seemed to be very despondent, and this could not but exert an unfavorable influence on his condition. However, the fever had not taken a fatal turn. In the evening he made his confession as usual, and though he still seemed to be in no immediate danger, he declared to me that he was entirely submitted to the Holy Will of God. During the night he was continually uttering ejaculatory prayers to our Lord, to the Blessed Virgin, and also to Saint Joseph, the feast of whose Patronage was near at hand. On Sunday morning, immediately after Mass, I went to see him. Perspiration had ceased, and fever was devouring him. I proposed to give him the last sacraments. 'That is just what I was going to request of you' was his reply. He received them in the most edifying manner, himself fervently answering all the prayers. Then I gave him the indulgence *in articulo mortis*. From that time he began to grow delirious and some hours later, after having received the last absolution he gave up his soul to his Creator. His death occurred on the 9th day of May, the second Sunday of Mary's month, and the feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph.

"Scarcely had the tolling of the mission bell announced the sad news to the population of Bouthe, than all came in a body to testify their sympathy; many remained a considerable time in the chamber of death, taking part in the prayers constantly recited by the Catholics of the place, and by the children of the mission. On the following day, after the funeral services, the remains of our beloved and much regretted confrere were interred in that part of the cemetery reserved for members of the community. A wonderful throng followed the corpse to its last resting place. Besides the most notable of the natives of Bouthe, there were present on the occasion a goodly number of Europeans, prominent among whom was a Wesleyan minister."



Correspondence.

The following letters were received by the Rev. President during the holidays. Knowing how acceptable they would be to our readers, and confidently relying upon the indulgence of the respective authors, we finally obtained of the Rev. President the privilege of their publication.

The writer of the first epistle, Rev. William J. McMullen '92, having completed his course at the University of Innspruck, has repaired to the Eternal City to pursue a special course in Canon Law.

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE,

Rome, December 18th. 1897.

Dear Rev. Father,

The approaching holiday season gives me occasion to extend my good wishes, and at the same time make amends for my long silence. I took it for granted that you were hearing in a general way what I was doing, and I knew you could supply the details of ordinary student life yourself. After a long vocation, spent partly with friends in Tyrol and partly with my uncle, Mr. William Munhall, I am, since Nov. 1st, again at my studies in Canon Law. In spite of all the small details I am fond of the subject and follow the lectures with interest. The Jesuits require two years of lectures on the "Text", *i. e.*, the Decretals, and consequently it will take me another twelvemonth to finish. The other University, the Appollinare, now requires three years to cover the same ground.

I enjoy being in an American, or, I may say, English-speaking house again, for my native tongue was not made more fluent, or more elegant by my long sojourn in German lands.

Rome would give opportunities for side studies, especially Christian Archeology, if I had only time for them. The city itself, too, is a study, and one never tires of its numberless monuments of, in truth, universal history. I had the good fortune to see St. Peter's on an occasion when its purpose and its needs were fully shown. I refer to the late canonization. During the Mass I got near the altar. On one side were the Supreme Pontiff and a large number of assistant bishops; in the other three arms of the vast basilica were crowded many thousands of people. At the moment of the consecration there was perfect silence. And then, as never before, I was struck with the beauty and fitness of this wonderful temple of the new and "Clean Oblation"—the altar in the center, the vast size, the inspiring dome, Peter's successor at the helm of Peter's boat.

Leading the quiet life of a student I do not come in contact with any celebrities of Rome. Archbishop Keane has finished a course of sermons at the English Church, St. Sylvester's. I heard Cardinal Satolli preach at the Gesu this afternoon. He was, of course, good.

I saw your article on the Total Abstinence Movement in the "Quarterly" and was highly pleased with it. If I mistake not, you have become stronger in the advocacy of total abstinence for America since I heard you in the College. My European experience has caused me to think since of the view you expressed there, as I found it well grounded.

May I ask you to remember me to any old friends that may be at the College and offer them my best wishes for the New Year? I wish you, Rev. Father, a happy New Year and many returns of it, and to the College a year of continued prosperity.

Respectfully and most sincerely yours,

WILLIAM J. McMULLEN.

Rev. J. T. Murphy, C. S. Sp.

Mr. F. Frommherz '92, sends some very interesting details in the following letter. Mr. Frommherz is also studying at Rome, whither he was sent from the Novitiate of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost near Paris. He is well-known to many still in the college who will be glad to receive this piece of news from the brilliant shorstop and half-back of past years.

Rome, December 16th, 1897.

Very Rev. J. T. Murphy,

Holy Ghost College.

Very Rev. and dear Father,

The Christmas season affords me the occasion to decently break my long silence, and with my best wishes, to send you a word or two about your past pupil. That which a few years ago might have been a dream, and which seemed an utter impossibility, has realized itself in most unexpected manner. All I can say is that the ways of God, by which I have been led to the Eternal City, are wonderful.

It is now three months ago that I received the order to prepare for my profession, in view of coming here to continue, or which is more exact, to recommence my theological studies. In sending me here, F. Grizard gave me to understand that it was with the intention of fitting me out to occupy later on, if that were necessary, a professor's chair in the American Senior Scholasticate. I doubt of my ever being able for that onerous charge. All I can do is to profit as much as possible of my studies, and make the most of the golden opportunity thrust on me.

After my profession, which by special dispensation took place on All Saints Day, my four com-

panions and I were hurried off to Rome the very same day. We arrived here on the 4th, at midnight. It is useless for me to say anything of the interesting sights seen on our way from Paris to Rome, as you yourself saw them and that with greater leisure than I. The day after our arrival we were conducted to the University and shown our places by our Director, Pere Fraisse. Everything I saw struck me; the building, the number of students, the variety of their costumes, the I would almost call eccentricity of our professors. This was on first view. By degrees I learnt to appreciate the worth of the men who here preside over the studies. They are all picked men. For moral theology we have Bucceroni, whose book taken by itself seems but a heap of disconnected quotations, but whose value, when commented by the professor, is none of the least. Bucceroni himself does service for several of the Roman Congregations. Next comes de Mandato with his lucid explanations on the treatise, "De Ecclesia." He follows Mazzella as author. Him succeeds Machi, who teaches history, and though he excites the laughter of the students by some of his little eccentricities, he is nevertheless master of his subject, and interests more than the others. He is giving a philosophical account of the Reformation.

Our most important class, which takes place in the evening, is taught by Pijnaturo, a painstaking, saintly and learned man. He is initiating us into the scholastic doctrine on the Trinity, and in a few days we shall have finished the knotty part referring to the relations.

Besides the theology, we also follow the course of St. Thomas. With this course, which means perhaps eight or nine hours class per year, we are supposed after two, perhaps after three years to enter for the Doctorship of St. Thomas. De Maria has the chair for that class.

The other day I had a little surprise. I met McMullen, who is studying Canon Law here. He asked me to go to the American College to see him.

I hope, Rev. and dear Father, that you have all the success in the College that you wish for. With heartiest wishes for a happy New Year, I remain,

Very Rev. and dear Father,

With profound and filial respect,

Yours in Christo,

J. F. FROMMERZ.

Seminario Francese,
via Santa Chiara, Roma.

Mr. A. J. Loettler's love of Alma Mater is still too young and strong to allow him to omit so propitious an occasion of revisiting, even in epistolary guise, the old sanctum where we enjoyed his genial presence during '97. The energetic business manager of the BULLETIN of '97 has taken to the study of Law. We wish him a life-long continuance of that success which, as the letter modestly indicates, has crowned his early efforts.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA,

Brookland, D. C., December 3rd, 1897.

Dear Father Murphy,

Tonight I am determined to perform a duty which I had imposed on myself long ago but which, as usual, I put off—that of writing to you. I know I should have written long ago but my only excuse is that my old friend, "Procrastination" is still with me and that covers a multitude of sins. However it is a good maxim which says "Better late than never."

Well, Father, when I first came, I went to see Judge Robinson. I stated my case to him—told him of my uncertainties and doubts—and asked for his opinion. He advised me to take up Law exclusively and devote all my attention to it and that if I studied that alone I would have all the work I could do. He said he thought that after I had been studying for a while I would like Law very much and would continue in it. In the course of our conversation he asked about you, and wished to be remembered to you. He ended by urging me not to study too hard and thereby ruin my health, which advice sounded very strange after several years of your prodding. I hastened to assure him that I would be very solicitous about my health.

The Judge is a very firm man, very concise in what he says, and methodical in what he does and he takes a great interest in Law students. If it is at all within his power every man that leaves the Law Department will be a fine lawyer, for every week he has a different expedient to make the boys work and keep up their interest.

I have surprised myself wonderfully in regard to study. I have literally sailed into the Law and study a great deal harder than I ever did at the Holy Ghost College. This is probably due to two reasons. In the first place all the other fellows in the class study so hard that it has become a matter of pride with me that I won't be outdone by them; and in the second place Brookland is so slow that one is almost driven to study as an amusement. Everything is very quiet and calm here, about the most exciting amusement being to watch the trains pass and the novelty of that has worn

off now. We play tennis when the weather permits, but the weather has been such for a long time back that outdoor exercise is impossible. In the want of something to do, it's almost a relief to return to one's book under the belief that it's an amusement.

However, in accordance with Judge Robinson's prediction I find that I like Law very much and consequently my interest in it is an inducement to study. So far I believe I have been doing fairly. One of the professors told me today he had given me the highest possible mark (4) at all the weekly examinations so far and you may guess that I was not displeased at his information.

Besides the Law Course I attend Dr. Stoddard's English lectures and also any others which are particularly good. We had the pleasure of listening to Hannis Taylor, ex-Minister to Madrid, and to Gen. Greely, the explorer, on two very interesting subjects.

I see Dr. Conaty quite often, and he also inquired about you. I like the University very much only I regret that there are not more students.

Will and I have been making bicycle trips to the different points of interest about Washington and find it a very agreeable way of spending Saturdays. About three weeks ago we took a very interesting forty mile ride over into Maryland and made a day of it visiting points of note. Two Saturdays ago we rode down into Virginia and after a struggle with the proverbial rough Virginia roads arrived at Mount Vernon. After an inspection of George Washington's home, we crossed the Potomac and struck out for some friends of Will's who had a typical southern plantation in a God-forsaken part of Maryland. We passed through the oldest counties of Maryland where things have been at a standstill since the war, and where our bicycles were as unusual a sight to the people as their ox-carts were to us. We finally arrived at our farmhouse and after diminishing the chickens by a goodly number, having a general good time and enjoying a very novel experience we set out for Washington on Monday morning, and after a ride of about 35 or 40 miles arrived ready for work and a big dinner. We have made other smaller excursions and in this way pass time pleasantly which would otherwise drag very heavily.

Both Will and I have enjoyed very good health so far barring headaches which are probably due to the little exercise the rainy weather has limited us to.

We expect to be home for Christmas and I, for one, won't object to the change. The time seems to have passed very fast and I only hope that that between now and Christmas will do likewise.

By the way Father, if you make up your mind to come to Washington before Christmas please let me know, for such an important event could happen without my ever hearing of it. For instance, Father Sheedy was here and I heard of it a week after he left.

Well, Father this letter is so extended now that I am in hopes that its quantity will make up for whatever it lacks in quality. So, hoping that things at the Holy Ghost College are in a prosperous condition, and that you still continue in good health, I will say "Au Revoir" until I see you soon, preferably at Washington, but certainly at Christmas in Pittsburg.

Respectfully yours,

ALBERT J. LOEFFLER.



ALUMNI.

The members of the Alumni Association assembled in the College hall on December 28th to elect officers for the ensuing year. Speeches were made by Rev. Father Murphy, and John F. Miller Esq.; luncheon was served; and after a large number of Havana fillers had been enjoyed and many old acquaintances renewed, the work of the evening was taken up, with the following results: President, John F. Miller; First Vice President, L. M. Heyl; Second Vice President, James P. Kelly; Recording Secretary, Thomas A. Joyce; Corresponding Secretary, M. M. Eichenlaub; Treasurer, Edmund G. O'Connor. It was decided at this meeting to place the management of athletics in the hands of the association; and with the past and present students all working for the common success of the College in this field the best results on the diamond and gridiron are assured. To raise means to carry out their proposed plans the members of the Alumni resolved to hold a series of social affairs during the coming year, and the evening of the 26th of January, witnessed the inauguration of these events. A reception and euchre was given under the auspices of the association, and the loyalty to Alma Mater with which the old boys responded was a surprise even to the management itself. The evening was spent in a most enjoyable manner with cards and dancing, and at midnight refreshments were served. Many valuable prizes were carried off by the successful euchre players: there were for the ladies a beautiful rose jar and vase, and a bronze statue of Wagner; while a beautiful clock and mirror, a fine umbrella, and other valuable prizes were carried off by the men. All who were present pronounced the reception a social success. After accounts have

proved it a financial success as well, and the encouragement thus given to the management warrants a continuation of these social gatherings in the future.

It is in ways similar to this that the Alumni carries out the purpose of its existence, by connecting the College with the community at large.

NOTES.

ALL the old boys turned out well to do honor to their Alma Mater.

A THOUSAND thanks to the committee on arrangements for the clean cut way in which the euchre and reception was managed.

MR. M. B. KELLY proved himself an excellent master of ceremonies at the Euchre.

MR. P. J. HESSON '95, who is pursuing his second year's theology at Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, paid us a visit during his recent vacation.

ON Wednesday, February 2nd, the Reverends Stadleman '91 and Alechniewicz '93 were ordained to the Sacred Ministry at Philadelphia. Father Stadleman will return to the college. Father Alechniewicz will most likely be engaged in parish work in our city.

MR. JAMES P. DONOVAN of last year's Juniors has recuperated from his recent illness, and has returned to his position with G. G. O'Brien on Fifth Avenue.

MR. CHAS. TURNBLACER '97 Commercial, has accepted a position as assistant book-keeper in the West End office of the Murphy & Diebold Lumber Co.

MESSRS. MEYER and Frost, both of the class of '96 have resumed their studies at St. Vincent's Seminary.

ALL the old students will be glad to hear of the success of Mr. Frommherz who has recently been sent from the Mother house at Paris to Rome, to complete his theological studies. An interesting letter from Mr. Frommherz will be found elsewhere in this issue of the BULLETIN.

OUR old hero of the class-room and ball-field, Mr. Paul Barr, is actively engaged in the extensive business of Johnston & Co. the jewellers, on Fifth Avenue.

THE Seminarians from Baltimore are home on vacation. We have received visits from Mr. M. O'Donnell, who finishes his studies at the seminary this year, and Mr. T. L. Barry, who completes his second year's theology.

OUR congenial friend, Mr. James McLaugherty, is still pursuing his studies in Law at the Western University.

MR. WILLIAM EICHENLAUB '95 Commercial, is head book-keeper for his father and brother who are insurance agents with offices in the Tradesman's Building.

THE members of the Alumni turned out in a body to witness the memorable foot-ball game at Wheeling, and their enthusiastic rooting went a great way in keeping "the other fellows" from winning.

OF the members of the Class of '97 all are doing well. Mr. Lawrence Knorr is studying medicine at the Western University; Mr. William Lamb is clerking for Damascus & Co. in Allegheny; our former business manager, Mr. Albert J. Loeffler has returned with his brother, William, to the Washington University to study Law; Messrs. Wietrynski and Maniecki have joined the novitiate at Philadelphia; and Messrs. Callahan and Retka are professing various branches of study at their Alma Mater.

ITEMS of interest to the Alumni will be gratefully received from past students for publication in the BULLETIN.

M. A. McGarey.



First Places at Written Examinations.

Grammar Class.

Enmet Healy gained the highest General Average in the Grammar Class, with first place in Arithmetic and Penmanship. S. Lejeune obtained highest marks for Drawing; P. O'Neil, for History and Geography.

Third Academic.

Mr. Hehir came out first in General Average with the highest marks in Latin and French. C. Graham in German, and William Cleary in Penmanship; William Bernardi and A. Ehmann were first *ex-aequo* in English.

Second Academic.

L. Tureck secured Highest Average with first place in French and German. The first place in Latin was won by John McCarthy; in Penmanship, *ex aequo* by F. Goodman and A. Eschman.

First Academic.

James Riley was highest in General Average with first place in Latin, Greek French and German.

Senior Business.

Edward Horrigan had the Highest Average and first place in Commercial Law, Book-keeping Correspondence. Howard Dowling was first in Penmanship.

Freshman Class.

The Highest Average was obtained by John B. Grunenwald with first place in Latin, Greek and French. William Walker was first in German, and second in General Average. John Grunenwald was promoted to the Sophomore Class, this being the only promotion made in the Collegiate Course this year.

Sophomore Class.

William Downes was first in Average and was highest in Greek and German, and *ex-aequo* in Latin with Thomas Collins who was also first in French.

Junior Class.

Among the Juniors there was some close work. James Garrigan was first in Average with John McVean first in Latin and Greek, and Charles Rudolph in German and French.

Senior Class.

Among the Seniors E. J. McCarthy was first in General Average and R. A. Ross second. E. J. McCarthy was first in Latin, Greek, French and German.

The above are the results of the written examinations. The Orals which were held in Mathematics, English and, in the highest Classes, in Philosophy also, are given in the regular individual Reports and in the General Results.



Among the Boarders.

A NOTEWORTHY event of the last quarter was the reception and unveiling of a beautiful painting of St. Patrick, donated for the Boarders' Refectory by Rev. Edward Schmitz, C. S. Sp., of Tarentum, Pa. The painting is the work of the Reverend Father himself and is a very artistic production. The Boarders highly appreciate the kindly action of the Rev. Father, and hope that his generosity will have its imitators.

EVIDENCES of the good effects of vacation are everywhere to be met with among the members of the two Halls. The returns of the recent examination are a sufficient indication of the renewed energy and constancy with which the students have resumed their class work and prepared themselves for those trying mid-year ordeals.

THE Seniors' rule has undergone a slight alteration in the introduction of the morning conferences. These conferences, of ten minutes' duration, are given by the Rev. President, upon topics of an ethical nature.

THE Juniors now retire at eight P. M. Though this arrangement deprives them of their library nights, still it is a very acceptable modification and greatly appreciated. Friday night is alone reserved as reading time.

RICHARD COUZINS is both regulator and librarian for the Juniors. "Dick," we need not say, is fully equal to these important functions.

MANY of the attractive drawings that were to be seen on the bulletin board prior to the Christmas holidays were exhibits from the Junior Hall. Cl. Buerkle is developing into an accomplished free hand artist. The same way he said of several others.

MR. RETKA, prefect of the Juniors, was the recipient of many little tokens of esteem on the part of the students during the Christmas season.

THE Seniors have been granted the use of the lower hall during recreation. This is a great boon and it is rightly appreciated. Informal musicales are in vogue during the evening recreation hours.

THE Juniors are to be congratulated upon the excellent showing at the entertainment given in the "Gym" on the eve of vacation. William and J. O'Connor, E. Haley, George McLane, F. Horner and J. Hivick deserve special mention for the praiseworthy manner in which they rendered some very difficult parts. They were repeatedly accorded well merited applause.

WILLIAM MURPHY was called home recently upon the sad occasion of his brother's death. Will has the sympathy of his fellow-students in this heavy blow.

THE Senior Hall as well as the Senior Commercial Course has parted with a very earnest and popular student in the case of William Kelly's withdrawal. Mr. Kelly completed his course in the Commercial Department at Christmas and after passing the examination was given his diploma. He was immediately engaged as book-keeper by a prominent firm of Youngstown, Ohio. Will has the best wishes of his fellow-students.

THE Seniors have chosen as their Captain William E. Downes, the gold medalist for Department of '97. The function of the Captain is to replace the Prefect on the several occasions in which the boarders are permitted "to govern themselves." Joe King has been elected to the same honorable position among the Juniors. There are many very acceptable features in such a system of discipline.

JAMES BURNS, the skilful twirler of the College Nine has not yet begun actual training for the baseball season of '98. James, however, is always in good condition and can be counted on to keep up his reputation of last year. In Burns the Seniors will have at least one capable player on the Pittsburg College Team of '98.

FRANK KING recently enjoyed a visit of two days among relatives at Coraopolis, near Pittsburg.

FRED. HORNER has taken with great zest to the turning pole and is becoming quite an adept on it.

BASEBALL is being already boomed among the members of the lower study. A meeting was held to elect a captain and manager of the team to represent the Juniors of '98. The vote for captaincy resulted in a tie between Charles Cullinan and John Sackville. The election of a manager was deferred till another vote be taken upon the captaincy. Indications point to the development of a very good team among the Juniors.

MESSRS. William and George McLane, and F. Miller were recently accorded the privilege of spending Saturday and Sunday visiting relatives in the vicinity of Pittsburg.

CL. BUERKLE has been confined to the Infirmary for some days owing to an injury sustained in the "gym." John Sackville has been keeping him company through a similar cause. Both, however are in regular form.

MUSICAL talent is strongly in evidence in the lower Hall. William McLane has taken to the violin, as well as John Hivick. Paul Hivick recently created a pleasant surprise by the rendition of some fine piano selections.



Exchanges.

"The Catholic University Bulletin" as well as the "University Chronicle" comes regularly to our sanctum. The learned articles of the "Bulletin" are certainly far above the critical ability of collegians, but they are a source of valuable instruction and interest to all intelligent readers. The "Bulletin" merits to become more widely known; indeed to us it seems the most potent medium that is at the disposal of the Catholics of the country for elevating and sustaining their intellectual status. We trust that the "Bulletin" will find its way into more homes and libraries, and this for the good that will accrue to our Catholic readers from its perusal. To collegians we think it a publication of very exceptional value. The "Chronicle" also is a very interesting compendium of the events transpiring at the University.

The "Purple" is always as sure of a cordial welcome upon its advent hither as we are of enjoying the perusal of material somewhat above the average level of college literature. The opening number of '98 is replete with both prose and of a very high standard. Of the latter, "On

Christmas Morn.," and "Here in the Gloom" are the most praiseworthy, the former being especially poetic in sentiment and flow. The editorials, which are always a special feature of the "Purple," are, however, a little weaker than usual. The Editors have wisely heeded the clamors of their fellow-journalists and have now made room in their exchange department for the college papers.

We greet with pleasure the "Aloysian," a new journal, published by the young ladies of Mt. Aloysius' Academy, Cresson, Pa. As a young tiro in the field of college journalism it evinces remarkable vitality. The short spicy articles with the Christmas number came teeming, bear the impress of such literary taste and aptness as will carry the "Aloysian" quickly to the fore. We trust it will be a regular visitor at our sanctum.

The December number of "St. Xavier's Monthly" was greatly enhanced in its appearance, both by its new cover and the artistic frontispiece "Holy Night." There was also a beautiful poetic accompaniment "Holy Night" responding to the subject of the engraving. Mercedes' Poems are always a special source of pleasure in the "Monthly." The literary productions of this paper are tasty and interesting.

After fluttering around our sanctum on one or two occasions the "Tamarack" suddenly disappeared and it has not since come under our observation. We took a liking to it, even in this brief acquaintance and hope it will soon come to stay.

It is somewhat anomalous to find the able editor of the "Fordham Monthly," constrained recently to lament the decline of public spirit among his fellow-students in the face of the many evidences of loyalty and interest on the part of past students and Alumni manifested in almost every issue of the Monthly. Yet Fordham is not alone in her wailing. The "Monthly" has of late assumed a bright new garb much more becoming its high literary character. The "Monthly" has always been amongst our most favored exchanges furnishing excellent reading both in prose and verse. Above all there is a student-like air in the "Monthly, which is not to be seen in some of our leading college journals. "Descensus Averni" in the January number is a very ingenious and well written article showing familiarity with Virgil if not with Dante. "Ingoldsby Legends" is also a praiseworthy production. The class of '00 have two poetic effusions that reveal promising talent.

"The Indian Advocate" in its last issue had many very interesting articles descriptive of the life and customs of the Red Men. "The Advocate" is always full of material that should interest Catholic readers.

"The S. V. C. Student" is still characterized by the brevity of its productions. Occasional lengthy articles, equally well written, would be a great improvement. The Editorial and Exchange columns are as a rule ably looked after.

"The Hall Boy" is a paper sadly deficient in point of originality in its articles. It is made up mostly of a heterogeneous mass of "clippings," which are of little interest. We recommend the Editors of the "Hall Boy" to secure a few essays from the students of their school. Taking the "Editorials" and "Locals" as a criterion of the students' ability, this ought to be an easy task and it would impart a more congenial aspect to our faithful and welcome little visitor.

"The Mount" too, has fallen into line and comes out in the latest fashion. "The Mount" is one of those exchanges in which we are sure to find pleasant reading. The December and January numbers contained several choice essays all of which were highly commendable. The exchange column of the "Mount" is always attractive, being just in its criticism and ably written.

The literary columns of the "Transylvanian" afford every evidence of ability and care. "Fragments of a Dream" is a very imaginative production in a recent number. "Modern Poetry," in the December Number is a critical essay of merit, showing considerable familiarity with late literature and good powers of literary discernment. Current Events," however, should be sent in search of room in some rural weekly.

"The St. Joseph's Collegian" pays regular welcome visits to our sanctum. It is another of those journals that has reason to be proud of its advancement. The interest and variety of its literature is worthy of commendation. "The Opera and the Drama" in the December number is clearly stamped with care and intelligent observation. The January number is all through the bright cheery journal its cover suggests. It contains some very pleasing verse in "Bethlehem's First Christmas Eve" and "An Apostrophe to a Wave." The lecture on Shakespeare was a treat even though lacking "the warmth and force of expression" with which it was delivered by the Rev. Author. The ex-man does his duty in a very sensible fashion. A glance at the February number, which has just arrived, sustains these favorable impressions.

Among the high school papers that come under our notice we award the first place to a nearby publication,—the "Pittsburg High School Journal," not indeed because it is a model journal, but for the reason that it is the best, by far, of its category. There is in it altogether too much of "the light trashy stuff" that the four winds blow in from all directions. But a compendium of such "stuff" may be found in the "Cherry and White." We fail to discover the end contemplated in the publication of this sheet. The "Lake Breeze" is much superior in tone, but "College Notes" and "Breezy Fun" a series of clippings, suggested apparently by the "College Verse" of the "Pittsburg High School Journal," does not add to the merits of the paper and we would suggest that the students take advantage of this space to develop their own literary talents. These papers, to which we must add the "Record," of Amsterdam, N. Y., are about the best high school publications we have met. Fewer clippings, less numerous general notes, a little more original literary work would enhance their value both as means of literary training and as reading matter. In their present state such journals are surely not the exponents of the work done in the respective institutions.

"The Agnetian Monthly" for December is marked by taste and refinement both from a literary and artistic point of view. The writer of "A Sweet-Voiced Singer" shows a just appreciation of the poetical talent of the gentle Father Faber. A Southern Sketch in the January Number is very interesting and pathetic. "Realistic Experiences" is well written. The exchange department has always been a commendable feature of the "Agnetian."

"The Western Reserve University Bulletin," a semi-annual publication comes to us replete with articles highly interesting and very ably handled. It deals chiefly with various phase of educational work interspersed with philosophical and historical essays. Its perusal is always amply compensating. It is not, however, nor does it claim to be, students' work.

"Mount St. Joseph's Collegian" is making rapid strides on the road of progress and improvement. Its new garb seems to have inspired the editors with a little laudable pride. The literary articles are quite wholesome. "The Council of the Stars" is the offspring of a fertile imagination. Dr. Chenothe is not without merit. The exchange column of the "Collegian" is one of its strongest features.

"The Kalamazoo Augustinian" is one of the most progressive parish papers of the west. It speaks well for the ability and enterprising spirit both of the parish whence it comes and of those who are at its head.

Among the other exchanges that adorn our table we cannot forbear at least the mention of "The Abbey Student," "The Carmelite Review," "The Viatorian," "St. Vincent's Journal," "The Ave Maria," "The Dial," "The Working Boy," "The Aerialist," "The Catholic Reading Circle Review," "The Mercersburg Monthly," "The Newton H. S. Review," "The Mountaineer," "St. Mary's Church Calendar," (Detroit,) and "The Viatorian."

E. J. McCarthy,
'98.



List of Passes, Distinctions and Honor Certificates,

AT THE

SECOND TERM EXAMINATIONS,

HELD IN

JANUARY, 1898.

To secure a Pass a Student must get 60 per cent., to obtain a Distinction it is necessary to get 80 per cent.

An asterisk indicates those who obtained Honor Certificates. These Certificates are given to Students who have got 80 per cent. in any subject or subjects, provided they pass, *i. e.*, obtain 60 per cent. in the other subjects of their course.

Both oral and written examinations have been taken into account for the Pass and Distinctions of the following lists.

GRAMMAR CLASS.

BUERKLE CLEMENT M. — P. Drawing.
D. Penmanship.

- CHAMBERS JOHN A.—P, History, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Geography.
D, Religion, English.
- CLOHESSY JOHN F.—P, History, Geography, Drawing, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, Religion.
- DUFFEY VINCENT B.—P, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Penmanship
D, Religion.
- HEALY EMMET R.—P, Drawing.
D, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Religion, English, Penmanship.
- HIVICK JOHN F.—P, Religion, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
- HORNER FRED C.—P, Arithmetic, Drawing, Penmanship.
- KING JOSEPH T.—P, Arithmetic, Drawing, Penmanship.
D, Religion, History, English, Geography.
- KING FRANCIS J.—P, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, Religion, History, Geography.
- LEJEUNE SIMON—P, History, Geography, Penmanship.
D, Arithmetic, Drawing.
- MOULD HARRY H.—P, Arithmetic, Drawing, Penmanship.
D, Religion.
- McCAFFREY JOHN A.—P, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, Religion, English, History, Geography.
- O'CONNOR JOSEPH—P, History, Geography, Penmanship, Drawing.
D, Religion, English, Arithmetic.
- O'CONNOR WILLIAM J.—P, History, Geography, Penmanship, Drawing.
D, Religion, English, Arithmetic.
- O'HARE JOHN—P, History, Geography, Penmanship, Drawing.
D, Religion, English, Arithmetic.
- O'NEIL PETER—P, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, Religion, English, History, Geography.
- TOLAN F.—P, Penmanship.
- VIESLET V.—P, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

THIRD ACADEMIC.

- BERNARDI W. J.—P, Penmanship, History, Geography, Algebra, Zoology.
D, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Religion, English.
- BERNINGER FRANK—P, Penmanship, History, Arithmetic, Algebra
D, Religion, English.
- BYRNES W. J. —P, Penmanship, History, Geography, Algebra.
D, Arithmetic, Zoology, Religion, English.
- COLL JOHN J.—P, Penmanship, Religion, Algebra, Arithmetic.
D, English, History, Geography, Zoology.
- CLEARY W. J.—P, Arithmetic.
D, Religion, History, English, Geography, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.
- DUGAN A. P.—P, Book-keeping, Algebra, Zoology, English.
D, Arithmetic, Religion, History, Penmanship.
- DURA STANISLAUS—P, Latin, German, Penmanship.
D, Religion, English, Zoology, History, Geography, Algebra, Arithmetic.
- EHMANN ADAM J.—P, Algebra, Zoology, History, Geography.
D, Book-keeping, Religion, English.
- GRAHAM CHRISTIAN J.—P, Penmanship.
D, English, History, Geography, Religion, Algebra, Arithmetic, Zoology, German.
- HENNEY MICHAEL—P, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.
D, Arithmetic.
- HEHIR MARTIN—P, Penmanship.
D, Latin, German, French, Algebra, Arithmetic, Zoology, Religion, English.
- HIVICK PAUL F.—P, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.
D, Arithmetic, History, Geography, English.
- HUCKENSTEIN EDW. P.—P, Penmanship, History, Geography.
D, Book-keeping, English, Algebra, Arithmetic.
- JOYCE THOMAS—P, Algebra, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, English.
- KUBLER H. F.—P, Algebra, Zoology.
D, Book-keeping, English, History, Geography, Arithmetic.
- KUIPERS JOHN P.—P, History, Geography, English, Algebra, Arithmetic, Zoology.

- D, Book-keeping.
- LAMOTHE DAMIAN N.—P, Latin, French, Algebra, Penmanship.
D, History, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Zoology.
- LASKOWSKI JOSEPH J.—P, English, Algebra, Zoology, German, Penmanship.
D, Religion, Arithmetic.
- LANDRIGAN THOMAS J.—P, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship.
D, English.
- MARONEY LEO—P, Algebra, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Penmanship.
D, Religion, English.
- MILLER FRED C.—P, Penmanship.
D, Religion, English, Algebra, Arithmetic, Zoology, Book-keeping.
- MURPHY WILLIAM E.—P, Penmanship.
D, Religion, History, Geography, Algebra, Arithmetic, Zoology.
- McLANE WILLIAM—P, Penmanship.
D, French.
- McLANE GEORGE M.—P, French, Penmanship.
D, Religion, English, Algebra, Arithmetic, Zoology.
- O'CONNOR JAMES J.—P, Algebra, Penmanship.
D, Arithmetic.
- O'NEILL JAMES A.—P, Algebra, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship.
D, Religion.
- PIETRZYCKI FRANK H.—P, English, Algebra, Arithmetic, Zoology, German, Penmanship.
- RONDEAU GEORGE O.—P, Algebra, Latin, French, Penmanship.
D, Arithmetic, Zoology.
- RYAN JOHN W.—P, Penmanship.
D, Religion, English, History, Geography, Algebra, Arithmetic, Zoology.
- RYAN WILLIAM T.—P, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, History, Geography.
- SHAW WALTER—P, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
- SMITH HARRY J.—P, Penmanship.
D, History, Geography, Algebra, Arithmetic, Zoology.
- SMITH ANTHONY—P, Zoology.
D, Algebra, Arithmetic, History, Geography.
- SONNEFELD JOHN—P, Algebra, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship.
D, History, Geography.
- TRUELLE THOMAS J.—P, Algebra, Zoology.
D, Arithmetic, History, Geography.
- WIESNIEWSKI W. F.—P, Algebra, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship.

SECOND ACADEMIC.

- BIRD W. J.—P, Latin, Algebra, Botany, Penmanship.
D, English, History, Geography, Arithmetic.
- BRENNAN JAMES J.—P, Latin, Botany, Penmanship.
D, Religion, English, History, Geography, Algebra, Arithmetic.
- CONDON M. F.—P, Botany, Penmanship.
D, Religion, English, History, Geography, Algebra, Arithmetic.
- COUZINS RICHARD J.—P, Religion, Algebra, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, English, History, Geography.
- CULLINAN CHARLES J.—P, Religion, Penmanship.
D, English, History, Geography, Algebra, Arithmetic, Botany.
- DUNN TIMOTHY A.—P, Penmanship.
D, Religion, English, History, Geography, Algebra, Arithmetic, Botany, French, German.
- ESCHMAN ALBERT J.—P, Latin, English, History, Geography, French, German, Algebra, Arithmetic.
D, Religion, Penmanship.
- FANDRUJ WALTER J.—P, German, Botany, Penmanship.
D, Religion, English, History, Geography, Algebra, Arithmetic.
- GEARY CHARLES J.—P, German, Geology.
D, Algebra, Arithmetic, Geometry.
- GOODMAN FRANK J.—P, English, Arithmetic, Algebra.
D, Book-keeping, Penmanship, Religion.
- HALLERAN C. V.—P, French, Penmanship.
D, Religion, Latin, English, History, Geography, German, Algebra, Arithmetic, Botany.

- HAYES JOHN J.—P, French, Penmanship.
D, Religion, English, History, Geography, Algebra, Arithmetic, Botany.
- HEARLY EDWARD J.—P, Penmanship.
D, English, Algebra, Arithmetic, Botany.
- HUGHES EDWARD P.—P, French, Penmanship, Botany.
D, English, Algebra, Arithmetic, Religion.
- HUGHES JOHN D.—P, Book-keeping.
D, Religion, English.
- KRAKAU JOHN J.—P, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, Religion.
- LAMAR HERMAN J.—P Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, Religion.
- LAMB HARRY J.—P, Latin, German, Penmanship.
D, Religion, English, Algebra, Arithmetic, Botany.
- MALONEY FRANK A.—P, Penmanship.
D, Religion, English, Algebra, Arithmetic, Botany.
- MCCARTHY JOHN F.—P, Penmanship.
D, Latin, Religion, English, Algebra, Arithmetic, Botany.
- MCVOY C.—P, D, Latin.
- ROEHRIG GEORGE A.—P, Book-keeping, Penmanship, Algebra, Arithmetic.
D, Religion, English.
- SACKVILLE JOHN A.—P, Penmanship.
- SHANAHAN THOMAS J.—P, Algebra, Botany, Penmanship.
D, Arithmetic.
- STALKOWSKI A. A.—P, Botany, Latin, French, Penmanship, English.
D, Religion, Arithmetic, Algebra, German.
- TUREK LADISLAUS K.—P, Penmanship.
D, Latin, German, French, Algebra, Arithmetic, Botany.

FIRST ACADEMIC.

- DUFFY CLAUDE—P, Latin, Algebra, Penmanship.
- DUNCAN SAMUEL J.—P, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Arithmetic, Geometry, Penmanship.
D, Religion, Algebra, Geology.
- GLYNN, WM. H.—P, Latin, Penmanship.
- HALLERAN, WM. A.—P, Latin, Greek, English, German, French, Geometry, Penmanship.
D, Religion, Algebra, Arithmetic, Geology.
- HUETTEL, JOHN J.—P, Latin, Greek, English, German, French, Geometry, Penmanship.
D, Religion, Algebra, Arithmetic, Geology.
- JEROZEL, FRANCIS J.—P, Latin, Greek, English, French, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Geology.
D, Religion, German, Algebra, Geometry.
- MIHM, EDWARD W.—P, Latin, Greek, French, German, Penmanship.
- MURPHY, WILLIAM E.—P, Latin, Geometry, English, Penmanship.
D, Religion, Greek, German, French, Algebra, Arithmetic, Geology.
- MURPHY, JOHN P.—P, Latin, English, German, French, Arithmetic, Geometry, Geology, Penmanship.
D, Religion, Greek, Algebra.
- MCMULLEN, LEO A.—P, Latin, Greek, German, Geometry, Penmanship.
D, French, Algebra, Arithmetic, Geology.
- MCMAMARA, JOHN J.—P, Latin, Greek, English, French, Geometry, Geology, Penmanship.
D, Religion, Algebra, Arithmetic.
- MCCNEILL JOHN J.—P, Latin, Greek, German, French, Algebra, Geology, Penmanship.
D, English.
- O'CONNOR PATRICK J.—P, German, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, Religion, English, Latin, Greek, French, Algebra, Geometry, Geology.
- REILLY JOHN D. D.—P, Latin, Greek, Penmanship.
- REUS JOHN A.—P, English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Algebra, Arithmetic.
D, Religion, Geometry, Geology.
- RILEY JAMES A.—P, Geometry, Penmanship.
D, Religion, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Algebra, Arithmetic, Geology.
- STAUDT JOSEPH C.—P, German, Geology, Penmanship.
D, Religion, English, Algebra, Arithmetic.
- SPORRER JOSEPH—P, English, German, Geometry, Penmanship.
D, Latin, Greek, French, Religion, Algebra.

YOUSKO FRANK J.—P, German, French, Arithmetic, Geology, Penmanship.
D, Religion, English, Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry.

SENIOR BUSINESS COURSE.

- CARROLL JOHN S.—P, Bookkeeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.
Commercial Law, Religion, English, Arithmetic.
- CARR GEORGE D.—P, Correspondence, Penmanship, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, English.
D, Religion.
- DONNELLY EDWARD M.—P, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.
English.
D, Religion, Arithmetic.
- DOWLING WALTER J.—P, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship, Religion, English.
Arithmetic.
- FEELEY JAMES—P, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Book-keeping, English, Penmanship.
D, Religion, Arithmetic.
- FLANNIGAN MORTIMER—P, Correspondence, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Penmanship.
D, Religion, English, Arithmetic.
- FLANNIGAN ARTHUR—P, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Penmanship.
D, Religion, English, Arithmetic.
- GAROFI CHARLES J.—P, Commercial Law, Penmanship.
D, Book-keeping.
- GAYNOR HUBERT E.—P, Penmanship.
D, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Book-keeping, Religion, English, Arithmetic.
- HORRIGAN EDWARD M.—P, Penmanship.
D, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Book-keeping, Religion, English, Arithmetic.
- KENNEDY JOHN R.—P, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Arithmetic, Penmanship, English.
D, Religion.
- KILEY WILLIAM J.—P, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.
D, Religion, English, Arithmetic.
- KIRCHNER WILLIAM H.—P, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.
D, Religion, English, Arithmetic.
- LAFFEY FRANK X.—P, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, Religion, English.
- MURPHY JOSEPH M.—P, Commercial Law, Penmanship.
D, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Religion, English, Arithmetic.
- MULLEN THOMAS—P, Correspondence, Commercial Law, Religion, Penmanship.
D, Book-keeping, Arithmetic.
- MCCABE JOHN—P, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.
D, Religion, Arithmetic.
- MCCANN WILLIAM S.—P, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, Religion.
- RAHE ALBERT M.—P, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, Religion.
- RIHN THEODORE L.—P, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.
D, Religion, Arithmetic.
- REILLY FREDERICK—P, Book-keeping, Penmanship.
D, Religion, Arithmetic.
- RYAN STEPHEN A.—P, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, Religion.
- SHEA THOMAS M.—P, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, Religion.
- STACK EDWARD J.—P, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, Religion.
- UNGER JOSEPH J.—P, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Commercial Law, Penmanship.
D, Arithmetic, Religion.
- UNGER SIGISMUND E.—P, Arithmetic.
D, Religion.
- WALSH MORRIS A.—P, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.
D, Commercial Law, Religion, Arithmetic.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

- BAUMGAERTNER JOSEPH—P, Latin, Greek, English.
D, French, German, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry, Church History, History.

BRENT ALBERT S.—P, Greek, German, English, Algebra, Geometry, Church History.

D, Latin, French, History, Chemistry.

FROST VINCENT A.—P, German, Algebra, Geometry.

D, Latin, Greek, French, Church History, English, History, Chemistry.

GILLESPIE PATRICK A.—P, German, Church History, English, History, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry.

GRUNENWALD JOHN B.—P, D, Latin, Greek, French, German, Church History, English, History, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry.

KILLMEYER HERMAN J.—P, Latin, Greek, Church History, English, History, Chemistry.

McELLIGOTT WILLIAM J.—P, Greek, German, English.

D, Latin, Church History, History, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry.

O'HARE DAVID—P, Greek, Church History, English, Geometry.

D, Latin, French, German, History, Chemistry.

SCHAEFER LOUIS J.—P, Latin, Greek, German, Church History, Chemistry.

D, French, History, English, Algebra, Geometry.

SCHALZ GEORGE J.—P, German, French, Church History, History, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry.

WALKER WILLIAM O.—P, Algebra.

D, Latin, Greek, German, French, Church History, History, Geometry, Chemistry.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

COLLINS THOMAS J.—P, D, Latin, Greek, French, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry.

DOWNES WILLIAM J.—P, French.

D, Latin, Greek, German, Church History, History, English, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry.

KOSSLER AUGUST M.—P, Latin, Greek, Chemistry.

D, Church History.

MAHER PATRICK E.—P, Latin, Algebra, Chemistry.

D, Greek, Church History.

JUNIOR CLASS.

BRADY JAMES L.—P, Latin, Greek.

D, Philosopho, Mechanics, Geometry, Natural Philosophy.

ENRIGHT JOHN F.—P, Latin, Greek, French, Philosophy.

D, Geometry, Natural Philosophy.

FINNEY CHARLES D.—P, Latin, Greek.

D, Philosophy, French, Mechanics, Geometry, Natural Philosophy.

GARRIGAN, JOSEPH J.—P, Latin, Greek, French, Geometry.

D, Philosophy, German, Mechanics, Natural Philosophy.

HALABURDA JOSEPH F.—P, Latin, French, Philosophy, Mechanics, Natural Philosophy.

D, Geometry.

KRUPINSKI MICHAEL A.—P, Latin, Greek, French, German, Mechanics.

D, Philosophy, Geometry, Natural Philosophy.

MEYER LEO L.—P, Latin, Greek, Philosophy, Natural Philosophy.

McVEAN JOHN A.—P, Greek.

D, Latin, Mechanics, Geometry, Natural Philosophy.

RESMEROSKI NOR. J.—P, Latin.

RUDOLPH CHARLES C.—P, Latin, Mechanics.

D, Philosophy, German, French, Geometry, Natural Philosophy.

WRENN THOMAS A.—P, Latin, Greek, French, Mechanics, Geometry.

D, Natural Philosophy.

SENIOR CLASS.

McCARTHY E. J.—P, German.

D, Latin, Greek, French, Philosophy, Mechanics, Analytical Geometry, Natural Philosophy

McGAREY MICHAEL A.—P, Greek, French, Analytical Geometry.

D, Latin, Philosophy, Mechanics, Natural Philosophy.

O'NEIL JAMES F.—P, Latin, Greek, French, Mechanics, Analytical Geometry.

D, Philosophy, Natural Philosophy.

ROSS ROBERT A.—P, Greek, French, German, Mechanics.

D, Latin, Philosophy, Analytical Geometry, Natural Philosophy.

N. B. The names of students who were absent from the examination, or who failed to pass, are not given in the above list.

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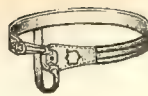
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VOL. IV.

PITTSBURG, PA., APRIL, 1898.

No. 3

The Third Term.

It is now a matter of certainty that in the course of the spring and early summer one of the two streets adjoining the College property will be opened up by the City of Pittsburg. It has not been finally decided whether Cooper or Shingiss street shall be taken, but when this matter is settled, work will begin at once. This will be a very acceptable measure to all connected with the College as it will render the institution and its surroundings more convenient of access from the lower part of the city.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY was duly observed at the College. The students attended Mass in the morning at which the Rev. Father Murphy preached upon the life and virtues of Ireland's Apostle. The afternoon was given free. In the evening a formal celebration was held in the Old City Hall. The great event of the occasion was the lecture on the "Memories of '98," delivered by the Rev. President. A large audience of almost two thousand persons drank in for an hour and fifty minutes the fervid eloquence of the well known Rev. Orator. The greatest enthusiasm marked the celebration of the evening. The programme will be noticed in detail in its place.

A NEW hand ball alley has been erected. The growing numbers of the devotees of this excellent sport rendered this addition desirable. Our Rev. President, always alive to the welfare of the students, at once saw and remedied this growing want.

THE Forty Hours' Devotion was held in the College Chapel during the first week of March. Every class made special visits in a body on each of the three days and in the Chapel, even outside of school hours, there was always a goodly number of the students of the several categories. The ceremony closed with solemn Benediction on the afternoon of the first Friday of the month. The students had in the morning approached the Holy Table in a body.

THE health record for the year continues and the Infirmary is sadly idle. The sick room and the bracing breezes of the Bluff are evidently not on the best of terms, and the latter, supported by the skilled artists of the College cuisine, have gained pre-eminent sway. With the advent of the summer's mildness it is to be hoped that the spirit of health and youthful vigor will continue to abide among us.

THE customary Lenten Exercises were sedulously observed in the College during the past Holy Season. The Devotion of the Way of the Cross was held publicly every Friday evening. During the month of March, Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament was given on each Wednesday evening in honor of St. Joseph. Several of the Rev. Professors, including Rev. Father Murphy, Father McDermott,

Father Lee, and Father Giblin, were engaged in delivering courses of Lenten Sermons in various churches throughout the city and its environs.

ANOTHER step has been taken to diversify the pleasure of recreation hours. This time the Junior Boarders are the exclusively favored ones. A new billiard room and recreation hall has been commodiously fitted up for them, and no senior dare appear within these guarded precincts. The Juniors amply avail themselves of these increased sources of amusement, and their appreciation of the good work is best seen in the wholesome use they make of their advantages.

The last traces of the old campus of '97 and every vestige of the skating pond have been obliterated, and the grounds are now being put into condition for base ball. Everything promises a good season, and certainly the grounds in their present condition are hardly to be equalled in this section of the State. They are unanimously pronounced the best in the city.

THE Easter Recess began on Thursday of Holy Week, all the students on that morning received Holy Communion. Easter Monday, which, according to old traditions, has always been the holiday of the scholastic year at the College, was, as usual, duly observed. Classes were resumed on the following Wednesday.

THE Sunday Evening Concerts are every quarter becoming more interesting and enjoyable. The young musicians have taken with great zest to the compositions of the great masters of the exquisite art, and it is now the question who can furnish the best rendition of the year. The approach of the summer evenings is almost to be lamented as it brings the discontinuance of the concerts and the stillness of "music's golden tongue," which made so many evenings happy during the cold and dreary winter. The Symphony Club, in its short career, has made quite a name for itself.

THE Alumni Association has taken in hands the management, in part, of the athletics of next year. The members of the committee to whom this matter has been confided, have been during the past weeks working energetically, yet at the same time very quietly at measures calculated to bring about a full realization of their sanguine hopes as to putting Pittsburg College in a more prominent position in the athletic world. The fruits of their labor will not be long forthcoming, and it is to be hoped that the exertions of the Association will be rewarded with deserved success.

WITH the exception of a half-day on the Feast of St. Patrick and one other, there were no free days to break the monotony of school life during the past term. However, there was really no desire for them manifested by the students. The return of "summer's ripening breath" will, it is hoped, bring with it also some few days of leisure.

THE Feast of the Annunciation was celebrated with High Mass at which all the students were present. Rev. Father Murphy preached an eloquent sermon. The day was also the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reception of two of the Rev. Professors, Fathers Hehir and Lee into the Order. This latter event was kept very quiet, and it was only late that the fact became known.

ST. JOSEPH'S DAY, which has always been a special feast day in the College, was observed with the usual religious solemnities. As it fell on Saturday, however, but few of the day students were in attendance.

Politics and Our Public Schools,

THE public school system of the United States is one of which the American citizen can, from many points of view, feel proud. It has developed and grown with his country till at length its name has become a synonym for all that is American. In its origin and the end and purpose of its existence it is American first and last. And, inherent as it were in the very constitution of our government, the success or failure with which it is attended will be reflected in the conditions of that government itself and determine to a great degree the future development and progress of its people. Hence it is that the true American citizen, who has the interest and welfare of his country constantly at heart, will stop and consider well how important a question the topic of national education really is. He will, as far as lies in his power, endeavor to counteract any influences soever which may tend to detract from the usefulness of our system of education, and which, by thus weakening the fundamental basis of our government—which our public school system can be fitly termed—come eventually to undermine the very existence of our constitution and government itself.

That our public school system betrays signs of weakness and imperfection, no one will gainsay. But, after all, this discovery adds little to our store of knowledge, since the principle still holds that imperfection is a characteristic mark of human affairs. The fountain and source of these evils, however, can be sought out; their existence probed; and, if possible, a remedy proposed the practice of which may tend to eliminate them and bring our system to the realization of a higher standard of perfection.

When we consider the evil circumstances attending many of our public schools to-day, we see how strikingly the baneful influences of political corruption are made manifest. From the corruption of state affairs in themselves, the corruption of those institutions whose very existence depends upon the state, naturally follows; and hence it is that the presence of political corruption in our government has found its way into the system of our public schools.

An examination of our public school system reveals to us the fact that there exists no common foundation for the schools of the country collectively viewed. The management of the schools is placed by law in the hands of the government officials—not of the country as a whole, however, but in the hands of the government officials of each separate state. Throughout all the states of the republic the same system—with possibly a few slight deviations—is practically adhered to, at least to such a degree that we are all able to attribute political corruption in our public school system, wherever it is found, to the close connection that exists between the management of this system and that of the political government. But our public schools are even more independent of one another than this. Even in the same state we find the successes attained in one city far surpassing those of another, and this arises from the fact that each city, town or borough in the State looks after the education and culture of the children of its own separate community. From each distinct precinct of the municipality the qualified voters elect directors or controllers whose duty it is to attend to all local affairs connected with the management of the schools. In their hands as a body are placed such responsible duties as the election of superintendents and of teachers—in a word it is in these directors that all state power of management is virtually vested.

This arrangement is not without its distinct advantages, for a healthy emulation very often springs up among the school managers of different communities and the spirit of ambition that incites the controllers of one school district to bring the condition of their schools to a higher basis than is found in the neighboring town, is, as a rule, productive of the most beneficial results. Aside from this slight

advantage, however, we see under the present system how extremely easy it is for political corruption to become a reality. When the politics of the state as a whole have fallen into ill-repute, the successive corruption of the separate municipalities is the natural sequence; and when this corruption has entered the narrow confines of a single city the spoliation very often becomes too limited for the vast army of rapacious despoilers, and the management of the schools falls an easy prey to the scheming concoctions of these parasites. The position of director or controller, heretofore coveted merely as a stepping stone to local honors, now becomes the object of party gain. There is, it is true, no direct remuneration for the successful candidate himself, but his election and subsequent voice in the management of our schools is a paramount issue with the party principles which he strives to maintain. It is in the possession of such power as the selection of superintendents and school teachers, and the sanction given to measures of so salutary but extravagant a nature as the one recently enacted in our own state which provided for a state appropriation of five hundred thousands of dollars to supply the schools with free text books, and which at the same time, clandestinely provided that the school trade arising from this measure should be monopolized by a clique of politicians—it is in such fields that the puny school director and on a higher scale the County and State Superintendents become telling quantities in the management of municipal and state politics. These controllers and directors, who, owing to the degradation of machine politics, very often represent a comparatively inferior grade of society, enlist in the local political fights under the standards of their party leaders, and loyalty to party principles is expected in return for their election, and for the good of the organization to which by this time they have become important acquisitions. It is needless to say that this loyalty is obtained. Their “pull” they use in procuring the paying positions in the schools for such and such only as can in return either of themselves or through their connections be beneficial to the political organization which has risen to power and which, conformably to the principle, “To the victor belongs the spoils,” they are bent on using, regardless of all patriotic spirit in furthering their own selfish interests and aims.

The defects found in our public school system to-day, then arise from the connection of that system with state politics. When corrupt parties have risen to power, to assume the reigns of government, the welfare of the schools is greatly endangered, as seen from the way in which the directors and controllers of the system are influenced by partisan affiliation. In the selection of school teachers and the like, competency and merit give way to political interest. The question of appointment hinges not upon intellectual acquirements or abilities, as it properly should, but upon the question of party principles. And thus it is that the politician makes this power the means to an end and builds up his personal political strength at the expense of his fellow man's dearest interest. The community is, of course, the real loser in the end, in so far as her noblest institution is placed in the hands of incompetent persons; and it is intrinsically impossible for any institution, founded on such an essentially defective basis to meet with present prosperity and to carry out successfully the true end of its existence.

The old saying, “*La critique est aisee, l'art est difficile*” is, however, a good maxim for the critic to keep before his mind. It is indeed an easy matter to discover flaws in any system which is founded wholly and entirely upon human agencies, but it is quite another thing to propose means whereby these evils may be remedied. To free our public schools from the effects of political corruption many remedies have been proposed and tried, but nearly all have been found wanting. They have utterly failed to obtain the results desired; and in the mean

time our public schools are found in a deplorable condition in which they seem destined to remain.

In some of our cities the law has been enacted and continually practiced whereby the election of the superintendent is decided by the suffrage of the people at large, the candidates enlisting under the color of some party banner—and on the successful candidate at election the responsible duty of the selection of teachers devolves. Thus we see how the powers of the directors sent from each district of the municipality are greatly restricted and how the question of corruption is apparently solved; while in reality it is but a transfer of power in which the schools are in no way benefited; for it is just as easy in most cases for our political “sharps” to corrupt this newly elected superintendent himself, if he is not already contaminated, as it was previously to corrupt the directors and controllers sent from the separate districts. However, this change has met with great success in many places and so anxious have the people become to preserve the purity of their schools that they have repeatedly shown at election time how easy a matter it is to eliminate the more palpable evils of such a system when the will of the people has been worked up to a high pitch of opposition. In Indianapolis this spirit became so universal that the people elected a conscientious and competent superintendent during several successive terms of office—and that too in opposition to the political tyrants of the city. A peculiar incident, however, connected with the event is that at this very time when the people were anxious to rid their schools of political corruption and keep them pure, they actually elected the candidates of the corrupt party to other offices—thus involving a great contradiction. It goes to show from this example that where the people are determined to rid themselves of mismanagement no power on earth can prevent them from carrying out the object of their desires. While this example shows us that the election of separate superintendents possesses its advantages, it does not always meet with the same results that attended it in the city mentioned—in fact this was but an exception to the general rule.

The next proposition put forward to eliminate the baneful influences of politics from our schools is to separate our public school system entirely from government affairs. This method seems to be the only plausible one left open to pursue in order to do away completely with politics which at present are imbedded in the organization itself. This, however, brings us into a more serious matter for it draws into question the very laws of the government, and from the principle that all change is detrimental, the proposal will meet with great opposition. New laws would naturally succeed the abolition of our old school statutes, and it would be a question whether even at this rate the system would be free from corruption. We know there is such a thing as what is known in political circles as “working around the laws.” We have an interesting example of this in the manner in which it sometimes happens that when politicians are called upon to render an account of the expenses incurred to obtain election to certain office, they place their expenses at an extremely low figure, when it is universally known that they have undergone enormous expense to acquire the object of their political canvass. The law requires that a candidate for some offices cannot expend more than a certain sum, it is true, but it does not prohibit the free and ready outlay of cash on the part of the candidate’s legion of friends, and even the political candidate himself, in no way scrupulous, will often look upon his campaign funds as a mere means of social intercourse. Meanwhile the law has been circumvented or “worked around”—a recent example of which we have in the following incident. After a long and hard fight for Congress in one of the western states in which the respective candidates for office are known to have personally expended large sums for political pur-

poses, the successful candidate lawfully deposed that he expended three dollars and sixty-eight cents, in his late canvass for office. Of course every one looked upon this as a huge joke : but what could be done ?

Thus, then, in the construction of new laws for the purpose of weakening political control, it becomes a debatable question as to whether or not laws could be established which would be sufficiently far-reaching in their effects ; and till such have made their appearance and proved by practice their efficacy, we can scarcely support such a theory in which a complete renovation of our school laws is proposed.

Then, again, we should not be content with releasing the schools alone from the baneful influence of politics, but we should go one step higher and begin a crusade against the corruption that has crept in upon our government itself. It is scarcely possible that success would attend either of the two plausible remedies already mentioned, but with a little extra energy added to the great labor which the advancement of either of these theories would require, we could strike a blow at the very source and foundation of this great domestic evil, and, in the event of success, the purity of our public school system would return with the purity of our politics. It is not the laws and statutes of our schools and of our government that are at fault; it is the class of individuals who have risen up to administer these laws. When Demosthenes was railing against the corrupting influence of the Athenian politicians he had the same political corruption to oppose as we have to deal with to-day. There is scarcely a more striking example of how history repeats itself than the omnipresence of this evil, and we might add that it is little less than impossible to exterminate it completely. In his *De Corona*, Demosthenes gives us the only remedy with which it can be met and conquered and that is by the "activity of great men." "For to all mankind the end of life is death," exclaims Demosthenes. "though one keep one's-self shut up in a closet ; but it becomes brave men to strive always for honor, with good hope before them, and to endure courageously whatever the Deity ordains," and elsewhere "to act rather than speak is the true measure of good citizenship."

It is to this principle that we must turn in our present difficulty if we wish to crown our efforts with success. Truly great and noble men must be enlisted in the crusade against political corruption, and not only enlisted but urged to take an active part in the struggle. Their activity must be manifested at all times and places, and they must not be content with occasional and temporary advantages. From movements of this nature it often happens that new political parties spring up fighting in a righteous cause, and, meeting with success in the beginning of their existence, succeed in raising our constitutional government from its political degradation. But alas ! no sooner have the founders of this new movement passed away than their successors—as is so often the case in other human affairs—relapse into the former vices that tainted our politics and the state of our government is once more thrown into a deplorable condition. The party which had its origin on the basis of such patriotic principles eventually becomes ripe to corruption ; and in time gives way to the inroads of another partisan movement, and thus "*corruptio unius est generatio alterius*"—the corruption of one party gives rise to the appearance of another.

Hence it becomes evident how expedient it is for great men not only to become active in the cause of national patriotism but to remain so at all times. Activity is the secret of the success of those who have placed themselves at the head of our municipalities, and the strong positions they hold must be assailed in turn with the powerful weapon of activity.

Till Providence has blest the country with a class of great and patriotic men

whose watchword will be "activity," we can scarcely expect to shake off the terrible curse of political corruption, which has assailed our government on all sides, and to re-establish a spirit of patriotism and honor in that government and in the management of its national system of education.

M. A. McGarry,

98



The Psychology of Aristotle.

THE pursuit and development of philosophical knowledge will ever remain one of the imperishable glories of Greek civilization, as well as one of the greatest achievements of human genius. Pagan philosophy attained its perfection in the age of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle.

Socrates, as Aristotle says in his *Metaphysics*, laid the enduring foundation of philosophical knowledge in his doctrine of universals. It was he who first accustomed men to the embodiment of general conceptions in definitions obtained through induction and analogy. Embracing Socrates' theory of universals, Plato differed fundamentally from Aristotle in the use which he made of them. Plato sought to make the universal the medium through which to gain the knowledge of individual objects. This method of procedure imparted to his whole system of philosophy an air of the deepest abstraction from which the more practical mind of Aristotle instinctively held aloof. Guided by his love of the concrete and useful Aristotle sought to correct the false notions which Plato had unwittingly instilled into men's mind and to show that there does not really exist the impassable gulf between the world of sense and that of thought, which Plato's doctrine would imply.

Instead of striving to read the individual through the universal as Plato had done, Aristotle, on the contrary, made the particular the means of attaining to the knowledge of the universal. It is this less abstract and more satisfactory and practical principle that upholds and gives its value to Aristotle's philosophy. With him the universal is not something outside, and separated from particular sensible objects; it is, rather, within such an individual thing and is to be predicated of it, as we find expressed in both the *Metaphysical* and *Peri Psuches*.

The syllogism, in the *Analytica* or *Logic*, is the first practical exemplification of this principle. So all through the *Peri Psuches* we find the same underlying theory guiding his conception of the soul and its faculties.

Aristotle arrives at his definition of the soul through the process mapped out in his physics, according to St. Thomas' statement, namely a *communibus ad minus communia*. Every living body, he says, is a substance, one moreover necessarily composite in its nature. As a living body it exists as an independent subject, wherefore the soul being the form of a physical organic body must be a substance. But substance again is *actus* or a perfection. The soul then is the *actus* or perfect realization of a physical body. However, *actus* is, in itself, two-fold, and this distinction Aristotle explains as corresponding to that which exists between the knowledge which a person merely possesses and that of which he makes use. Since the soul exists the same whether the body is asleep or awake we have its existence well illustrated by the knowledge which a person possesses without making any application of it. But, on the other hand, in the case of the applied knowledge we find instanced the difference obtaining when the body is in the state of wakefulness. It is in the former sense that the term *actus* is employed. It is what St. Thomas, in his commentary on Aristotle's *Peri Psuches* calls *actus primus*. This

realization, therefore, is only implicit, and, as St. Thomas observes, Aristotle makes this distinction for the purpose of preventing any confusion between *actus* thus styled *primus* and *actus* in its ordinary signification of operation.

The soul then is the principle of life in a body already living or in one capable of attaining to life. It is the form of the body. In it physical conditions gain their true meaning for it is what Aristotle calls the *ousia*, the truth of the body. Being thus the perfect realization of the body it is the latter's inseparable concomitant and in discussing it, due regard must always be had for its corporeal environment. Hence Plato erre in attempting to treat the soul independently of its bodily adjunct and consequently, as St. Thomas says, 'he is not sufficiently thorough and explicit in his doctrine.' The soul and body are one, just as the wax and the figure made of it are one. This is Aristotle's own comparison, and hence he insists that the unity—the necessary essential union between the soul and body be kept prominently in view. This relation between soul and body is one of the chief points in Aristotle's psychology, for it is from it that all the other questions of psychology take their color and importance. The soul and body form essentially a single, complete, substantial whole, and yet each is not without its own specific import. Each is the object of the other's action and a natural dependence obtains between them.

There is a very decided influence exerted by the soul upon the body because whatever being the body possesses, as well as whatever action it is capable of, is due directly and essentially to the soul. On the other hand the soul is not wholly free from a reciprocal action on the part of the body: Though animated by and dependent upon the soul for its existence and action, the body's influence upon the soul, though not so physical, as it were, and direct is, however, important. It furnishes its own vivifying principle with its proper complement, providing the soul with the distinct sphere and instruments necessary for the full performance of its natural operations.

The action of the soul is seen through its various faculties or "parts." Hence Aristotle concludes that the body must possess organs or instruments corresponding to the nature of the soul's faculties. In St. Thomas' words: "*Diversitas autem organorum necessaria est in corpore suscipiente vitam propter diversas operationes animae.*" This diversity of physical organs will differ according to the nature of soul which resides in specific bodies. Here then centres the explanation of the various grades of biological development which we observe around us, namely, vegetative, sensitive and intellectual.

In its less perfect form, as it exists in plants, which is the lowest stage of vital activity, the soul has but one chief faculty—nutrition. This single one, however, is more comprehensive and far-reaching than we would at first imagine. Its function is three-fold and may be explained by the very exigencies of life itself as both Aristotle and St. Thomas have done.

The first operation necessary for a living being is that by which it comes into existence. Hence even in the inferior state of the plant not only do we find real life, but there is also the power of communicating it to other members of the species. This power is what is termed generation. Allied to this generative capacity we observe in the plant another necessarily incumbent function of preserving the existence thus acquired, and also the additional requisite of acquiring its full complementary scope of existence and action. The former function is styled nutrition, in its more specific sense; the latter, augmentation. This triple action of the vegetative soul is expressed in the one term nutrition, because it is this function that underlies all the workings of the vegetative creature since it preserves not only the being acquired through generation, but also that accruing to the plant

through augmentation, and thus it renders possible the operation of the generative faculty. Such then is the action of the vegetative soul as observed in the life and operations of the plant.

Observation, however, shows at once there are grades of life and vital activity that cannot be accounted for by a soul limited to such faculties and operations. Yet even in these higher stages we cannot fail to notice functions and processes exactly similar to those obtaining in the vegetable kingdom. We behold the same growth, the same development, the same nutrition, and almost the same generic reproduction. In a word, this is the fundamental, common ground of the higher and nobler grades of life, and the soul, whether in the sensitive form, or in its highest and most perfect stage—the intellectual—is still, even though but virtually the operator of all these vegetative functions. It is the presence of faculties altogether wanting in the soul of the plant that we find to be the distinguishing characteristic of each of these superior plains, and which points to a species or genus of life clearly defined by the operations of faculties generically distinct from one another. Hence between the vegetable kingdom and that which observation shows us to be next above it, namely, the domain of animal life, there is a distinct line of demarcation. This superior species, therefore, we term sensitive from the fact that the soul in this stage possesses, in addition to functions purely vegetative, others which are called sensitive. Its characteristic faculty is sense-perception which is defined as the power of receiving the forms of external objects independent of the material which constitutes these objects in the same way as a piece of wax will receive the impression of a seal apart from the metal communicating this impression.

Yet even this comparison may be misleading, because the sense, unlike the wax, does not remain passive. It is more than a mere receptive capacity. The soul, immediately upon the reception of such an impression, becomes active and begins to distinguish the qualities of the divers external bodies.

In defining sense as the capacity of receiving forms of bodies independent of their material composition, Aristotle employs a phraseology equally applicable to the highest operations of the rational soul. This expression he subsequently specifies by the additional idea of acquiring these forms through the immediate agency of bodily organs. Hence sensation or sense-perception becomes, as he says, a movement of the soul through the medium of the body.

The nature and number of these corporeal organs, through which the soul procures the forms of eternal things, are determined by the generic diversity of outward objects and it is the co-ordination of these organs to the various genera of surrounding bodies that constitutes the faculties called external senses; which are, according to Aristotle, five in number. They are termed external senses from the fact that the organs are fixed as it were on the surface of the body and are directly concerned with outward phenomena.

Of these external senses touch is the most elementary. It is diffused all through the body and is characteristic of every living thing. It admits of various degrees: the gradations of sensitive life, according to St. Thomas, are discerned through the more or less perfect state of this faculty. It is thus the fundamental faculty of sensation, lowest in the plant, highest and most delicate in man.

While touch is thus the least elevated of the sensitive faculties, sight is, on the other hand, the loftiest and most ennobling. It is the faculty approaching nearest to the intellect. Even in the animal it implies most cognition. It is the most prolific channel of communication to the imagination and thence to the memory and the mind.

Of the remaining outward senses, hearing comes next in order of dignity,

being in some respects the most instructive of the senses and also the most delicate.

In their operations the senses act only indirectly, through some intermediate channel of communication between themselves and the object. Even touch, which would seem to imply actual contact, according to Aristotle's opinion, very probably involves also some such medium.

Of the objects that surround us some address themselves to one specific faculty, some to the complexity of the senses.

The former, such as color, which affects only the eye; or sound, which is naturally directed to the ear, are styled by Aristotle, "special" objects of sense. The latter, which, like figure or motion, are perceived by a combination of senses, are "common" objects. Besides these classes, Aristotle distinguishes another kind which he calls accidental or "inferential," from the fact that what applies to the sense is merely an accidental quality of the object, and it is from this that we infer the nature of the substance underlying the sensible part, as, for instance, when through the sensation of white we come to know the person or thing that is white.

In consequence of these external senses, Aristotle avows the possession by the sensitive soul of other faculties which are internal. Since the action and reliability of each of the outward senses is restricted to its own specific object, it follows that there must be some faculty by which the animal feels that he is exercising these outward senses as well as to distinguish between the sensations resulting from the operation of any of these faculties. The faculty upon which the performance of this task devolves is called by Aristotle the common or central sense. It is the one which collects and classifies, as it were, the diverse sensations of the external organs and thus imparts a necessary co-ordination and unity to sensitive action. It is, in the sensitive domain, what the heart is in the vegetative realm. The one is the centre of sensitive, the other of organic life. While the external senses are concerned with, and are to be relied upon only in connection with their respective specific objects, the final judgment upon these sensible objects and upon the very action of the outer senses is reserved to the common or internal sense. Nor in speaking thus does Aristotle imply any intellectual operation as the phraseology might seem to indicate. This operation is purely a sensitive one, for Aristotle immediately adds that since we observe not only white to be different from black, or sweet from sour, but also white from sweet, and since when we distinguish one sensible thing from another we feel that they are really different, it is necessary that this be done through the sense, because the perception of sensible things, in as much as they are really sensible, belongs to the faculty of sense.

The second internal sensitive faculty is Imagination. This Aristotle defines as a certain movement of the soul produced by an actual sensation. That it is a purely sensitive faculty is seen from the fact of its being inherent only in those living creatures which are possessed of outward senses, and in its operations it is limited to what it has received through the senses; consequently the material of its operations is procured solely from outward sensible objects.

While each of the outer senses, as long as it is employed in its proper sphere, is rarely found to err in its apprehension, yet the imagination is often found to be false, for in itself it is liable to any mistake originating even accidentally in the senses. Hence, since it may be false even when its operation is immediately consequent upon any sensation so, as St. Thomas observes, it is even more exposed to error when its action is performed in the absence of any contemporaneous sensible perception as when, with the original sensible object no longer present to the gaze of the outward faculties, it is employed in the reproduction of images previously received.

Imagination is an important faculty in sensitive life. It is often the sole

guide of the animal's action and its influence in man, especially through the effects of passion, sickness and frequently in dreams, is surprisingly great.

The Imagination is the basis of another important sensitive faculty, the Memory, and it also provides the material upon which the Intellect is to work: Memory is defined by Aristotle in his *Peri Mnemes* as a permanent possession or preservation of an image which is the representative of some object hitherto apprehended by the outer senses. This image it has secured from the imagination. The materials pertaining to the work of memory are necessarily things of the past. The actions of the soul upon these things still belonging to the future or even immediately present determine another genus of faculties altogether different from any that have yet come under our notice. If the soul, under such circumstances, experiences a tendency towards objects which are but purely sensible bodies, then we see in such vital operation instances of what is called the sensitive appetite. If such tendency be effective and local in its nature, we have the operation of what is styled the locomotive faculty. There is also a similar action on the part of the intellect except that, in this instance, the objects of the operation are essentially internal, immaterial and universal in their nature. This intellectual faculty is called the Will. Such then is Aristotle's idea of the sensitive soul and its faculties and operations.

Mounting a stage higher we enter the domain of rational life distinguished by the intellectual soul. Intellect, Aristotle defines, as that faculty by which man thinks and reasons. It differs from sense and is superior to it in that it is not like sense confined in its action to special organs or to individual sensible bodies. It has its own specific operation and in their accomplishment the soul acts wholly independent of the body. It is therefore, in a manner, altogether untrammelled in its action, being free from the incumbrances either of outward organs or sensible phenomena. It does not like sense content itself with merely exterior qualities; it peers through these into the nature and essence of an object, for this alone can satisfy it. And while sense is constrained to be content with the physical, material aspect of surrounding phenomena, the intellect or reason may soar aloft into the regions of the deepest abstraction and revel at will in the purely ideal.

Reason, says Aristotle, is the source of the first principles of knowledge, but though thus the originator of general ideas it is still dependent upon sense for the material out of which it is skillfully to produce the most noble and perfecting work of man—the idea. Sense is the underlying principle of intellectual operations, in as much as the idea itself is but the result of the interpretation and classification of what is gathered in from the world around by the senses and submitted to the action of the mind.

In the intellect Aristotle distinguished two divisions upon one of which devolves the task of dealing with the product of sensation in the manner above alluded to. This part Aristotle calls the active intellectual faculty—*intellectus agens*. Its purpose, as he himself says, is to furnish objects of thought, rendering sensible phenomena intelligible to the mind and thereby opening up a medium of communication between the mind, or the second part, *intellectus passivus* and outward material aspects, just as the sun enables the eye to detect its natural object color, by shedding upon the created universe that light without which color would remain imperceptible and the eye would thus be destitute of its proper object.

The purpose of the work performed by the *intellectus agens* is to put all the acquired material in a state ready for the operation of the second part of the intellect—the passive portion—into which it is passed by the active faculty. The function of the passive division is the formation or creation of the idea. Like the eye it retains what belongs specifically to itself and employs this in its productions. It is strictly the domain of thought and the *intellectus agens* is, so to speak, the

link connecting it with world of sense and matter. It is the highest part of the intellect and, as Aristotle says, it is inseparable from the body and destined ultimately to survive the body, since both in its essence and in its specific operation it is independent of corporeal admixture and aid. It has, moreover, another inherent scope of action different from that in which it is now employed, whence it is that it shall continue in existence even after the body perishes.

It is in the possession of intellectual faculties, of Reason, that the dignity of man centres. Even faculties purely sensitive, and which as such belong of right to the animal, are found in man in a more elevated and perfect state, because with the animal the great operating motive is only imagination or instinct, while in man, even for the actions of sense, especially the internal ones, there is always found some intermingling of reason which reaches down as it were, and endeavors to raise these faculties nearer to her own lofty position. Imagination and Memory in man exhibit a marked influence of reason upon their operations. With the brute, the Imagination, in the reproduction of any images whatsoever, is essentially limited to the exact form which was originally presented to it. It is unable to make the least alteration. In man, however, this faculty, operating under the guidance of the mind, can, besides retaining these primitive impressions, which is the function of the strictly sensitive Imagination, also alter them into any fashion, rehabilitate them, and thus it manifests a certain creative power altogether beyond the reach of the animal faculty.

The Memory also enjoys a nobler and more elevated sphere of action in man than is possible for the solely sensitive form. In the latter Memory shares in all the deficiencies and disadvantages of the sensitive Imagination which is its basis. But in man Reason envelopes and overshadows Memory and in a manner transforms it. Thus influenced, the Memory implies not only the power of reproducing images acquired in the past, but also a positive search, and, as it were, a rational investigation in order to bring back something which the sensitive Memory alone has not clearly and fully retained.

Hence even in regard to faculties purely sensitive, Reason makes man superior to the brute. It is this high and excellent faculty which is the constituent principle of rational life. So impressed was Aristotle with the nature and working of the mind, that he unhesitatingly affirms, in the second book of his *Peri Psyches*, that Reason is a gift coming to us from without, and such as can be given only by God himself. This was Aristotle's idea of the origin of the human soul. How strikingly admirable, and how strongly contrasting with the grovelling sensualistic and materialistic doctrines inculcated by so many philosophical systems of a later day, to find one living amidst all the blindness, at least spiritual, and corruption of a pagan age, thus, guided solely by his own reason, formulating such truthful conceptions of the human soul. It need not surprise us, therefore, when we hear him assert that the intellectual soul is essentially something *athanaton* and *aidion*—immortal and eternal, and this, as St. Thomas observes in his commentary in the sense *non quod semper fuerit sed quod semper erit*.

Such then was Aristotle's notion of the soul, its origin, its nature and operations, its destiny. Summed up in a few words, his idea of the human soul is that it is a substance, divine (*theion*) in its origin, and though itself specifically incomplete, with the body it forms one perfect complete substantial being, of which it is the principle or source of life and action—in a word the substantial form. It is incorruptible and since even in this life it can perform its specific functions independent of bodily aid, it is therefore capable of existing alone and will do so after the death of the body. Such were the dictates of simple reason—an investigation and knowledge which justly make Aristotle the founder of the true philosophical theory of the soul.

It was he who first established a satisfactory ground work for a science dealing with problems resting upon a psychological basis. To him we undoubtedly owe the first clear conception of the science which deals essentially with the phenomena pertaining to what we call, generically, mind or the soul and its powers and faculties and their operations, especially in the higher realms—intellectual action. We cannot but admire the greatness of Aristotle's genius which enabled him alone of all the philosophers of antiquity to deal with isolated phases of life and mind and all the while keep clearly before him their connection with accompanying phenomena. His conception of the relations obtaining between soul and body, his discovery of a common or internal central sense, and his analysis of the two-fold nature of intellectual action were the gateway to the proper solution of all the difficulties besetting his predecessors in this field of research, and, alone of all Greek philosophers, Aristotle has left behind him the way of dealing with the multiform important problems which we describe as psychological. It was only after long centuries that his system gained its due position when the genius of St. Thomas prompted him to become its successful renovator.

E. J. McCarthy,

'98



Garlands for Heroes.

Gather sweet blossoms, the rarest and best,
To strew o'er the graves where our warrior's rest ;
Let sweet mignonettes and violets blue,
E'er deck the loved tombs of heroes most true.
'Neath spotless fair lilies and under the rose
Beloved of our Nation, O may you repose !

Hallowed to-day is the ground that we tread,
Bedewed with the blood of our glorified dead.
In sad days of yore, each hero's heart thrilled,
And love of our flag each noble soul filled ;
While oft as they stood 'neath dread leaden rain,
Must angels have wept at such patriots slain.

Where the stately palmetto doth droop o'er the sea,
Where sings the proud robin far over the lea,
Slumber these heroes unmindful of strife,
Enwrapt in the joys of a happier life.
Bear to them flowers from East and from West,
Glistening with dew e'er by sunbeam caressed.

— Break for our loved ones, the sweet scented pine,
Round it a wreath of sweet tulips entwine,
Place them near fragrant shrubs untouched by years,
Decked o'er with chaplets bedewed with our tears.
Undying its fame, e'er faithful to trust
Beloved is the sword though its wearer is dust.

Dark story's oft softened by touches of love,
Strains of sweet music float down from above,
Silence of wilderness, King of the night
Hie to their dark caves at the sun's golden light.
Tender and gently the flowers of May,
Are strewn o'er the Blue by the hand of the Grey.

Beneath the loved flag of the truest and brave,
They garland our heroes in stillness of grave ;

Cherish their memory, they died for the free
 Down the dark valley and oft o'er the sea ;
 Some where the ocean is lashed into foam,
 Some on the bosoms of loved ones at home.

Noblest of heroes they died in their prime,
 Sacred their memory and dear for all time ;
 Cover with blossoms their burial sod,
 Guarded and loved by angels of God,
 Heavenly Father look down from above,
 Bless the fair tokens of truest hearts' love.

Purify each of the dew covered flowers,
 Tenderly falling on brothers of ours ;
 Bless them and keep them who slumber in blue,
 To God and his flag each hero was true ;
 Our rev'rence and love till ages are sped
 Rest in the graves of our nation's loved dead.

J. L. Brady.

99



The Concordat.

THE student engaged in the study of Church History, especially that of its modern epochs, finds frequent mention made of certain agreements between the popes and secular sovereigns relative to the exercise of their respective authority. Agreements or treaties of this kind were called *concordats*, from the Latin word *concordare*, to agree. On the part of the Pope they generally consisted in his allowing certain privileges to the secular authorities in the selection of Bishops and in the distribution of any church property which fell under the royal protection through demise of a Bishop, or from other causes. In return for such concessions the princes to whom they were granted, pledged themselves to become the protectors of religion in their dominions, and by their own good example to encourage their subjects to lead virtuous and Christian lives.

But when we study the motives which first gave rise to these *concordats*, we cannot fail to see that they were bad in their essence, and consequently a source of annoyance to the church, since they tended to hamper it in the exercise of its duties and even to encroach on its authority. In the earlier ages of Christianity the church invested such men as Charlemagne with great privileges because it was considered the best means that could be adopted to secure whole nations like Germany, France and Italy to the Catholic Faith. For, in those days, like at present, one great man could do an exceedingly great amount of good or cause an unlimited degree of evil. But, after enjoying these concessions coming from the throne of St. Peter for centuries, some of the royal families of Europe, instigated by the desire of dictating to the church as well as to their own subjects, and urged on by cupidity for the temporal advantages to be derived from the vast possessions which the church enjoyed through the generosity of former generations, began to seek means for seizing these emoluments and for framing obnoxious laws to restrict the authority and dignity of the bishops and pastors.

To obviate such difficulties, and at the same time keep up friendly relations with these sovereigns, for the benefit of the millions of subjects who would be the real sufferers if their King or their Emperor were repulsed by the Papal See, the head of the church endeavored to smooth over or avert any open hostility by making certain concessions to the king which did not immediately touch on faith

or morals, nor directly encroach on the authority of the church.

Thus we see that it was the infidelity of the secular powers that after they had acquired extraordinary grants from the Popes, turned these very concessions against their benefactors. Besides this, the Popes had always been the great arbiters in all struggles between the different nations in general and between the kings and their subjects in particular. If the Pope did not sanction the appointment of a new king, the chances were that the authority of such a prince would be of little practical value, and yet we see examples where such kings, instead of showing gratitude to the Pope for his mediation in their behalf, oppressed the church and robbed it of its possessions.

The *Concordat*, which has obtained the greatest celebrity in History, is the one which the Emperor Napoleon, then First Consul, drew up with the sanction of Pope Pius VII in 1801, and which is still in force in France. In the dark stormy days of the revolution the church in France underwent a series of persecutions which almost rivaled the sufferings inflicted on the early Christians by the Roman Emperors and which have filled our martyrology with some of the most illustrious names that grace the pages of history. After the celebrated victory of Marengo, and the subsequent triumph of the French arms at Hohenlinden, which seated Napoleon on the French throne, his prophetic eye saw at once that the best way to bind the people to his interests would be to establish a uniform religion. The great fidelity of the Russians to Alexander during Napoleon's Moscow Campaign, taught him this in a still higher degree some years afterwards. Besides this, Napoleon knew that the only religion likely to be tolerated by the French was the Roman Catholic. The fruitless efforts of the Huguenots had taught him that the French as a people, could never be induced to adopt Protestantism in any form. It is an old saying that a Frenchman is either an Infidel or a Roman Catholic. He sees no middle term, for the moment he acknowledges the Divine Creator, immediately he looks for Him in the church of his fathers. Napoleon stated in the introduction to the *Concordat* that the *vast majority* of the French people were Catholics, and consequently it was obvious that the prevailing religion was the only one to be supported by the government. He was, moreover, not insensible to the advantages to be derived from his friendship with the Holy See.

But here arose a difficulty in the mind of the First Consul. The French church had been set aside for nearly fifteen years. All the property hitherto held by the monks and nuns of the various religious orders had been confiscated since the opening of the revolution. Even Napoleon's own partisans were enjoying some of the vast spoils of this unjust confiscation, and as he was not yet very long in power, he knew that to cause them to abandon such a prize would probably ruin both his own aspirations as well as render abortive all steps for the re-establishment of the church in France.

Besides this, we know that Napoleon was essentially a proud man, and he could not suffer himself to allow the Pope to have all the honor in re-establishing the old religion. He seems to have been anxious to conciliate those of his followers who were not so impressed with the necessity of re-establishing the Catholic Faith.

But above all these considerations, Napoleon was anxious to treat with the Holy See on the same footing on which the kings of France had been accustomed to deal with church matters. He was jealous of the titles which some kings had enjoyed, such as "*defensor fidei*," and the like. So he wished to have himself styled the protector of the Catholic Religion in his dominions, and for this purpose it was necessary to establish a code of regulations for the church on a scale with his civil code which has added great lustre to his name.

In conjunction therefore with the Pope's representative, he formed the articles

of this famous document which show at once the depths of his knowledge as well as the selfishness of his disposition. The clauses that show his passion for authority and his desire to rule the Church as well as the State, are those which require the newly appointed bishops to take the oath of allegiance from himself in person and the extraordinary sacrifice he demands of some of the old bishops of giving up their see entirely, should such a measure seem expedient to the government.

It may be well to give a summary of the articles of this famous *Concordat*, so that a clearer notion of the subject may be attained. It may be stated thus:—the Catholic church is allowed the full exercise of its functions in France, and outside of the regular police regulations necessary for the public tranquility, is altogether free from secular reservation. New dioceses are to be drawn up by the papal authorities, with the co-operation of the minister of worship. The Pope looks for every sacrifice on the part of the old bishops, in the interests of the church even the resignation of their sees if considered necessary. The government will nominate the new bishops, and the Pope shall invest them in accordance with the usual custom. They shall take the oath of allegiance from the Emperor personally, while priests shall take it from the officials appointed. Such *cure's* only are to be invested with parochial authority who are not hostile to the government. All alienated church property shall remain in the possession of its present owners. The government shall make a proper allowance for the bishops and clergy. The Pope grants to the Emperor all the rights and prerogatives that were enjoyed by the old government.

Besides this code of regulations which was ratified by the Pope, Napoleon added the *Organic Laws* which placed certain restrictions on the publication of papal briefs and mandates, the holding of synods, and obliging priests to give the formal blessing to such marriages only as had previously taken place before a legal magistrate. These laws did not receive the papal sanction. They seem to have been attached to the *Concordat* in order to appease those who did not favor the measure.

There have been frequent attempts made to change the *Concordat*, but it is still almost in its original garb. At present we hear people say that its abolition would benefit France, but when we take into consideration the present religious standing of the French government which is almost entirely infidel, we must admit, though with reluctance, that notwithstanding the fact that the *Concordat* is so hampering on the church, still it has done a great amount of good, for by its entrance into France the church was again reinstated in a country where religion was almost entirely abandoned and where all that is sacred in Christian eyes was held in derision. However, when we favor the *Concordat*, it is only to put into practice the wise maxim of the *Imitation*, which says that “of two evils the less is always to be chosen.” Though in many respects it would be preferable to have the *Concordat* abolished, still the moment this would take place the Infidel party in France would obtain the supreme direction of religious as they now have of civil affairs. This would lead to an eruption on the part of the Catholics, and, perhaps, another revolution would be the result. Our Holy Father has shown his wonted sagacity by not encouraging the abolition. But at the same time he does not act against his conscience when the moment for decision presents itself. We had an example of this a few years ago when he refused to ratify the nomination of three candidates for the Episcopal dignity who were presented by the government. This he did simply because he did not think them fit subjects for that responsible office.

One great disadvantage in the present system is the regulations for the salaries of the bishops and clergy. This part of the *Concordat* was originally framed to

appease the people who demanded the return of the confiscated church property. For they rightly claimed that this property had been donated to the church, not by any government or king but by the people themselves. Napoleon averted their clamors by granting a salary to the clergy which was supposed to compensate them for their property. But at present that salary is not worth the name. The average parish priest in France gets no more than two hundred dollars a year. Thus we see how shallow is such a retribution.

Not a small portion of the French people would prefer to see the clergy entirely dependent on the faithful for their subsistence, because then they would be free from many of the petty annoyances which this paltry pittance brings with it. Besides this, the priests in France are not at all respected by the government as they are in other countries. They are looked upon by many as mere civil officials who are sworn to protect the government and do its bidding in all circumstances. While such a state of affairs continues it seems evident that the French clergy are hindered from doing a vast amount of good, which were they differently situated, they might be able to accomplish. It is the inherent love of the faith alone that has enabled France to remain a Catholic country notwithstanding all the political eruptions that have taken place during the present century. It is on this account that with all the restrictions placed on her clergy by the *Concordat* and the vigor which the French government exercises in compelling young ecclesiastics to serve in the army, she is able to maintain her far famed reputation for devotedness, by sending abroad every year thousands of zealous missionaries to evangelize heathen and idolatrous countries, and at the same time boast of a native clergy numbering one hundred thousand men.

Robt. A. Ross,

38.



Mary Queen of Scots.

THERE can scarcely be found a story in history more interesting and at the same time more mournful than that of Mary Queen of Scots. She was the daughter of James V, of Scotland, who died three days after the birth of the princess, leaving her the sole heir to a kingdom much disturbed by the Protestant Reformation which had already taken possession of England. Thus around the cradle of the infant princess began the struggles and strifes which embittered her after life.

At the birth of Mary Queen of Scots, the throne of England was occupied by Henry VIII, the apostate king. Henry thought he saw in the young princess an opportunity to bring about, what had ever been desired by English sovereigns, a union between England and Scotland which in reality meant the subjection of the latter. Accordingly, Henry offered his son, the Prince of Wales, in marriage to the young princess. The suit of the Prince of Wales was favored by the Earl of Arran, then regent of Scotland, but it was opposed vigorously by the former minister of James V. Henry, angered at this opposition to his scheme, invaded Scotland and Arran was obliged to offer the hand of the princess, in exchange for assistance against Henry, to the Dauphin of France. Thus at the early age of five years Mary was betrothed. She was conveyed to France in 1548 and ten years later the betrothal was confirmed by marriage. One year later the Dauphin succeeded to the throne of France. Mary remained in France until after her husband's death, which occurred in the year 1560. She then retired from the French

court which now came under the influence of one who had ever been and continued to be her implacable enemy—Catherine de Medici. The year after her husband's death she resolved to return to Scotland. She was refused a safe conduct by Elizabeth who had succeeded to the throne of England, and who by this untoward act discovered the beginning of a long enmity which Mary's death alone was to terminate. However, Mary set out for Scotland, and, in order to defeat the schemes of her enemies, she arrived at home a week before the time at which her coming was expected. She found her kingdom divided in religious strife, and the ancient faith of her ancestors cruelly oppressed. This strife was fanned by John Knox, an apostate priest, who hated the church he had abandoned with a hatred known only to apostasy, and more materially aided by the gold of Elizabeth who so degraded the queenly dignity as to engage in a clandestine intrigue with the subjects of a sister queen. Knox was against Mary because she assisted daily at Mass, and because she fearlessly and vigorously upheld the true faith at all times. Like all so-called reformers he would have liberty of worship for himself and his followers, but for others—especially for Catholics—no such thing was even to be hinted at. Most of the Scotch nobles, who claimed any religion, were enrolled among the followers of Knox. Thus Mary, even among her own, found herself a stranger in religion, in feeling, in policy, and almost in language. Her kingdom was Protestant in every sentiment; she was presumptive heir to the throne of Protestant England, and would it not have seemed natural that she become Protestant also under these circumstances? But the fact that, notwithstanding the insults and injuries she was compelled to undergo, she preserved to the end the true faith, the faith she had received from her father is one of the strongest proofs of the nobility and the absolute truthfulness of her character and conduct; it is a proof that she valued the heritage of the faith of Christ beyond all worldly honors.

Mary soon found that it would at this time be most expedient as well as necessary to settle the question of her marriage. She chose for her husband Lord Darnley, who, on his mother's side, was descended from Henry VIII of England, and who was a cousin of Mary through his father. Thus Mary strengthened her title to the throne of England and permanently secured it for her heirs.

Mary's husband, Darnley, was a weak-minded and foolish young man, and was incapable of discriminating between friend and foe, and, in consequence, he was used by all as a mere tool.

The Scotch nobles also thought to use their young and unprotected queen for their own interests, but they found her courageous enough to withstand their despicable endeavors. Upon this, they resolved to get rid of her, and the only way to do so was to destroy her. She was accused of infidelity to her husband, and Rizzio, her secretary, was named accomplice. Darnley was a party to this foul and false accusation, and Rizzio was, with his assistance, cruelly murdered in the very presence of the Queen. Soon after the perpetration of this crime Darnley had his wife placed in prison, but soon perceiving the real nature of his position and the malice of his associates, he subsequently effected the Queen's deliverance from her unhappy abode.

Mary had another great enemy and one who, perhaps, was to her the cause of more poignant grief than were all the rest of her foes. This was Murray, her half brother, who was himself an aspirant to the throne and was continually plotting and heading insurrections against the Queen. Another enemy was the Earl of Bothwell, who, after being implicated in the murder of Darnley, imprisoned Mary and compelled her to marry him. Mary's connection with Bothwell was the source of dire calamities; it was decisive of her fate. In this delicate matter her conduct, which at most is to be styled as indiscreet, was evilly interpreted and its effects upon the minds of her already estranged subjects were

greatly increased through the malicious coloring and exaggeration in which the foremost among her enemies painted it. As a consequence of the feelings which it aroused Mary soon found herself in the hands of the most crafty and deceitful of all her enemies,—the insidious Elizabeth. The very moment Mary set foot in England, whither she fled for refuge, her doom was sealed. She was placed in prison immediately. Scarcely a plot had ever been raised against Mary's crown in which Elizabeth was not implicated, and Mary's religion was the chief reason for her hatred. Elizabeth feared that if Mary succeeded her on the throne, England would be restored to the Catholic faith.

The English queen tried by all means to dispose of Mary. She was removed from prison to prison, and changed from keeper to keeper. All open communication with her friends was cut off and she was completely shut out from the world. More than once Elizabeth negotiated with the Scotch rebels for Mary's death. To bring Mary within the power of those who sought her life, connection with even a single plot against Elizabeth would have sufficed. In prison Mary's keepers were by Elizabeth's orders the most cruel that could be found. For seventeen years she waited patiently, trusting honestly in the hypocritical promises of release held out by Elizabeth, and now she determined to effect her escape.

About this time a conspiracy, known as the "Babington conspiracy," from the name of its leader, was formed. Its scheme was to invade England, free the Queen of Scots, and assassinate Elizabeth. Here was just what was wanted; if Mary's sanction of this scheme could be gained this would be ample ground for her speedy execution. Accordingly, Walsingham, Elizabeth's confidant, allowed news of the conspiracy to reach Mary. Letters were carried between Mary and the conspirators, each passing, unknown to the imprisoned queen, through Walsingham's hands, who read them and noted what he thought he might be able to employ against Mary. In this way a letter from Mary to Babington was wrongly interpreted as an approval of the latter's design against Elizabeth's life. The letter in which this sentiment was said to have been expressed was, however, never afterwards brought to light. It was manifestly a diabolical invention. Mary, however, was tried at Fotheringay. She was allowed no counsel but her own strong defense was quite sufficient to justify her cause. Nevertheless she was sentenced to death on the 25th of October, 1586.

Lingard gives as his opinion that the charge against Mary, which led to her death, does not carry with it any great appearance of improbability. He says that it is very possible that a woman who had suffered an unjust imprisonment of twenty years and was daily harassed with the fear of assassination might conceive it lawful to preserve her own life and recover her liberty by the death of her oppressor. However, it was not the part of the judge's to inquire into what she might have thought, but to discover whether she actually gave her consent and approbation to the scheme of murder submitted to her in the name of Babington. This they could not do except by means of false letters. All the communications between the Queen of Scots and Babington were in cipher to which Walsingham's secretary claimed to have a key. The letter by which Mary was convicted is said to have remained in Walsingham's possession during ten days. Whether it left his hands in the same state in which he received it we cannot say. But the original of that letter, as noted above, was never produced. When, during her trial at Fotheringay, she asked to see her letter only a deciphered one was shown her. The minute of this letter written by Mary, and also the English and French developments of it were also suppressed. During the imprisonment of Babington and Nan, one of the chief associates, the two were compelled to sign fictitious copies of the translations shaped by Walsingham and to take an oath that these copies were true. We can give no reason why Walsingham went to the trouble of

having the letters copied and recopied and translated from one language to another if the original copy, which he held and could produce at any time, would have suited his purpose. Therefore we must conclude that the original letter contained no allusion to the projected murder of Elizabeth, but that the copy fashioned by Walsingham and sent to Babington did contain such allusions.

Thus we see that all the evidence brought against Mary on her trial was clearly false and the vile production of bitter enemies, who, on account of the entire and simple innocence of the Queen's conduct could find no other means of disposing of her.

The death warrant was read to Mary on February 7th, 1586. After she heard the warrant she said that death would be welcome to her although brought about by artifice and fraud. Then laying her hand on a Testament she called upon God to witness that "As for the death of your sovereign, I never imaged, never sought it and never consented to it." She was only allowed until eight o'clock next morning to prepare for death. She was refused the attendance of her confessor and the Protestant Dean of Petersborough suggested in his place, but Mary would have nothing to do with him, saying that she would die in the religion in which she was baptized. The Earl of Kent replied: "Your life would be death to our religion, and your death will be its preservation." Thus he proved clearly that it was on account of her religion that Mary was condemned.

On the scaffold the services of the Dean of Petersborough were forced upon her. Mary paid no heed to his railing against her religion, but when he had finished his rant, she arose, crucifix in hand, and exclaimed: "As Thy arms, O God, were stretched out upon the cross, so receive me into the arms of Thy mercy and forgive me my sins." She then knelt down, placed her head on the block and said: "O Lord, into Thy hands I commend my spirit." A few moments more and she stood before the throne of her Creator. Thus perished the noble and faithful Queen of Scots.

John G. Enright.

'99.



Macaulay's Character of Warren Hastings.

INDIA, with its millions of dark skinned inhabitants, its strange religion, in which the lines of society are so sharply drawn; its interminable jungles, in which dwell savage beasts, and in its history of striking events, in which men have gained renown, has long been for novelists and essayists a land rich in literary store. Macaulay used it as the source of one of his brilliant, sparkling essays, in which he treats of Warren Hastings, whose name is forever linked with India. This essay has been sharply criticised by students of history for placing Hastings in a better light than he really deserved. We think that from the very beginning of the essay Macaulay, though he states the crime of which Hastings was guilty, is nevertheless filling the mind of the reader with the brilliancy of Hastings' undertakings and with the greatness of his ability in overcoming obstacles almost insurmountable, so as finally to cause him to forget the crimes of Hastings in his successes. Macaulay probably so treated the character of Hastings because he well knew that he could not hold his reader's interest unless he had his sympathy for the one of whom he was writing. A villain presented in his worst colors could gain no reader's sympathy. Thus Satan in Milton's "Paradise Lost" is a character which would bear no resemblance to the one it is supposed to represent, but art compelled Milton to draw a character finer than the original.

Macaulay, with justice, praises Hastings in this essay for his ability in elevat-

ing himself from the humble office of a "writer" to the office of Governor-General, in which he had absolute power over millions of people. It was as Governor-General that Hastings made his famous—or infamous—record. Before Macaulay gives us a view of the actions of Hastings as Governor-General, he artfully sets forth in glowing terms the noble ambition of Hastings of regaining the ancient estate of his family at Daylesford, and his laborious task of making a name for himself without friends or money : for Hastings was left an orphan at an early age, and depended upon the charity of a relation.

As Governor-General, Hastings committed crimes of which the mere recital by Edmund Burke at Hastings' trial caused women to faint. The execution of Nuncomar, which was perpetrated under the direction of Hastings, was one of these crimes. Nuncomar, when Hastings was beset by enemies at home in the council of the East India Company, presented charges against him, and in revenge for this Hastings had him indicted and executed on the trumped up charge of forgery. Yet Macaulay, though half blaming Hastings for this murder, praised the deed as a good stroke of policy ; for it cowed the nations of India and gave his enemies at home a warning that they were contending against no common foe. The other crimes Hastings committed in India were chiefly centered in the extortion of money from the royal families. His most disgraceful conduct in this respect was when he imprisoned the Princesses of Oude and tortured their servants until he secured from them the money which he sought. This reprehensible conduct is excused by Macaulay on the plea that Hastings was compelled by the importunities of the company to produce a certain amount of money or resign his office.

The only crime for which Macaulay blames Hastings is lending the British Army, for a great remuneration, to Sujah Dowlah, who, with its aid, conquered the brave Rohillos.

In summing up the character and career of Hastings, Macaulay praises him for his ability as a legislator and writer of reports home, for his calm, equal temper, and for his encouragement of learning. He forgets his crimes in his achievements, though the former were greater than the latter. He says Hastings was a great man. Great he was if judged not by the Christian standard, but by the standard of one who professes no faith but that of success.

William E. Downes,
'00.



LIFE.

Ab, whither creature strange dost thou me lead ?
These steps ascents, abrupt and thorny ways,
These leaden clouds and gathering gloom amaze
My cheerless soul. Withal, if to recede
Were given me, yet would I not. More need
I not than know : Succeeding stormy days
Comes blissful calm ; full oft through thickest haze
Doth morning sun to noon-day glory speed.
Onward I'll press. And lo ! my backward glance
Reveals some newer beauty. Now appear
O'er wintry hills and sad extending plains
Strange flowers of gaysome hue, the fruit perchance
Of little seeds long scattered. A good career
Will make some arid æres fair domains.

E. J. McCarthy,
'98.

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Editorial.

Esprit de Corps.

Every organization exists for some special purpose—to foster and advance the good of its members. Its origin lies in the natural desire men have of promoting their own interests as well as, to a certain extent, those of their fellow men, in the most effective manner. A society, then, is the united strength and action of the individuals composing it, with a view to the protection and advancement of their aggregate interests.

In the world at large societies are everywhere increasing in number. The old motto, "In union there is strength," is each day gaining more converts. Men of every state, of every occupation and profession form themselves into organized bodies for the more effectual betterment of their condition.

In view of this fact nothing is more natural than that the members of any organization should do their utmost towards attaining to the general end of the society. Every end implies special means for its attainment. So, to observe, and avail one's self of these means requires and creates in the individual a certain regard and care for whatever appertains to the society. Its interests gradually assume a prominent place in his mind; and his actions and endeavors are unconsciously more and more prompted by the desire of doing what will be most advantageous to the interests of the organization. In a word, his connection with any distinct body of individuals who are seeking the accomplishment of some special end will inculcate in him the peculiar spirit which will manifest itself in his outward conduct. Each member of an organization should become imbued with the peculiar spirit of that body, and he should learn to regard and cherish whatever will conduce to the end it has in view, as well as carefully to avoid whatever might prove detrimental to its interests.

So, in our college sphere, the members of the various associations and societies that obtain here, should take to heart the good, and strive to augment the usefulness and prestige of their respective organizations. The purpose of the existence of these associations is, in one way or other, to improve and benefit the students. Each member should endeavor to gain the distinct end of the society. It is only

thus that the end ultimately contemplated can be attained. If the individual fail in his part, there can be no hope of acquiring the general end.

This aspect of the matter is, as a rule, understood. The very motives which prompt one to join an organization will also urge him to take a lively interest in all that concerns its welfare. There is, however, a danger lying just the other way namely, that of allowing the views and motives prompted by our connection with one organization to influence our conduct upon matters of a higher and broader bearing. Thus in college life, the spirit and disposition perfectly appropriate to, and quite laudable in a class room, a society hall, or in the quarters of whatever category we may belong to, is wholly out of place, say in the college athletic field. Our affiliation with minor or sectional organizations should not intrude itself upon matters more general and more public. The latter pertain to the student body in general, and in a way to our Alma Mater herself; hence, those act amiss who would allow themselves to be influenced in this point, by motives suggested by their connection with this or that association or category. Every organization should have its own peculiar spirit, yet that spirit must not go beyond its proper sphere, and especially must not militate against what is of wider import, for "Small to greater matters must give way."

E. J. M.

* * *

The Support of Athletics.

In institutions of learning where representative athletic teams have been organized, the management and members of these teams must not be left single-handed to work out their purpose. Upon every individual student devolves the duty of endeavoring to foster and maintain that interest and enthusiasm which we find to be indispensable for success.

In the leading colleges of the country where athletics have been carried on to any great extent, we find invariably that the well being of athletics has been maintained solely by the interest displayed and the encouragement given by the students of the college as a body. They enter the field of battle in unison with the one sole object of witnessing the victory of those battling under their colors. Their war cry is their loud boisterous college yell. And their heart and soul are in the work of the heroes defending the field honors of their respective colleges. When defeat comes it brings its tinge of sadness to the hearts of these enthusiasts, but they revel in their victories when their heroes have conquered. This is the spirit which should animate all the students attending colleges where athletic teams exist. And the necessity of this spirit shows us that the college yell and the gaudy display of college colors are fit and adequate emblems of the underlying feeling of interest which prevails.

But besides this, which we might term moral support tendered to athletics through the presence and subsequent interest and enthusiasm displayed by all connected with the college, there is also that necessary support of a more material nature. We know full well that every organization requires some visible means of support. For the government with her revenues and taxes, and the charitable institution as the recipient of alms, alike make manifest the truth of the statement that financial support is a *sine qua non* of every institution and organization.

In the larger colleges of the country, already referred to as examples of how necessary universal interest is for moral support, we also find the question of financial support solved. We would naturally expect to find such rich and prominent educational institutions as Yale and Harvard, for instance, themselves sustaining and defraying all expenses incurred through athletic undertakings; but such is by

no means the case. When enthusiasm has once been fostered among college students, it is but one step further, and these students will put their hands in their pockets and offer their individual contribution to place their athletic ventures on a comparatively strong financial basis. In the large colleges the students are looked to as a never failing source of revenue for defraying the expenses of athletics; and although, at times, their offers may be given through a sense of individual honor and college spirit, the contribution of each student is always assured. Hence it is by this two-fold method of encouragement that the question of the support of athletics is solved.

In our own Alma Mater this topic comes up for our consideration with the return of spring and its necessary accompaniments, the base ball season. As in previous years the usual method of receiving contributions from the students will be adhered to, but besides this the management has decided to dispose of season tickets to the students present and past, for the ensuing year. The purchase of these tickets will insure the presence and subsequent interest and enthusiasm of the loyal college adherents, and thereby we shall find displayed the necessary qualities for the support of our athletics, and, as a natural consequence of this support, we can look forward to a prosperous and successful season on the diamond.

The student, the alumnus and the members of the faculty, can each and all in their respective spheres contribute to the welfare and support of their representative athletic organization by interest displayed in undertakings of an athletic nature, and by encouragement given in divers other ways.

M. A. M.

* * *

Politeness.

The person who is really polite to those with whom he has to deal seems to come nearest to the fulfilment of the requirements of a gentleman as expressed by the late Cardinal Newman, who defined a gentleman to be "one who never gives pain." Politeness has its origin in the formation of society itself. Among the ancients it was cultivated to a degree of perfection hardly rivaled by the most polished elite of modern society. The conversation which Cicero in his dialogues puts into the mouths of his speakers is the acme of politeness as practiced by the educated Romans. In more modern times it is remarkable that the greatest statesmen, the most gallant warriors, those who were most conspicuous for their genius and talent in the arts and sciences, were known to have been men of polite manners. Thus Napoleon is said to have been so considerate of those immediately attendant upon his person that he very often requested them to help themselves to the refreshments that had been procured even before he himself partook of them.

Politeness necessarily involves a degree of kindness and gentleness, but not that display of affection or that show of tenderness which has self interest in the background. Some people are very particular about the observance of certain formalities as laid down in rules by writers upon etiquette. While a few general principles may be necessary for the sake of uniformity in certain essentials, still outside of a court or audience chamber, strict adherence to such formalities is in general cold and affected.

The person who is affable in conversation and manners, who is able to take in at a glance the general view of an assembly, and form his speech and actions accordingly, never fails to make his mark and render himself agreeable to those with whom he comes in contact. Besides this, there is the general satisfaction which one experiences when he feels that he is helping to render others happy, for

that is the great object in social life. Politeness is an ornament to a student as well as an essential requisite. Placed as he is in the midst of various characters, and this especially in our country, where the class-room is filled with the youth of so heterogeneous a population, he must needs observe and respect the varied feelings of such a gathering. True politeness springs from the heart; hence in the student truly polite there is always something noble and attractive, and his kindness and amiability are never without good effects upon his school fellows. R. A. R.

* * *

Spain and the United States.

The precarious relations which have existed between Spain and the United States since the beginning of the Cuban struggle for independence were suddenly brought to a crisis by the fearful catastrophe which befell the battleship Maine. But in spite of the rashness of the populace and the efforts of the sensational journals, the "war scare" has somewhat subsided, and the American people are calmly awaiting the final decision on the matter.

Although we are still ignorant of the cause which led to the destruction of the Maine, it is scarcely probable that the honor of our government will demand any aggressive measures against Spain. Time will likely settle the difficulties in a pacific manner. The Spanish government does not desire a belligerent adjustment and would do her utmost to prevent it, since war could only prove disastrous to her interests. The American people, as a whole, favor the prolongation of peace, provided, however, they can maintain their national honor.

But while still awaiting the final decision on the matter, the sudden crisis has revealed to us the pernicious methods of our newspapers in such emergencies. The innumerable rumors of mines, explosions and secret interviews with the highest dignitaries of church and state that have been spread throughout the inhabited world, give positive evidence of what we may expect should it become the duty of our government to interfere with Spain.

It is, however, a matter of great satisfaction to behold the dignified and conservative policy of our executive and his advisers, which shows his ability to cope with such trying difficulties. Silence now is prudence. It is certain that if our government had heeded the immediate clamors for war which proceeded from the turbulent populace and the depraved newspapers, war would instantly have been provoked. The results of such hasty measures can only be conjectured. Had our nation quietly awaited the result of the investigation without preparing for extremes, the delay might have proved a dangerous experiment, since we can scarcely be said to be prepared for so great an emergency as a war with Spain. But mindful of all this our President and his staff tried every means to avoid a conflict with the nation which played so prominent a part in our early history, but at the same time our interests were guarded, and in case war alone can decide the grievances, we shall be able to meet the emergency in a manner befitting our dignity and power as a nation.

LEO. L. M.

* * *

List of Passes, Distinctions and Honor Certificates,

AT THE
SECOND TERM EXAMINATIONS,

HELD IN
APRIL, 1898.

To secure a Pass a student must get 60 per cent. to obtain a Distinction it is necessary to get 80 per cent. An asterisk indicates those who obtained Honor Certificates. These Certificates are given to Students who have got 80 per cent. in any subject or subjects, provided they pass, *i. e.*, obtain 60 per cent. in the other subjects of their course.

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- *GAYNOR HUBERT E.—P, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship, Commercial Law.
D, Religion, English, Book-keeping.
- *HARRIS EDWARD M.—P, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Correspondence.
- KILEY WILLIAM J.—P, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- KIRCHNER WILLIAM H.—P, English, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.
D, Religion.
- LAFFEY FRK. X.—P, Religion, Penmanship.
- *MURPHY JOSEPH M.—P, Commercial Law, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, Religion, Book-keeping, Correspondence.
- MULLEN THOMAS—P, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- McCABE JOHN—P, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- McCANN WILLIAM S.—P, Religion, English, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- RAHE ALBERT M.—P, Religion, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- RIHN THEODORE L.—P, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.
D, Religion, Book-keeping.
- REILLY FRED—P, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.
- RYAN S. A.—P, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.
D, Religion.

- SHEA THOMAS M.—P, Religion, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.
 STACK EDWARD J.—P, Religion, Correspondence, Penmanship.
 UNGER SIEG E.—P, Penmanship.
 UNGER JOSEPH J.—P, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.
 WALSH MORRIS A.—P, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

- BAUMGAERTNER JOSEPH—P, Church History, English, Algebra, Chemistry, Greek.
 D, Latin, French, Geometry.
 BRENT A. S.—P, Church History, History, English, Chemistry, Latin, Greek.
 D, French, German.
 *FROST V. A.—P, History, Algebra, Geometry.
 D, Church History, English, Chemistry, Latin, Greek, German, French.
 GILLESPIE PAT A.—P, Church History, History, English, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry.
 D, French, German.
 KILMEYER HERMANN J.—P, History, English, Latin, Greek.
 D, Church History.
 *McELLIOTT WILLIAM J.—P, History, Geometry.
 D, Church History, English, Algebra, Chemistry, Latin, Greek.
 *O'HARE DAVID—P, Church History, History, English, Algebra, Geometry.
 D, Chemistry, German, French, Latin, Greek.
 SCHAEFER LOUIS J.—P, Church History, English, Chemistry, Latin, Greek.
 D, French.
 SCHALZ GEORGE J.—P, English, Latin, Greek.
 D, Church History, French, German.
 *WALKER WILLIAM O.—P, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry, Greek.
 D, Church History, History, English, German, Latin.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

- *COLLINS THOMAS J.—P, Algebra, Geometry.
 D, Church History, History, English, Chemistry, Latin, Greek, French, German.
 *DOWNES WILLIAM J.—P, Algebra, Geometry.
 D, Church History, English, Algebra, History, Chemistry, Latin, Greek, German, French.
 *GRUNEWALD JOHN D.—P, D, Latin, Greek, Church History, History, English, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry, French.
 KOSSLER AUGUST M.—P, History, English, Latin, Greek.
 D, Church History.
 MAHER PATRICK E.—P, History, English, Latin, Greek.
 D, Church History.

JUNIOR CLASS.

- BRADY JAMES L.—P, Scripture, Latin.
 D, Philosophy, History, Natural Philosophy.
 ENRIGHT JOHN F.—P, Scripture, History, Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Book-keeping, Greek.
 D, Latin, French.
 FINNEY CHARLES D.—P, Latin, Greek, French.
 D, Scripture, History, Philosophy.
 *GARRIGAN JOSEPH J.—P, Scripture, History, Natural Philosophy, Book-keeping, Latin, Greek.
 D, Philosophy, French.
 *HALABURDA JOSEPH F.—P, Scripture, History, Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Book-keeping, Latin, French.
 *KRUPINSKI MICHAEL A.—P, History, Natural Philosophy, Book-keeping, Latin, Greek, French.
 D, Scripture, Philosophy.
 MEYER LEO L.—P, Scripture, History, Book-keeping, Greek.
 D, Philosophy, Latin.
 RESMEROSKI NOR J.—P, Scripture, History, Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Book-keeping, Latin.
 RUDOLPH CHARLES C.—P, Scripture, History, Natural Philosophy, Latin, Greek.
 D, Philosophy, Book-keeping, French.
 WEISS THOMAS A.—P, Scripture, History, Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Book-keeping, Latin, Greek.
 D, French.

SENIOR CLASS.

*McCARTHY E. J.—P, Book-keeping.

D, Scripture, History, Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Latin, Greek, French.

*McGAREY MICHAEL A.—P, Scripture, Natural Philosophy, Book-keeping

D, History, Philosophy, Latin, Greek, French.

*O'NEIL JAMES F.—P, Scripture, Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Book-keeping, French.

D, History, Latin, Greek.

*ROSS ROBERT A.—P, Scripture, Philosophy, Book-keeping, French

D, History, Natural Philosophy, Latin, Greek.

N. B. The names of students who were absent from the examination, or who failed to pass, are not given in the above list.



ATHLETICS.

THE gymnastic classes held a very successful closing exercise on the eve of the Easter Recess. The various drills and other items on the programme were excellently rendered and all redounded greatly to the credit of Mr. J. P. Wolfe who has been in charge of the gymnasium this season. After the exercises the Rev. President spoke a few words expressive of the eminently satisfactory methods and results that characterized Mr. Wolfe's supervision of indoor athletics. His words were heartily endorsed by the students present and Mr. Wolfe has left behind him a host of student friends who know and appreciate his worth and ability. Nothing would please them more than his re-engagement for '99.

HAND BALL has for some time past claimed the attention of a great number of the students, especially of those who contemplate joining the various teams that are to enliven the college diamond this year. The alley has witnessed some very exciting contests. The philosophers, however, are the champion hand ball players, they having defeated a picked aggregation who had previously beaten all before them. The new alley is a great boon and the cheering beyond the "gym" announces each noon the progress of some eventful struggle.

THE prospects of the base ball season are eminently bright. The college team is now wholly organized and has already shown itself to be among the best clubs of this section. Those interested in the success of the Pittsburg College team approve the wise choice which made James Burns, whose playing in other seasons has been so earnest and praiseworthy, captain of the team. M. A. McGarey who was elected Manager is working with unusual success at the arrangement of the schedule. Games with best local teams have already been secured and negotiations are pending for meeting the strongest clubs of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

The material composing the college team of '98 is fully equal to any that has yet begun the season under the red and blue. Burns, O'Hara and Wall, the brilliant players of the foot ball team of '97, will don the base ball uniform of P. C. McGarey, the clever short-stop of last season, will re-appear in his old position. The other players, with the exception of Hanlon, Delehanty and McCarrol, are new men, but have shown themselves equal to their present company. We trust that the students will, in turn, do their part to complete the success of the season and at once avail themselves of the generous offers which the management has deemed fit to make. Every student in the College should, as a matter of principle and public spirit, secure a season ticket for the games. If properly supported the team of '98 will, in our opinion, eclipse the proud records of most of its predecessors, and push hard upon the honors of the great teams of '94 and '95.

THE first game of the season was a practice affair with the Warren Club of the Iron and Oil League. P. C. had somewhat the better of the argument, having scored 8 runs to Warren's 6. Mr. J. L. Brady, our former athletic instructor, is the manager of Warren, and several college players of past years are members of the team.

PITTSBURG COLLEGE defeated the Western University of Pennsylvania in a good game on Easter Monday. The score was 6-5. Burns struck out 15 University men.

THESE two games served to determine the positions of the players, whose work at so early a period made a very favorable impression. Let all stand by the team and it will surely make its mark.

THE Senior Boarders are organizing their base ball team and have elected W. E. Downes captain. W. O. Walker, who was chosen manager, is now occupied with the preparation of his schedule. The team promises to be a good one, and will probably constitute the Second team of

P. C. The Junior Boarders early organized under the captaincy of Jos. King. Mr. Retka, prefect of the lower study, has consented to manage the club. The following players have been reported: J. King and J. O'Hare, catchers; W. McLane and M. Sheehan, pitchers and third basemen alternately; P. Hivick, shortstop; Cullinan, R. Cousins, first and second basemen respectively; fielders, C. Buerkle, left; F. Miller, right; and W. O'Connor, middle. Challenges have already been received.

WE regret that want of space precludes the publication of many interesting items that have been received. For the same reason, the Exchange notices had to be laid aside.



MUSIC.

THE performance of the young musicians on St. Patrick's Night was greeted with very gratifying expressions on the part of the numerous and highly cultured audience. The soloists were very successful in their endeavors.

THE Scholastics sang *Tenebrae* at the Cathedral during Holy Week. Rev. Fathers Griffin and Giblin labored hard to reap the success that crowned the work.

THE Orchestra is again a regular contributor to the Sunday Evening Concerts.

THE Glee Club has been re-organized, and several new singers admitted into its ranks. Its appearances are occasions of great pleasure.

SEVERAL new Masses are being diligently rehearsed for the coming festivals, and the Military Band is once more coming into prominence. It will doubtless furnish the music for the usual outdoor devotional processions that the month of May and the Feast of Corpus Christi annually bring.

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Holy Ghost College Bulletin.

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PITTSBURG, PA., JUNE, 1898.

No. 4

THE FOURTH TERM.

AMONG the early occurrences of note during the last quarter was the visit of the Most Rev. Archbishop Martinelli, the Papal Delegate. His Excellency came to Pittsburg to officiate at the dedication of the Italian Church recently erected in the East End by the Franciscan Fathers. After the ceremony His Excellency made a brief call at the college, accompanied by several priests who had been present at the dedicatory ceremonies. He was greeted in the parlor by the assembled body of students and members of the other categories, to whom he addressed some pleasant remarks. Owing to the suddenness of the visit, and as it was Sunday, no special programme had been arranged. After granting a free day the Apostolic Delegate took leave by giving all his solemn blessing.

A VERY pleasant treat was the lecture delivered before the members of the collegiate classes by Mr. Harper of the Museum attached to the Carnegie library. Mr. Harper is an ardent ethnologist, and the manner in which he presented his subject was such as to excite the interest of everyone present in the science which is each year gaining greater attention from the students of antiquarian lore. We trust the esteemed gentleman will be heard more frequently in the future.

THE usual May Devotions were regularly held in the College Chapel this year. The services were advantageously varied, Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament being given on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, replacing the ordinary devotional exercises. There was a marked appreciation of these excellent advantages manifested in the regularity and attention of the students. This fact speaks well, for Devotion to Our Lady is a safeguard of Catholic students.

OUR Right Rev. Bishop honored us with a visit recently. The wholesome summer breezes of the Bluff are much to his liking. He was an interested spectator at the game played between our nine and that of the Waynesburg College, and, of course, was much pleased to see the Pittsburg Collegians win a very lively game. As His Lordship came in quest of a day's relaxation, no formal reception was given him, and even the usual request for a free day was omitted by the students who evidently would greatly welcome more frequent visits on the part of the Right Rev. Bishop.

THE Reception of students into the various religious associations took place in the Chapel on May 6th, the First Friday of the Month. The Rev. President spoke on the occasion, and in his usual lucid style explained the character and end of the several societies as well as the duties incumbent on those who entered their ranks. The Ceremony closed with Solemn Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament.

ATHLETICS have been in a flourishing condition during the year, and the success attained augurs well for the future of athletics at the college. The good record established by the foot-ball team early in the year has been continued by the base ball nine. The latter aggregation are to be congratulated upon their really excellent showing. They were superior to most teams in this section and inferior to none. Their defeats were very few and were themselves glorious. The team has certainly fulfilled the predictions which we made as to its success, in the April number of the BULLETIN. It has proved itself equal to the great teams of '94 and '95. The Alumni are just claimants to no little share of the honors gained by the team. May their efforts to build up a good foot-ball team for next year be crowned with corresponding success.

THE Novena to the Holy Ghost, which it has been the practice in the college to hold in preparation for the feast of Pentecost, the patronal feast of the Congregation by which the college is conducted, was duly made in the College Chapel this year. The exercises consisted of Benediction of the Holy Sacrament and appropriate prayers. The practice of making this annual Novena was established several years ago, and the fact that Our Holy Father saw fit last year to recommend the devotion in one of his encyclicals to the faithful at large manifests the utility and necessity of this pious practice, as well the great care with which the spiritual as well as temporal interests of the students provided for in the college. The demeanor of the students showed that they appreciated the value of this growing devotion.

THE Annual Field Meet was held on June 11th. It is very evident from the earnestness and assiduity which marked the previous practice of the students who participated in the events, as well as the interest and anxiety manifested by the other students, that the Field Meet is becoming more popular every year. Apart from the pleasure and the honors to be gained by the contestants it stimulates all to a more vigorous participation in out door exercises. The events were numerous, and, as a rule, very closely contested. Those in charge of the affair deserve great credit for the careful manner in which everything was regulated. The prizes were exceptionally numerous and valuable.

THE final examinations were given during the first weeks of June, and the results prove that the students were fully alive to the important interests at stake. In view of the rule absolutely restricting promotions to those who attained the requisite percentage, which is not a matter of great ease to the ordinary students preparation was long and minute, and many had occasion to congratulate themselves upon their previous diligence and perseverance. The certificates of honor were awarded to the under graduates in the college hall the day before Commencement. They were numerous, and showed a general advance on the part of the students.

THE Infirmary reminds one of the ancient temple of Janus, except that while the old temple of the warlike God of the Romans was, as a rule, open owing to the prevalence of bloody strife among the Romans, the Infirmary is as generally closed because of the absence of physical ills among the students. When noting the excellent health of the boarders in the last issue of the BULLETIN we began to entertain hopes of equalling the records of many previous years in having this year pass without a boarder being confined by illness to the infirmary. Our hopes are realized, and '97-'98 goes down in history as a banner year in point of the physical well-being of the boarders and scholastics. May our successors enjoy similar blessings. We do not envy seeing our record equalled in this respect.

Pope's Indebtedness to Horace.

FEW of the ancient authors are so commonly known as Horace. An ordinary student is generally capable of immediately recognizing a quotation from his works and the scholar does not, through fear of descending to the commonplace, refrain from availing himself of the magnificent store which the Roman bard holds out. The universal range of his poetry, the natural and easy expression, and the wisdom of his sayings make him at once the acceptable master of the scholar and the fascinating instructor of the general reader of the ancient classics, and even of the more respectable student of the literature of to-day.

Pope is one of the many authors who have cultivated intimate familiarity with the entertaining and instructive Roman. Of English authors he has been the most effective in bringing the writings of the Latin bard before the English readers. His admirable *Imitations of Horace* had the effect of exciting readers to the perusal of Latin authors, and prompted Johnson to undertake to "do for Juvenal what Pope had done for Horace."

A slight acquaintance with the two authors is sufficient to evince that there is a great deal in common between the Roman bard and his English imitator.

Both were poets of undoubted genius, possessed, in addition, of exquisite artistic qualities. It was precisely because he found in Horace his highest ideal of the true poet that Pope so sought the knowledge of his master, and so assiduously imitated him. We do not contemplate treating of those compositions, whether satires or epistles, which are professedly "Imitations." We shall confine ourselves rather to one of Pope's independent works, the *Essay on Criticism*, wherein we shall find that the English poet has drawn largely both of thought and expression from the *Ars Poetica*. Our motive is in nowise to depreciate Pope's accomplishments. Though he availed himself copiously of the material that had been so abundantly provided for him by many authors, ancient and modern, who had gone over the domain upon which he was about to enter, the English writer has nevertheless performed his task in a manner that must satisfy even the most exacting student. Mindful of his master's saying

*"Publica materies privati juris erit, si
Nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus
Interpres, nec desilies imitator in arcum,"*

he has shown his own genius both in his judicious selection of the principles which he lays down in his work, and in the felicitous expression and apt illustration with which he has adorned them and made them strictly "materies privati juris." This is as much as he could accomplish. In works of such a nature we cannot expect to find great originality of thought. The Art of Poetry and the Art of Criticism had frequently been handled by men, from Aristotle downward, of immeasurably superior intellectual ability compared with Pope. What the English author sought for, was to compose in his own tongue, and for his own people, a work which might be considered a just compendium of all that had previously been written upon the subject. His genius is here fully displayed. His judgment is correct; his knowledge of the matter in hand brought well into play; his desire to excel, always visible in his compositions, is here especially marked. Everything is carefully collated, fittingly amplified or retrenched, and animated with choice expression and suitable illustration. Yet, withal, even the genius of Pope, artistic though it be, has often had to be content with the correct, concise and pleasing expression of the original.

With regard to the characteristics of good composition Pope does not differ in any essential points from Horace. The fundamental principles of correct writing

were determined long before the advent of either poet, and must of necessity be followed out. We could not expect Pope to be original in this matter.

The first great essential of a worthy literary production is unity of design. This Horace pithily asserts :

Denique sit quidvis simplex dumtaxat et unum."

and further he adds

"Singula quaeque locum teneant sortita decenter."

Pope gives expression to the effect of unity and order in the various divisions of a production as follows ;

"In wit, as nature, what affects our hearts
Is not the exactness of peculiar parts ;
'Tis not a lip, or eye, we beauty call,
But the joint force and full result of all,"
"No single parts unequally surprise,
All comes united to admiring eyes."

Not every wild conceit is heedlessly to be thrust into a piece

*"Ordinis haec virtus et venus, aut ego fallor,
Ut jam nunc dicat, jam nunc debentia dici,
Pleraque differat, et praesens in tempus omittat.
Hoc amet, hoc spernat, promissi carminis auctor."*

So Pope censures those whose false taste is

"Pleased with a work where nothing's just or fit,
One glaring chaos and wild heap of wit."

Thus Pope emphasises Horace's demand for unity and order in composition. The thoughts must all hinge upon the subject, but besides this they must also be true to nature.

"Ficta voluptatis causa sint proxima veris;"

as Pope says,

"First follow nature, and your judgment frame
By her just standard."

Hence, the writer must be acquainted with the characters that he would paint

*"Respicere exemplar vitae morumque jubeo
Doctum imitatore, et veras hinc ducere voces."
"Aetatis cujusque notandi sunt tibi mores,
Mobilibusque decor naturis dandus et annis."*

The expression of the thoughts is a matter of great importance, and here the poet must be especially cautious. Not only must the thought be clearly and fittingly put

*"Quicquid praecipies, esto brevis, ut cito dicta
Percipiant animi dociles, teneantque fideles.
Omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat:"*

but poetical expression embraces sound as well as meaning, for as Dryden says "Music is inarticulate poetry." Hence there must be a melody in the meter which will please the ear, just as a faithful expression pleases the intellect.

*"Non satis est pulchra esse poemata: dulcia sunt."
"Si dicentis erunt fortunis absona dicta
Romani tollent equites peditesque cachinnum."*

Pope echoes these sentiments in various passages :

"Words are like leaves ; and, where they most abound
Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found."
"Tis not enough no harshness gives offence
The sound must seem an echo to the sense."

"Expression is the dress of thought, and still
 Appears more decent, as more suitable;
 A vile conceit, in pompous words expressed,
 Is like a clown in regal purple dressed."

Hence, as far as the general qualities of a good literary production go, Pope simply repeats what Horace has expressed in *Ars Poetica*. There are, besides, many beauties to which rules cannot bring us. Pope readily grants that

"Some beauties yet no precepts can declare,
 For there's a happiness as well as care.
 Music resembles poetry, in each
 Are nameless graces which no methods teach,
 And which a master hand alone can reach.
 Great wits sometimes may gloriously offend,
 And rise to faults true critics dare not mend.
 From regular bounds with brave disorder part,
 And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art,
 Which without passing through the judgment, gains
 The heart, and all its end at once attains.

Minor defects, therefore, must be overlooked whenever the general character of the work is such as to deserve approbation.

"And if the means be just, the conduct true,
 Applause, in spite of trivial faults, is due."

As Horace says

*"Sunt delicta tamen, quibus ignovisse velimus.
 Nam neque chorda sonum reddit, quem vult manus et mens;
 Poscentique gravem persaepe remittit acutum
 Nec semper feriet quodeunque minabitur arcus,
 Verum ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis
 Offendor maculis, quas aut incuria fudit,
 Aut humana parum cavit natura."
 "Verum opere in longo fas est obrepere somnum."*

Though established authors sometimes avail themselves of this indulgence yet

"Moderns, beware! or if you must offend
 Against the precept, ne'er transgress its end;
 Let it be seldom, and compelled by need;
 And have, at least, their precedent to plead."

In prescribing the essential requisites of composition therefore Pope has not departed from the principles designated by Horace. Every idea in the *Art of Criticism* bearing upon these points has its authority in the *Ars Poetica*. The English author has told us nothing but he has retold many things in a manner at once novel and individual. This is in truth the sole merit of the *Essay on Criticism*.

Advancing a step further we find that Pope's idea of a successful author is likewise similar to that which Horace expresses in the *Ars Poetica*. The helpful suggestions which the writer will find in the *Essay on Criticism* are generally taken from the Latin poem.

*Natura fieret laudible carmen, an arte,
 Quaesitum est. Ego nec studium sine divite vena,
 Nec rude quid prosit video ingenium; alterius sic
 Altera poscit opem res, et conjurat amice.*

So likewise we find Pope giving expression to the same sentiment, when he censures those who do not avail themselves properly of the talent given them.

"Some to whom Heaven in wit has been profuse,
 Want as much more to turn it to its use;"

For wit and judgment often are at strife,
Though meant each other's aid, as man and wife."

Genius was certainly accorded its due importance at the hands of both authors, yet few writers insist more strongly upon the necessity of developing this natural talent through assiduous study and observation; and none valued more highly the accomplishments of art; none could use their art to greater advantage. Horace, however, shows superior ability in this respect, for he has succeeded in throwing over his most polished productions an air of ease and naturalness that marks the highest art by concealing the indefatigable labor and care which produced such success. Pope, however, is more manifest in his art. Everything is fashioned and pared *ad unguem*, and the very perusal of his works seems to produce upon us the impression that we are challenged to find any fault in what lies before us. Pope himself felt that Horace was not to be excelled in this point,

"Horace still charms us with graceful negligence,
And without method talks us into sense;
Will, like a friend, familiarly convey
The truest notions in the easiest way."

Horace's natural, familiar strain contrasts strongly with the English author's evidently labored condensation of sentiment, and manifold imagery which is, however, highly polished and enhanced with all that time and labor could provide. Both authors therefore are well qualified to lay down the requirements of the successful writer and concur in their ideal, no doubt, through Pope taking Horace as his guide. Genius, of course, is the fundamental requisite, yet care and study are also essential to the perfect development of natural talent. The precepts of both authors imply the possession of adequate innate ability and their instructions are meant "more to guide, than spur the muse's steed." Both insist strongly upon the fact that a writer must be bent upon executing his task with success. Mediocrity in verse, whatever may be said of it in other lines, is wholly unpardonable

*"mediocribus esse poetis
Non homines, non di, non concessere columnae."*

There is no middle standing for poetry

"Si paulum e summo discessit, vergit ad imum."

Hence the necessity of developing and improving whatever talent one has. Success must be striven for and won.

*"Qui studet optatam cursu contingere metam,
Multa tulit fecitque puer, sudavit et alsit,
Abstinit vixere et vino. Qui Pythia cantat
Tibicen, didicit prius, extimuitque magistrum."*

So Pope would utterly condemn the conduct of those who would write without the qualities requisite in a good writer. He cannot find terms too severe to be applied to those execrable poetasters who, "'twixt sense and nonsense," rushing onward

"in a raging vein,
Even to the dregs and squeezing of the brain.
Strain out the last droppings of their sense
And rhyme with all the rage of impotence."

All must imitate the earnest work of the ancient writers, and success can be attained only by traversing the "arduous paths they trod."

But while censuring those who presume to undertake achievements for which they are so unfit, Horace does not forget to indicate the means by which promising writers can more adequately prepare themselves for their future work. It is to

the ancient Greek authors that both would refer the modern writer. These are the models both for thought and expression

*"Graius ingenium, Graius dedit ore rotundo
Musa loqui."*

Therefore Horace enjoins

*"Vos exemplaria Graeca
Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna ;*

for which Pope's expression is

*"Be Homer's works your study and delight
Read them by day and meditate by night."*

Pope would be satisfied with nothing less than that we should

*"Know well each ancient's proper character ;
His fable, subject, scope, in every page ;
Religion, country, genius of his age."*

After one has thus developed the talent given him by nature, by study and preparation, care must be taken to make choice of a subject suited to one's capacity. This is a matter of vital moment. Pope again merely repeats the precept of Horace :

*"Be sure yourself, and your own reach to know,
How far your genius, taste, and learning, go ;
Launch not beyond your depth, but be discreet."*

Horace advises

*"Sumite materiam vestris, qui scribitis, aequam
Viribus, et versate diu, quid ferre recusent
Quid valeant humeri."*

He gives as his reason

*"Cui lecta potenter erit res,
Nec facundia deseret hunc, nec lucidus ordo."*

adding elsewhere that careful preparation is the surest means of securing good results

"Verbaque provisam rem non invita sequenter."

The writer must maintain a suitable dignity of bearing all through his work. His duty is both to please and to instruct

*"Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci,
Lectorem delectando, pariterque monendo."*

It is, however, to the more refined and respectable class of readers that he is to address himself, and he must never condescend to what is low and common ;

*"Offenduntur enim, quibus est equus pater, et res,
Nec, si quid fricti ciceris probat et nucis emptor,
Aequis accipiunt animis donantæ corona."*

So Pope warns writers who would enjoy a lasting reputation to beware of yielding too much to the follies of the day.

*"Oft leaving what is natural and fit,
The current folly proves the ready wit ;
And authors think their reputation safe,
Which lives as long as fools are pleased to laugh."*

Such conduct is carefully to be avoided as the precepts of these two authors teach us, and as common sense would alone suggest.

Thus we find that the whole outline of the *Essay on Criticism*, the main tenets of that school of poetry which Pope represents, are founded upon the *Ars Poetica* and follow the precepts admirably embodied in the Horatian epistle. While

innumerable instances of allied thought as well as similar expression could yet be given, we have contented ourselves with a very brief view of the most essential points in which any clear similarity has been found to exist. It may be thence inferred that the *Ars Poetica* was Pope's guiding work just as it was Boileau's. Pope's independence is shown more by omissions than by any opposing assertions, or any real improvement. He has, however, fully succeeded in the task he undertook, and no one competent to judge in the matter will question the verdict which happily pronounced him the "Horace of English Literature."

Eugene J. McCarthy,

'98.



The Dismemberment of China.

◉ IT is strange to note the remarkable transformation and change of fortune to which some great nations have been subjected in a short space of time, and to observe how other countries, not long since held in very slight estimation, have risen to a position amongst the foremost powers of the world. Eastern nations which at one time were considered chief among the powers of the earth, and which held sway over vast regions have had their precedents so metamorphosed as now to be but the prize of covetous European powers. We no longer behold the Eastern nations threatening Europe, but Europe gradually submerging the East.

The chief causes that explain this reaction, are the altogether different policies that have prevailed in the two respective continents. Europe has always been rapidly progressing in civilization, commerce and the arts; while China, the most extensive and densely populated country of the world, has been cut off almost entirely from other civilized nations, and preferring to keep aloof from the outside world, has for a long time continued in a fixed stage of civilization. Moreover, she has placed herself in a very pitiful state, for she has been gradually falling away ever since the introduction of Christianity into the West, owing chiefly to her continuance in the heathenish belief. She is therefore fast becoming the prey of more powerful and more enlightened nations, and the squabbles for territory which have recently disgraced the African continent are now, through China's deplorable incompetency, about to be renewed upon Asiatic soil. England and Russia are now about to appropriate additional vast territories to their already extensive and opulent dominions. The constant encroachments of these two powers upon Asiatic dominions will, ere long, result in the complete subversion of the vast Chinese political fabric and its disappearance from the map of the world.

The principal and somewhat plausible reason for bringing about such a dismemberment of the Celestial Empire is, that China has for a protracted period been making no real progress in civilization, and has produced nothing that has been advantageous to the interests of mankind. We know that previous to the year 1800, the Chinese Empire made very little progress in the paths of civilization, but the disastrous wars which have taken place since, have sufficiently opened the eyes of the Oriental statesmen to their lamentable deficiency, as well in the art of war, as in all the other phases of modern civilization. As a result of this consciousness we can see to-day dock-yards, well-equipped arsenals, and steamships, all of which are indications of the progress they are making. Statistics show that the annual value of China's trade with other nations is increasing rapidly. Moreover, at the present time we know that she is engaged in constructing railroads and erecting large manufacturing plants. Hence, the argument thus put forth by European powers to justify their questionable usurpations is constant-

ly diminishing in strength, and were the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire now to take place, it would be an act of cruel injustice towards the Chinese people themselves and would also prove detrimental to the general welfare of the rest of the world.

Some nations have become so inured to acts of lawless savagery as, without the least scruple, to deprive other enterprising nations of the means of their existence. In European circles Ireland and Poland have had their career blasted by the heavy hand of avarice and lust for power. Such instances of brutal rapacity are disgraceful blots upon the history of the world. Outside nations should not hastily interfere in the affairs of other powers; yet there may be times when it is absolutely necessary, owing to long-continued, open and unabating corruption and persecution; but this reason cannot now be applied to the case of China. Her recent history shows great development, despite the apparently contradictory testimony of the disastrous war with Japan.

The attempt at the dismemberment of China would itself be dangerous on account of the disposition of European powers, and the present commotion of so many nations. It would be impossible to predict the exact outcome of such a measure. The partition of a country is always most cruel and in general essentially unjust. It is mostly prompted, not by true regard for the interests either of the people partitioned or of the world at large, but by a most despicable selfishness and abuse of superior strength on the part of the nations engaged in the dishonorable task.

In China's case a policy of dismemberment is not necessary. There are other means more consistent with modern civilization and less objectionable. Through the influence of European powers the internal development may be largely facilitated, and civilization more rapidly promoted. The vigor of an ancient civilization could be revived; for the Chinese are naturally an industrious and talented people; and, if once out of their present low condition, they could develop into a respectable power. Thus it would be more advantageous on both sides, instead of uniting in dismemberment, to open up the ports of China to commerce. We cannot help noticing the great progress Japan is making since her ports were opened to the trade of the world; and, should China ever be thus wholly opened, the foreign trade of China, on the basis of the present trade of Japan, and of the relative population of the two countries, would well repay materially any assistance that European countries might now give. Besides, China is endowed far beyond Japan with those natural resources which favor the growth of national wealth and the development of domestic industries. She raises her own cotton whilst Japan has to import it; she grows silk of a better quality, and might increase its production to almost any extent. The same may be said of her teas. The cultivation of sugar and tobacco is capable of enormous increase and improvement. In fact there is hardly any valuable crop which cannot be successfully grown in one or other region of her vast and fertile soil, nor is there apparently a single mineral or precious metal which does not lie buried under her surface.

Since China is so favorably circumstanced in point of natural resources and favorable opportunities, we are inclined to ask, how is it that she has lagged so far behind in the race? In the first place, misgovernment has in almost every sphere hampered in China what has been stimulated in Japan. Besides, superstition has added a great deal to her miseries; but, by the faithful work of the missionaries who have gone there, and will continue to go, however undesirable their presence may be at first, we may expect that she will soon be elevated from her sorrowful condition. All that China requires is a good and competent ruler. Such a man has not occupied the Chinese throne for almost a century; may we not believe that he will soon appear; and when he does China's march onward toward the

goal of civilization will be all the more rapid. She should be instructed, however, to respect the rights and feelings of strangers dwelling in her dominion. The neglect of insisting upon this matter has been the radical defect in the work of the modern powers. In passing over this point they are simply laying a trap for the unsuspecting and pitiable Chinese, and sooner or later they will make the intolerant conduct of China the ground for her national destruction. This would be to punish China for crimes abetted by Europe herself. She should be taught the principles of international dealing. Every breach of faith should be punished, but not so rigidly as to destroy her very existence. Hence, the great powers should unite in a demand, accompanied by a sufficient display of force, that the Chinese government shall recede from its traditional position of intolerance and exclusiveness and shall give ample reparation for past and security against future outrages. Unless this demand be complied with at once, China should be taught the advantages of preserving international faith, in such a manner that it would not be forgotten. This is to be the groundwork of all improvement. But as China is such a large Empire, this improvement could not be at once effected. It will require time to accomplish what is desirable. The whole fabric of the Empire must be renovated. This should be done by the Chinese themselves under European tutelage. Dismemberment and annihilation of nations, we repeat, are measures which should not be allowed to mar our modern history. If Europe can remodel the great Empire merely for pay in the way of territory, she can certainly afford to strive for the betterment of the Eastern world in the interest of religion and civilization. The reward will not be wanting, for China would in a comparatively short time amply remunerate the good done to her, in the way of general trade, and in the communications of her talented millions to the arts and sciences.

Jas. F. O'Neil,

'98.



To Admiral Dewey.

Fair Glory slumbered peaceful on her couch
For none there were worthy her fav'ring smile,
Till thy brave heart deep thrilled at duty's touch.
When called to battle for a trodden isle.

Then Valor, summoned, thy great soul inspired.
With fearless force and swift of his strong arm,
By visions dread of endless suffering fired,
Thou forced'st straightway every pending harm.

Thy task was glorious done, thy victory won
Which maketh thee thy country's favored child;
And yet I know thy star has but begun
To mount in glory o'er the ocean's wild.

Thy native land beholds thy exploits bold
With pride full just. Astounded stands the world
At deeds well worthy of the race of old
When freedom's banner first to air unfurled.

Thy name, O Hero, like the autumnal star
That brightly glows in overhanging dome,
Doth shed new lustre from thy height afar
On elder heroes of thy honored home.

Thy memory shall live in freemen's hearts,
Enshrined in temples stronger than the fanes
Of ancient build, whose wondrous, massive parts
Must yet succumb to winter's wearing rains.

Oh that the high career so recent oped
Urge on what time our country 'll upward rise
Whence, as of old our fathers fondly hoped,
She'll thither draw the world's admiring eyes.

Could I divine the course of earthly change
The flag thou lovest so I'd surely see
By nations cherished who as yet are strange,
Who know not yet the glory of the free.

Thou art the child of fame, O gallant soul,
And Glory has enriched thy noble deed;
Manilla yet shall play another role
'Tis not thy band for her did vainly bleed.

Another land doth wait thy conquering might,
Unhappy Cuba groans in her distress.
Ere long she too shall gaze on Freedom's light
And Liberty's enchanting form caress.

Press on thou gallant hero strong and great,
For millions languish under tyrant's frown,
To free them is reserved for thee by Fate,
She wishes thus to strengthen thy renown.

E. J. McCarthy,

'98.



Leading Characters of Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

One of the most remarkable features of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," which is considered one of his most perfect productions, is the faithful description of his leading *personæ*—Caesar, Cassius and Brutus. History reveals the glorious achievements of these illustrious personages, but Shakespeare, in addition to this, portrays their peculiar characters, their passions and imperfections.

Caesar, the hero of the drama, presents a true picture of human nature. In the first scene we hear indications of his glories and of the reverence with which the people honored him. In the next, as soon as he makes his appearance, he displays some of his imperfections. Like many great men of his kind, Caesar was superstitious. This defect in his character, which is discernible even in his first utterance, forcibly reminds us greatness of mind is rarely unaccompanied by some petty defects.

"Forget not, in your speed, Antonius,
To touch Calphurnia; for our elders say,
The barren, touched in his holy chase,
Shake off their sterile curse."

Soon after, he shows his great confidence in dreams. He resolves not to go to the Capitol, as he had intended, because he fears the dreams of his wife may be realized.

"And these things does she apply for warnings and portents
And evils imminent."

Caesar, as most of the illustrious men of his age, was very boastful.

"The things that threatened me
Ne'er look'd but on my back ; when they shall see
The face of Caesar, they are vanished."

"But I am constant as the northern star,
Of whose true fix'd and resting quality
There is no fellow in the firmament."

He is also fond of flattery, which is always the mark of great weakness of character.

"But when I tell him he hates flatterers,
He says he does ; being then most flattered."

The most excellent trait in Caesar, is probably contained in the lines in which he gives his views of death. However, this, too, is indicative of his boastfulness.

"Cowards die many times before their deaths ;
The valiant never taste of death but once.
It seems to me most strange that men should fear ;
Seeing that death, a necessary end
Will come when it will come."

But the most wonderful characteristic of the hero is his boundless ambition. Nothing could satisfy his desires. He was a most powerful ruler ; he was clothed with all the honor and glory the great Roman nation could confer on him ; yet his ambition sought still more. Although he knew that the Roman people hated even the name of king, it was only with reluctance that he rejected the crown offered by Antony. Another indication of his ambition is seen in the fact that he was persuaded to go to the Senate on that fatal day, in spite of the dreams and ill omens, because Decius assured him that the Senators would that day offer him crown. Ambition conquered fear. He relents, and, in company with the conspirators goes to the Capitol.

"Danger knows full well
That Caesar is more dangerous than he."

Caesar, on several occasions, gives evidence of sincere attachment to Brutus ; but nowhere is it more conclusive than at the time of his assassination. He boldly resists the efforts of his assassins, who rush upon him with their daggers, but as soon as he beholds Brutus amongst them, he yields and cries out in these memorable words :

"Et tu Brute ! Then fall Caesar."

Cassius is a most interesting character, though, from a different point of view. He is a cunning conspirator and a most effective flatterer. Although he pretends to be the friend of Caesar he is his greatest enemy. He succeeds in deceiving Caesar's best friends and causes them to join in the conspiracy against their benefactor. He displays his cunning as soon as he makes his appearance, when the soothsayer advises Caesar to beware of the Ides of March. Cassius fearing that his purpose may be disclosed skillfully prevents it.

"He is a dreamer, let us leave him."

He is armed with that powerful weapon—flattery—which but few can resist. With this he persuades the noble Brutus "who sits high in all the peoples' hearts." He praises him ; shows that he is Caesar's equal and should, therefore also have equal power.

"I was born as free as Caesar ; so were you.
We both have fed as well, and we can both
Endure the winter's cold as well as he."

"Brutus and Caesar : what should be in that 'Caesar' ?
Why should that name be sounded more than yours ?"

But not satisfied with all this, Cassius, in order to fan the flames of hatred which had been kindled in Brutus' heart, secretly sends to him letters intended to arouse his pride against Cæsar.

Cæsar apparently realized the treacherous character of Cassius when he said :

"Your Cassius has a lean and hungry look :
He thinks too much : such men are dangerous."
"Would he were fatter ! But I fear him not :
Yet if my name were liable to fear,
I do not know the man I should avoid
So soon as that spare Cassius."

Cassius, like all vile contrivers feared the light. He feared that his undertaking would become known, but comforted himself with the thought that

"Life, being weary of these worldly bars ;
Never lacks power to dismiss itself."

He threatens to end his life immediately, if his purpose has already been discovered. These threats, as well as the sentiments he expresses on other occasions, tend to show that he did not fear death.

"Why, he that cuts off twenty years of life
Cuts off so many years of fearing death."

Cassius, after seeing all his hopes blighted, commits suicide.

"So in hired blood Cassius' day is set.

Brutus, the third character was a noble Roman, but unfortunately too weak to resist the flattery of Cassius. He possess all the qualities of an honorable man. He was kind to his subordinates, which is always indicative of a noble character.

"Bear with me, good boy, I am much forgetful."
"I trouble thee too much, but thou art willing."

His sincere attachment that seems to exist between Brutus and Portia and the heartfelt grief he displays at her death also testify to the rectitude of his character.

"O, Cassius, I am sick of many griefs."

But although he is much moved he bears the affliction nobly, his character is perhaps best summed up in the words of Antony :

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mix'd in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world : 'This was a man !'"

But he was an easy mark for Cassius' flattery. He immediately encourages the flatterer instead of rejecting him. Cassius seeing that his efforts were successful devises a plan to gain him completely to his cause. The secret letters accomplish this.

"O Rome, I make thee promise :
If redress will follow, thou receivest
Thy full petition at the hands of Brutus !"

But although the victim of the adulatory Cassius, Brutus was apparently convinced of the righteousness of his undertaking.

"Not that I loved Cæsar less, but that I loved Rome more."
"With this I depart—that, as I slew my best lover for good of Rome, I
have the same dagger for myself, when it shall please my country
to need my death."

Brutus, while devising plans for the assassination of Cæsar, trembles, hesitates ; he is restless and sleepless. His plans are not as bloody as those proposed by his conspiracies. He regrets that "Ambition's debt" can only be paid with the blood of Cæsar.

"Let us kill him boldly but not wrathfully."

"O that we could come by Cæsar's spirit
And not dismember it."

Brutus displays more constancy after Cæsar's death and in the midst of a universal uproar convinces the people that "Ambition's debt is paid." But he shows less prudence by permitting Antony to deliver the funeral oration. It is true he had previously pacified the people, but Antony soon aroused their fickle minds to such a stage that they were soon running through the streets, clamoring for vengeance.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

Brutus finally perceived that all his undertakings were futile and accordingly committed suicide, although he had previously declared :

"I do not find it cowardly and vile
For fear of what might fall, and so prevent
The time of life."

Yet we must confess with Antony that

"This was the noblest Roman of them all ;
All the conspirators save only he
Did that they did in envy of great Cæsar ;
He only, in a general honest thought
And common good to all, made one of them."

Leo L. Meyer,
'98.



Looking Backward.

'Twas a mellow day in summer
As I sat on the mountain side,
To taste sweet rest for a moment
And gaze on the heaven's wide.

Adown by the foot of the mountain,
A rivulet once did flow,
The waters sparkled so brightly
In its channel long ago.

Around it clustered the village
Basking in the noonday sun ;
Whence oft I wandered thither
When my morning's work was done.

But all hath long since vanished ;
The village of long ago
Hath grown to a mighty city ;
The brooklet's ceased to flow.

Great mills stand where my home was,
There reigns all bustle and noise ;
The peace of the homestead hath vanished
Since I and my friends were boys.

I've wandered far from that spot since,
My hair hath turned to gray
But each day swells the impression
Of the view from the mountain that day.

Carroll Halleran,
Second Academic.

A Trip Across the Allegheny Mountains.

AMERICA, to judge by the number of tourists that every summer leave its shores to enjoy the beauties of European scenery, would seem to have no natural beauties of its own. However, a true lover of nature can on our own continent find much to excite his admiration. Even we who reside in smoky, unpicturesque Pittsburgh need not travel far to enjoy the beauties of nature in their grandest form. I was forcibly reminded of this one day when I was returning home from college, via Altoona and Cresson, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. This road crosses the Alleghenies, and it was among these mountains that I first appreciated the almost ignored beauty and grandeur of ideal American scenery.

Soon after leaving Johnstown, the city that phoenix-like rose from the debris of its former greatness, the train began slowly to crawl the sloping sides of the vast height before us, passing every few miles hamlets and villages, clustering on the mountain sides. Almost at its summit we passed Cresson, famed as a summer resort, and which now possesses a beautiful new convent school of the Sisters of Mercy.

Henceforward, as the road grew more inclined, the progress of our train became slower. But we had thus extra time to survey the nature of the surrounding scenery. Huge mountains on one side raised their forest-clad peaks high aloft in the morning air. But while enjoying the surrounding scenery we were suddenly lost in profound darkness; we had entered the Gallitzin tunnel. The name Gallitzin at once recalled the labors of the Prince-priest of the Alleghenies, who, among these mountains, far and wide, ministered to his scattered flock, and who is now revered as a saint among the simple people, descendants of his former parishioners. After leaving the tunnel the scenery became more grand and beautiful. A sudden curve in the road brought us in sight of the far-famed Horseshoe Bend. The magnificence of the scene that is there opened to view is indescribable. On every side high, green-robed mountains loom up tier upon tier.

"Hills peep o'er hills and Alps o'er Alps arise."

The sweet fragrance of wild thyme, and the pleasing scent of the pines is wafted by the morning breeze "leagues of odor streaming far" from these countless hills. The sky is clear, and the eye can see far along the tops of the mountains until the outline of the last one is lost in the azure dome of the heavens that seem in places to rest upon the hill-tops, recalling the beautiful lines of Keat,

"Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,
And robes the mountain in its azure hue."

A few fleecy, white clouds drift along the edge of the horizon like the whitened sail on a summer sea. One can almost hear, so striking is the resemblance, in the low murmur of the rising morning breeze, the moaning of the surges beating on the shore.

Far below us, its waters sparkling beneath the rays of the morning sun, lies a large artificial lake, the reservoir of the city that is located at the foot of the mountain. In viewing it I thought of the greatness of man's endowments, which enabled him to plant here, under the throne of nature herself, one of his most attractive works. The lake is so built as to gather in from every side the waters that come streaming through the mountain gorges. It is a remarkable specimen of engineering skill.

At this moment there crept round the Bend a long heavily laden freight train

"That like a wounded snake dragged its slow length along,"

its constant puffing and shrill whistle reverberating among the neighboring hills and holding our attention even after we had passed beyond the spot.

Soon after leaving the Horseshoe Bend we rapidly descended the mountain side and soon saw from over the hills, the exhalation of smoke that rises over an awakening city, and it was not long until the train had rolled noisily into Altoona, and the passing of the Alleghenies was but a memory to me, though one whose beauty shall always remain fresh in my mind.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

W. E. Murphy,
First Academic.



Our Country's Naval Policy.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune ;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries."

The end of our present presidential administration will in all probability witness many great and rapid strides in our country's career as a naval power. The war with Spain though thus far completely one-sided has made manifest to our people at home, and in a particular manner to the countries of Europe, that the United States, although making no pretensions to strive for highest honors in the domain of naval operations, can nevertheless defend and uphold her national honor upon the high seas. This conflict has displayed to the successful Americans that the material is at their country's command for a splendid naval force, and an impetus has thereby been given to the proposed movement of establishing an American navy competent to compete successfully with any of the old world.

From the beginning of our country's career the national policy has always been to keep aloof from all foreign complications, and hence, in accordance with the apparently wise counsels of our early countrymen on the matter, the standard of our navy has ever remained inferior to that of our other national institutions.

Washington, Jefferson and with them well nigh all the revolutionary patriots discountenanced any measures akin to the building up of a vast naval force, in so far as its existence might engage our country in difficulties with foreign countries. They felt that the future greatness of the States lay in their isolated position from the old world; and in this opinion they are sustained by many of our brilliant and latter-day American citizens. This class of our countrymen holding steadfast to the ancient doctrine of our forefathers still argue that the States should work out their purpose regardless of other countries, and that an extensive navy is consequently an uncalled for luxury. They further maintain that it would be highly detrimental to our country's very being and existence to enter into the intricate complications into which a course attending the establishment of a powerful navy will bring us. And when they couple these disadvantages with that of domestic opposition which, according to them must necessarily attend the completion and maintenance of a great naval force, through the necessary evil accompaniments of taxes and the like, they fall back once more upon the policy and advice of those illustrious men who laid the very foundation of our government, and they will be persuaded by no manner of argument of the necessity and experience of departing from this same policy as expressed by the very word and letter of our constitution.

As the question stands, however, it is utterly absurd—especially at this favorable period of our national existence—to suppose for a moment that the worn out policy of our distant ancestors, the policy of acting without the least connection

with the other recognized powers, should be maintained. There is need of society among nations and peoples just as there is among individuals. It is the natural state of existence for which man was created, and, in great undertakings by nations, greater or less success will attend their actions in as much as they act conjointly with one another conformably to the social intercourse which exists in the very nature of things. Hence, from the intrinsic nature of the question we are impelled to an active as opposed to an inactive policy as a nation. Our isolated position though extremely beneficial from many points of view should not be the cause of an indolent and inactive future, when a navy worthy of our country's name, and commensurate with her other great qualities, will serve as an exquisite medium for overcoming all disadvantages arising from our separation from other countries.

Moreover, since Washington and his contemporaries expressed the opinion that the isolation of our country should in itself guard us from too close a connection with other powers, time has wrought wonderful changes for the better in our national career. We have passed from our period of infancy during which the country honored alive the names of our great patriots, to enter upon the more vigorous period of our manhood. Then we were in great part helpless and unable to go abroad to take the initiative in warlike action; our position was of a defensive nature. Now, however, this condition is changed. By a steady and healthful growth wherein our lands have increased manifold, and our population has reached far into the millions, we are indeed in that virile position which especially authorizes us to become aggressive in political affairs. Conscious of this fact which the wonderful workings of time have effected we must necessarily feel that the wholesome advice of our forefathers has long since run its course, and a policy of activity directly opposed to that which they followed out should be entered upon at this favorable epoch in our history.

For the United States to become a formidable naval power, then, a great change in her foreign policy must be effected. Up to the present time the country has refrained entirely from the land-grabbing policy that has characterized England; for such actions are considered antagonistic to the principles of her Constitution. America for Americans has always been her doctrine, and her statesmen have ever held up before them the evils underlying a departure from the righteous course of leaving all other lands to themselves, or at least to the powers in whose hands their destinies may lie. This will constitute the first phase of our foreign policy which must be changed; and though our Constitution must suffer a slight change it is only for the acquirement of a greater good and for the further development and progress of our people as a nation.

The establishment of a powerful navy necessitates such a course in so far as the possession of suitable territory must be acquired to provide coaling stations—a necessary ground-work and basis of true naval greatness. It is in the possession of an indefinite number of just such stations that England's land grabbing policy serves its end, and constitutes an important factor in making her navy the most formidable on the globe. England's coaling stations are interspersed in such great numbers throughout the broad expanse of the Ocean's surface, that the secret of her great success as a naval power is universally conceded to lie in the possession of them. The knowledge of their existence gives confidence to her fighting seamen, and accordingly an inestimable advantage over their less fortunate foes.

The United States will do well to imitate England's actions, based upon such wise principles, should she ever intend to strive, as it is expedient she should, for supremacy on the high seas. Her methods in procuring suitable quarters for coaling stations, however, need not be of such an avaricious nature. The outlay of

comparatively small sums of money will procure the necessary territory dotting the mighty oceans here and there ; and thus the first and in many ways the most important step in the erection of a strong navy will have been accomplished. For with the possession of these islands the foundation of our future naval greatness will have been laid.

And, important though we must make the question of coaling stations, their possession is of course but secondary to the best possible equipment of the naval force itself. As already mentioned the United States has up to the present time made no pretensions to be a strong naval factor, and there was in reality no necessity that she should, owing to her isolation from all other powers. Hence her position at present is extremely far below the standard of the leading powers of Europe, and great national expenses must necessarily be incurred to raise the standard of our navy and place it on an equal footing with those of other countries. Measures of this nature will in turn affect the people of the country in the way of taxes and the like, but far from murmuring on these grounds at the proposed movement of establishing a navy on a par with that of any other country. The true American citizen need but examine for a moment into the advantages to be derived by our country from the possession of an invincible fleet and these petty objections shall give way to the more weighty and substantial reasons presaging our greater national honor and glory.

M. A. McGurey,
'98.



To Innocence.

Gentlest of virtues, God's emblem of love,
 Choicest of blessings bestowed from above,
 Guard e'er thy children through long summer hours,
 Keep them unblemished as fairest of flowers.
 Companion of youth! With thoughtless adieu
 How oft do thy children take parting of you?
 N'er again to be kissed by thy sweet sunny smile,
 But e'er to be tortured by passions most vile!
 O list to our pleadings as fast they ascend,
 Of thee make them worthy as upward they wend.
 Shower down upon each of thy children below
 Gifts, beauteous and pure as heaven's own snow.
 Watch over their slumber through dark solemn night,
 Shield them from harm 'neath thy wing's golden bright.
 Adornment most fair in homes of the blest,
 O may you forever in our young hearts rest.

J. B.,
'99.

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Editorial.

Ambition Among Students.

There seems to exist among certain categories of students an instinctive fear of being accused of ambition. There is doubtless underlying this feeling something of the view of ambition which prompted the sweeping condemnation, "Thou first, thou greatest vice of the human mind, Ambition." Men have an instinctive fear of easily laying themselves open to any serious censure. Hence many would rather "fly an ordinary pitch" than be charged with so heinous crime as that of being ambitious. Nothing, however, is more deplorable than to find students laboring under this delusion. It may be observed that "men of the greatest abilities are most fired with ambition; and that, on the contrary, mean and narrow minds are the least actuated by it." Ambition in a student is a commendable quality, and it is productive of good to himself. The desire to excel is laudable, provided, of course, the ultimate end contemplated is conformable to the purpose for which he is at college. College life is the period of preparation for real life. The student who would avail himself of every means at his disposal to make this preparation as complete and perfect as possible, and who would for this purpose desire to outshine his competitors is certainly deserving of the highest praise; and even though his irritated and beaten companions may occasionally sneer at his ambition yet they merely offer him renewed opportunities of advancing still more by cultivating real strength of character and constancy to purpose despite occasional jeers. To say of a student that he is ambitious is a high encomium. It suggests at once to the thoughtful mind the idea of many hours of legitimate pleasure foregone; of care and application in class and study; of docility and gratitude for correction, and of honest attempts to profit thereby; of obedience to his masters and fidelity to his duties; in a word, of an earnest conscientious endeavor to make the most of his advantages, and prepare himself thoroughly for his work in life. The ambition of the student is a presage of the success of the man, and when restrained within its proper limits is a quality greatly to be desired and commended.

E. J. M.

Love of Study.

There are few persons so occupied in the management of worldly affairs as not to be able to give at least some little time to study. True as this statement is, we often meet with persons who totally ignore the opportunities of culture laid open to them and discard as being altogether ephemeral everything of an educational nature. This class of persons is generally referred to as the "Philistines of education" and in treating with them a brief glance into the utility and pleasure of study will enable us to see how very easily certain people allow themselves to be deceived; and give us, as well, an insight into the wisdom of those whose every delight is centered in intellectual enjoyment.

When the mind, whether in a calm and peaceful condition, or weighed down by the troubles and afflictions of the world, resorts to the retirement of private study it is, in the first instance, raised to a higher plane of enjoyment and delight, and in the second, influenced by the soothing and comforting effect that books and study can at all times produce. The mind when so occupied is enabled to transcend the domain of mere material influences, and enter upon the higher sphere of pleasures appropriate to man's æsthetic faculties. It is in our isolated position in the private study, that, separated from all the world, we can converse with the best minds that have flourished in all ages and climes. We can make them our most intimate friends upon whom we can always look with the confidence that all time spent in their company will be for our own welfare and advantage. They will afford us pleasure and delight more lasting and substantial than the petty amusements the non-reader seeks elsewhere.

In addition to this profitable pleasure that is to be found in study, the consideration of the practical utility of real earnest study ought to induce us to cultivate a love for it. Not only does it refresh and elevate the imagination but it broadens the mind, and supplies the material wherewith to fill this newly acquired depth and extent. All this will tell strongly in our daily life. Even in the ordinary business transactions of the commercial world we are ever in a more favorable position—a sort of vantage-ground whence we can discover beforehand all the intricate bearings and possible dangers of the situation in which we are about to place ourselves, and which the ordinary man will discover only when he is in the midst of them.

Moreover, in the social circle we are, because of studious habits, able to render the conversation of the drawing room not merely more interesting, but also more instructive and elevated. This fact is alone of great importance, and well worth the trouble which may sometimes attend the formation of habits of study.

The acquisition of these habits is one of the most important duties of college life. Our college course is amply remunerative if we have only learned the real value of studies and the most effective manner of prosecuting them. It is, as a general rule, only as students approach the end of their college career that they become aware of the worth of habits of study and of the necessity of acquiring them. Once we find pleasure in our studies we are well on in the road to success; for we are sure to devote ourselves unreservedly to them and to prosecute them more thoroughly. Our first years of college are the most favorable period for acquiring the habits of study; for then we are as yet strangers to the distractions of our positions, and when once we are grounded in the love and habit of study we can more easily keep aloof from whatever might tend to estrange us from the duties of college life.

Truthfulness.

Truthfulness is the mark of a noble character. Every virtue that man can exercise is a beautiful ornament to its possessor, but that of truthfulness is the greatest and most precious of all ; since no man can be said to be virtuous who has not the habitual disposition to speak the truth.

College students should, therefore, especially endeavor to cultivate truthfulness, since one of the chief objects of their education is the formation of character.

Truthfulness always brings its own reward—peace of mind. This inward satisfaction of right, surpasses all other pleasures, because it alone remains while the others are only momentary. This intrinsic happiness can usually be depicted on the countenance of a truthful man, just as guilt always carries its own scourge.

“For truth has such a face and such a mien,
As to be loved, needs only to be seen.”

A man who practices truthfulness is liked by everybody, because his friends know they can always rely on him.

The truthful man, especially in youth, exercises a powerful influence over his associates. This influence must necessarily be elevating, because they who see his bright countenance beaming with contentment, will also endeavor to climb to the higher levels of rectitude.

The truthful man, thus, not only acquires the highest pleasure, but also contributes to the welfare of his friends, and of society at large.

“Magna est veritas et prevalebit.”

L. L. M.

* * *

Elocution and Oratory.

The necessity of being able to acquit one's self of the trying duties of a public speaker in the best possible manner is constantly becoming more evident. The diffusion of education among the masses of the people is calculated to make the public speaker's position more difficult than formerly ; hence greater ability, more earnest and careful training on the part of the speaker is demanded. This is the reason why such greater prominence is given to the teaching of oratory and the practice of public speaking in educational institutions.

The course usually adopted is to instruct students of the lower grades in the art of elocution, reserving the study of oratory for the higher forms. This is also the most feasible plan, for by it not only is elocution taught with the greatest advantage but it is also confined to its proper place and is not permitted to absorb too much time—a defect very evident in many systems of teaching.

Elocution is essentially an imitative art, and is best learned by younger pupils. It can be, and often is, acquired in its perfection in our very earliest years. Hence, in itself elocution is not of great importance apart from the training which it affords. It is merely ornamental. Yet, from the point of view of oratorical ability, it is very desirable, as it supplies many of the outward graces that are sure to please an audience. A clear enunciation, a proper pronunciation, ease and grace of movement, and suitable gesture—these are some effects of elocutionary training, and it is in the orator that they acquire their real usefulness.

Elocutionary training thus becomes a very desirable preparation for the practice of oratory. Hence, we would earnestly recommend those in the Academical department to utilize to the full the advantages which they now enjoy. They will not have to wait long to reap the rewards of the endeavors.

The study and practice of oratory is a matter of quite a different nature. It requires more real intellectual exertion, and, hence, is usually reserved for the

higher classes. The true orator must be endowed with the requisite natural talent. However, study and art enter largely into success in oratory. It is in the power of an ordinarily talented student to make an acceptable speech by carefully heeding the rules and suggestions which he learns in the class room. Though real eloquence is a natural gift, yet art will enable us to avoid noticeable defects. Fluency of speech, logical trend of reasoning, discovery of argument, strength, cleanness and beauty of expression, can, however, be acquired to a sufficient degree through study and practice, and this is the purpose for which oratory is taught in the college. Not only does the study of the works and precepts of the great masters enable the ordinary student to acquire a certain degree of efficiency, but it also serves to cultivate and refine the rough gem allotted by nature. And it is in this manner that elocution lends its aid. It adds a certain air of ease and grace to a speech which is often of great utility in concealing from vulgar eyes what the more critical student would justly censure. Elocution, however, is only secondary, and excessive recourse to its use is detrimental to the effects of a speech.

E. J. M.

* * *

The Passage of the Staff.

With this issue of the BULLETIN, we lay aside the pen, quite likely never again to employ it in the field of college journalism. We cannot, however, refrain from expressing the great pleasure which accompanied our duties, owing to the very acceptable companionship with which our position surrounded us. We refer not merely to the cordial and inspiring feelings always manifested in the welfare of the BULLETIN by the students of the college, but also to the relations that have always obtained between the BULLETIN and all the other college journals with which we have had any communication. We remember the hours which the perusal of our exchanges rendered so pleasant. We bear testimony to the general excellence of these contemporary journals, and we now give expression to the well-founded conviction that among the galaxy of bright, young writers with whose merits we have become acquainted there are some who shall yet become conspicuous lights in American literature. To all these we now bid adieu, hoping to renew acquaintances in new and higher circles.

To the students of the college we would also make a few brief remarks. Being in a position to learn the estimation in which the BULLETIN is held by the editors of college papers, we are not a little proud of the high position among college journals, everywhere accorded our college paper. We trust that the students will continue their lively regard for the journalistic representative of their college, and that our successors in the editorial chair shall next year be able to attain a still higher standing. There is one thing which we would suggest; it is that the BULLETIN enter upon its next year as a monthly. Our successors would thereby open a new era in its history, and enlarge its sphere of interest and usefulness. It was our ambition to have done so during the past year, but we yield that honor to our immediate successors with the conviction that they shall unfailingly avail themselves of the opportunity. We trust our request will be heeded for even some of our esteemed contemporaries, like "St. Joseph's Collegian," "The Victorian," and others, strongly favor the BULLETIN's becoming a monthly.

It might not be amiss to give here some of the remarks made by our exchanges upon the merits of the BULLETIN, confining ourselves to those passed upon the last two issues. Our limited space prevents our multiplying these testimonials.

"Albey Student" St. Mary's College, Atchison, Kansas :

The Holy Ghost BULLETIN is a very enterprising journal. Its literary department proves both interesting and instructive, and the editorial column is excellent.

"Spectator," Capital University, Columbus, Ohio :

The Holy Ghost College BULLETIN is conspicuous for its valuable reading matter, and is heartily welcomed into our list of exchanges.

"The Tamarack," Detroit College, Detroit, Michigan :

We were most happy to receive the "Holy Ghost College BULLETIN" with its generous tender of enjoyable reading matter, prose and poetry alike.

"The Mount," Mount de Chantal Academy, Wheeling, W. Va. :

We greet with much pleasure the "Holy Ghost BULLETIN." The February issue contains several choice essays of much merit. We read the BULLETIN with interest from cover to cover.

"The Aloysian," St. Mary's Academy, Cresson, Pa. :

The Holy Ghost College BULLETIN, whose acquaintance has just been made, is replete with excellent reading matter. Being distinctly a college journal, its main feature being original work on the part of students, we have every reason to congratulate the BULLETIN upon the able specimens it contains. We are pleased to have received such a kindly welcome at the hands of its chivalrous editors, and hope to merit the flattering praises bestowed upon our initial number.

"The Agnetian Monthly," St. Agnes' Institute, Baltimore, Md. :

Whenever the Holy Ghost BULLETIN arrives, we look for a literary treat, and are never disappointed. Among the delightful articles in the February issue, "The Beautiful," and "Some Humorous Characters of Shakespeare" are lengthy and thoughtful essays. "Friendship Among Students," an anecdote, is intended to teach young people the value of a true friend.

"The Holy Cross Purple," Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass. :

The Holy Ghost College BULLETIN has come out at last. We missed the first number, and are sorry if it is like the one before us. There are three solid articles in it that will repay reading, "The Beautiful," "Some Humorous Characters of Shakespeare," and the "Succession of the Tudor Sovereigns."

"The Victorian," Buffalo, N. Y. :

The Holy Ghost College BULLETIN comes four times a year. After a perusal of the last number it is evident that such an institution could make a monthly.

"The Pittsburg Catholic" :

Holy Ghost College BULLETIN, April quarterly. The leading articles "Politics and Our Public Schools," M. A. McGarey, and "The Psychoiogy of Aristotle, E. J. McCarthy, are excellently conceived, and written in masterly English. They are learned, thoughtful papers. "Garland for Heroes," J. L. Brady, '99, is a poem of singular merit. The miscellany is of a high standard, and all through the pages is exemplified the quality of this seat of learning in our city.

We are pleased to note the progress of the college under its excellent management.

"The St. Joseph's Collegian," St. Joseph's College, Bourbonnais, Ill. :

The robust contents of the last Holy Ghost College BULLETIN make that issue excel in nearly every respect any preceding one that we have seen naturalness, so very desirable and so often wanting in school journals, is a shining virtue of the paper on the "Concordat." Mr. E. J. McCarthy contributes a smooth paper under the formidable title, the "Psychology of Aristotle." The subject would seem to require a larger range of treatment than can be crowded into the limited space afforded by a college paper, yet the writer acquits himself well of the difficult task in hand. Another of the class of '98 deploras some defects of our public school system. With the spirit of the true reformer, he also suggests sensible measures by which to eliminate the objectionable features. The paper is one of which the Pittsburg students may take wholesome pride.

The New Cabinet Office.

THOUGH the war is receiving great attention, there is another matter of domestic concern that is absorbing the attention of the business men and manufacturers of the country as well as of the press and many of our ablest statesmen. It is the proposed new executive office—the Department of Commerce and Industries. The establishment of this office was proposed during the latter part of ex-President Cleveland's administration, but received meagre attention until after the inauguration of our present Executive.

Its originator was Mr. Richardson, a native of Massachusetts. The proposal has recently gained prominence, chiefly through the efforts of business leagues and newspapers.

The bill creating the new office was introduced into Congress by Senator Fry of Maine.

Its chief provisions are that the head of the new department shall be a member of the Cabinet, and that all the bureaus at present established in the interest of foreign commerce and domestic trade, such as the Bureaus of Life Saving Service, of Coast Survey, of Steamboat Inspection, of Navigation, of Statistics, and others, shall pass under the jurisdiction of the new department instead of being affiliated to the Treasury.

The main object contemplated is the increase of foreign commerce. One of the articles in the bill provides for the appointment of an extra clerk for each consular office, whose duty shall be to study the taste and likings of the people of his section, and so effect that through the information transmitted by him, American manufacturers and shippers would be able to pack and transport their shipments in a way that would suit the taste and attract the eye of the people for whom the consignment is intended.

There is great wisdom in this, as our inferior and often negligent methods of packing and transportation of articles of commerce often invite the censure and rejection of those articles by foreign peoples.

Vast quantities of material, by being more neatly and agreeably prepared for shipment, according to the taste of the different countries whither they are sent, would not only appear more inviting but would be also better preserved and calculated to put an end to the many complaints and unpleasant remarks passed by foreign peoples upon our exports, and would thus put our goods in a better light and in greater favor with many foreign nations. The vastness and variety of our exports would justify the establishment of such an office equally as much as the agricultural interests demand the maintenance of a special Bureau for their advantage. The Bureau of Commerce is but the outgrowth of the agricultural Department, and the growing and divergent interests now embraced in commercial matters demand more than an office subordinated to another department. The Bureau of Commerce would also add to the efficiency of the department of Agriculture by providing the most favorable means of disposing of what the latter has aided in providing.

We are fast regaining our former position in the commercial world, and it is our duty to afford every outlet possible to the commercial spirit of the nation. The complaints resounding through many foreign countries against the unwholesomeness of many articles shipped from our ports would be avoided and the reception of our exports rendered more favorable and larger. Foreign commerce is to be our great source of wealth and activity, and is already of sufficient dimensions to justify a positive measure of encouragement and protection.

Jos. M. Murphy,
Sen. Com.

First Holy Communion.

THE Feast of Corpus Christi will ever be a memorable day in the lives of four young students, John F. Hivick, Francis J. King, Harry H. Mould and Vincent B. Duffy, who had then the happiness of receiving for the first time the Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist. The Chapel was beautifully decorated, and some of the First Communicants' friends were present at the touching ceremony. The Rev. President celebrated the Communion Mass, assisted by Rev. Father Hehir as Deacon and Rev. Father Stadelman as Sub-Deacon. The Rev. President also spoke on the occasion, reminding the favored young students of the solemn act they were about to perform and exhorting them always to live in a manner worthy of the Divine Guest they were about to receive. The serious mien of the young students showed that they were fully alive to the import of what they were about to accomplish, and their anxiety was over and their happiness complete when shortly after they received their loving Savior. May they continue in the close relations which they that morning contracted with their Redeemer.

Rev. Father Giblin had the students in charge during the period of preparation and spared no pains to fit them for the all-important occasion.

The general body of the students also approached the Holy Table at this Mass. The usual procession with the Most Blessed Sacrament was held at eleven o'clock. The ranks of Fathers and students, headed by the processional cross and accompanied by the military band, wended their way to the temporary altar that had been tastefully prepared at the lower end of the lawn. Benediction was then given and the Most Holy Sacrament conveyed back to its tabernacular abode.

The ceremonies of the morning were not without beneficent effects upon those who had the happiness of participating in them.



Among the Boarders.

THE past year has proved a most enjoyable one for the Boarders. They seem to regret that the end of the term is already upon them.

AND still Youngstown has the most numerous representation in this department. But such places as Parkersburg, Brookville, and—I nearly forgot it—Tyrone, have a right to boast.

HUGH DOUGHERTY recently paid his old companions a visit.

IT is a matter of regret that the Boarders are not represented among the graduates of the Classical Course. But we must not ask too much, we have one bright representative among the Commercial graduates. Edward Horrigan is upholding our name well. All success to him!

THE boys see a natural ball player in A. Dugan. "Andy" will be a crack second-baseman for the Reserve next year.

WILL MURPHY, who gained high honors on the gridiron, unfortunately injured his hand so that he had to retire from the diamond.

THE Boarders are well represented on the ball field; Burns is pitching magnificent ball for the 'varsity team, and McVean, Gillespie and O'Hare are covering the outfield for the Reserve team.

WM. McLANE, who until lately was a member of the third team, closed the season playing a good game at third base for the Reserves. "Mac" is a promising young player. On Field Day he distinguished himself by gaining first honors in the broad jump and pole vault.

TOM MULLEN's brother, "Tot," who is intimately acquainted with many of the boys, is in uniform ready to fight for Uncle Sam.

FRIENDS of our boarder-graduates, Will Kelly and Patk. Henry, will be glad to hear of their success; the former is filling a responsible position in Youngstown, and Mr. Henry is engaged as bookkeeper for the Hermes Ice Co.

A VERY unusual privilege was recently enjoyed by the boys. A free afternoon was given by the Rev. President to allow the students an opportunity of seeing the "Passion Play." All were very much impressed by the vivid representations.

EDW. HARRIGAN distinguished himself at short-stop for the third team. He was, besides, leader in his classes.

THE majority of the boys foresaw an easy victory for our champion dasher Ross. Wm. Ryan, however, caused them to feel uneasy on Field Day. Will made a good showing. He got second honors in the 100 and 220 yard dashes, and first honors in the broad jump, making a record of 19 ft. 8 inches.

M. FLANIGAN attended a strawberry festival some time ago, and rumor had it that he won a cake—. Wonder if it's true? "Murtie" will never tell.

AND speaking of winning a cake. Wonder why John McVean speaks so seldom of his triumph at the festival at St. Benedict's? It got out all the same.

THE Senior Boarders' Team was not long in existence. Two crushing defeats at the hands of the Scholastics, followed by the draft of players for the second and third teams was too much for one season. And so it disbanded until next year.

FATHER LEE's estimable work, "Our Lady of America," was read in the refectory both of the boarders and scholastics. The subject itself and the very able manner in which it was handled made a great impression upon the students.

PENTECOST MONDAY was set for a general outing, but owing to many games and other attractions in the city, many of the boarders preferred to avail themselves of the latter. Some, however, took a trip to the Summer house at Glenfield where they spent a very pleasant day. The pure mountain breezes were greatly enjoyed, and strengthened many an appetite for the acceptable menu that had been elaborately prepared.

THE Junior Boarders' Team broke even with the Junior Scholastics in the first two of a series of three games. The third game, however went to the Scholastics. Scores :

First game, Junior Boarders,	18.	Scholastics,	10.
Second game, " "	8.	" "	14.
Third game, " "	5.	" "	8.

THE greater number of the boarders left for home on Saturday morning, June 18th. The BULLETIN wishes all a very pleasant vacation, and hopes for a speedy return of all in September.

UNCLE SAM will doubtless find stalwart defenders among the Senior Boarders

whenever their services may be required. Since the departure of the 18th Regiment, which was accustomed to drill on the College grounds, the boarders have organized a cadet corps and were very zealous in drill practices for a long time. However, the warm weather seemed to cool their ardor, and during last two weeks the beat of the drum was not to be heard upon the grounds.



CLASS NOTES,

THE SENIORS.

THE Seniors completed the final examinations on June 10th. The Latin paper was the same as the Cambridge (England) Latin Senior Local for 1879, while the Greek was the Oxford Senior paper of the same year. The papers in Philosophy and Mathematics were equally thorough and high in their standard. The week intervening before the Commencement was spent in quiet preparation for that occasion.

ARISTOTLE and Sophocles absorbed most of the quarter. Despite the intricacies of the Stagyrte's condensed style some of the seniors found great pleasure in unraveling the course of his fruitful philosophical mind.

THE departure of the seniors leaves four vacant chairs in the sanctum. It will not be an easy task to replace them. Under the editorship of E. J. McCarthy, seconded by the energetic efforts of the business managers, M. A. McGarey and R. A. Ross, the past year has been an acceptable one for the BULLETIN.

THE seniors were greatly in evidence on Field Day. R. A. Ross more than sustained their honors in the contests. M. A. McGarey was general supervisor of the affair. James O'Neil was one of the field clerks, while E. J. McCarthy took charge of the important station at the entrance. The Seniors have established a precedent, which, it is to be hoped, will be followed hereafter. The success of the Field Day was due largely to their endeavors.

JUNIOR CLASS.

THE struggle for first place in the Junior Class during the year has been close and interesting. No one was able to hold it for two successive quarters.

CICERO's *De Finibus* furnished the Juniors sufficient material upon which to devote their energies during the last quarter.

JOHN McVEAN, who was confined at home during the third quarter by sickness, was back in his old place during the last term working as hard and faithfully as ever.

FINNEY threatens to show up the seniors next year. He says he has been out of style long enough. He will give up base ball and pay more attention to the work of Pittsburg's tonsorial and sartorial artists.

SEPHOMORE AND FRESHMAN CLASSES.

THE struggle for supremacy in the Sophomore Class has been exceedingly close this year. Up to the last quarter W. Downes and J. Grunenwald had each gained the coveted distinction of class leader, and in the last examination J. Grunenwald retained it though by the slightest margin.

THE Chemistry class put in a very successful quarter, under the tutelage of Mr. Schroeffel. And there were no accidents, either!

THE results of the last examinations were very creditable to the Freshmen and Sophomores. A considerable part of the class secured honor cards.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

THE Elocution contests, which it has for some years been the custom to hold in this department, was this year omitted and a gold medal offered for Christian Doctrine instead. The Contest was held on June 14th. The name of the successful competitor is announced elsewhere.

THE young students of this quarter took a very prominent part in the events of Field Day. Pittsburg College athletics will not languish when we get their management into our hand in future years.

THE number of certificates obtained by the academicians for the past year shows plainly that the students of this department have been heedful of their own interests.

THE number of academicians who expect to be promoted to the collegiate department next year is quite large, and if expectations materialize the freshmen of '98 and '99 will be strong indeed.

TIMOTHY A. DUNN was the winner of the prize gold medal for Christian Doctrine, and as the contest was open to all students of all classes below the Junior, this is no little honor to Mr. Dunn.

THE GRAMMAR CLASS.

MESSRS. JOHN F. HIVICK, Harry H. Mould, Francis J. King, and Vincent B. Duffy were the happy recipients of their first Holy Communion during the month. The Grammar class tenders congratulations, and hopes the good effects of this priceless blessing will always distinguish the lives of their favored class-mates.

JOHN O'HARE worked hard during the year, and was among the highest in general averages. John contemplates with undisguised pleasure his coming return to "the Hub."

SOME of the members of Grammar Class distinguished themselves in many close events on Field Day. There are some promising athletes in this class.



ATHLETICS.

The past year has been one of unusual success in the matter of athletics. This may be said with equal propriety, both of the indoor and field sports. Greater interest was manifested in the gymnasium work and the results were eminently satisfactory, a condition due, no doubt, to the energetic and careful management of our trainer, Mr. P. J. Wolfe.

One feature of our athletic progress during the year was the marked popularity which the excellent game of hand-ball has attained. The alleys at present erected, are hardly adequate to the demands of the students, and it is said another is soon to be added. There are so many commendable features in this game that its development ought to be encouraged and the hold which it has attained among us shows that we are not insensible to what is really of advantage.

The work of the Base Ball teams also merits some attention. It may be safely asserted that the teams of this year, especially the first and second, have shown themselves worthy of the increased interest and support which they enjoyed at the hands of the students.

The first team was fully equal to expectations. All the players acquitted themselves well. It is difficult to single out any special ones, because it was very evident, that all were anxious and striving to make the record of the team as good as possible. However, we cannot omit mentioning the hard, earnest work of James Burns, our old occupant of the pitcher's box. James has made himself a name of which he may be not a little proud, and has added to his great popularity among the boys. M. A. McGarey also played a faultless game in middle field, while R. Wall, the well-known hero of the college gridiron, held down first base to a nicety. The batting of these two latter gentlemen was a most agreeable surprise and shows what serious, assiduous practice can accomplish.

The record of the team is as follows :

	R.	H.	E.		R.	H.	E.
P. C.	5	10	2 ✓	P. C.	16	19	2
W. U. P.	4	7	3	Soffels,	2	2	4 -
P. C.	12	12	3 ✓	P. C.	2	8	6
D. C. & A. C.	7	6	4 ✓	D. A. C.	7	8	3 -
P. C.	7	10	3 ✓	P. C.	16	16	3 ✓
Waynesburg College,	0	4	3	Waynesburg College,	7	10	5
P. C.	2	4	3	P. C.	7	14	9
P. A. C.	4	5	1 -	Rochester,	14	11	4 -
P. C.	3	4	2	P. C.	18	19	7 ✓
Rochester,	4	4	1 -	Rochester,	13	13	4
P. C.	14	18	0 ✓	P. C.	6	9	3 ✓
Hickory A. C.	3	6	5	New Kensington,	5	11	4
P. C.	16	16	3 ✓				
W. U. P.	4	6	2				

The Reserves, under the management of J. A. Callahan, went through a good season, winning a majority of the games played. Messrs. Schroeffel, McVean, Callahan and O'Neil put up a regularly good game, while P. Gillespie and S. Unger showed great strength at the bat. The Reserves secured new uniforms at the opening of the season and in their red and blue presented a good appearance on the diamond.

Their record is as follows:

	R.	H.	E.		R.	H.	E.
P. C. R.	18	19	4	P. C. R.	24	20	2
Hickory A. C.	10	8	4	Sewickley A. C.	3	4	4
P. C. R.	4	9	3	P. C. R.	14	14	2
Freedom A. C.	7	9	2	Olympia,	6	5	0
P. C. R.	7	10	1	P. C. R.	4	6	2
Crawford A. C.	2	3	2	M. D. A. C.	1	2	1
P. C. R.	17	18	2				
Crawford,	4	4	3				



THE FIELD DAY.

The annual Field Day was held on Saturday, June 11, and proved a most successful affair. The weather was pleasant, the grounds were in fine condition and the attendance was in every way gratifying. The students who participated in the events had practiced faithfully, though the final examinations had cast something of a damper on their ardor during the few days immediately preceding the event.

The prizes were numerous and, as will be seen from the list, very valuable. It was this feature, doubtless, that had urged many who had been lagging behind to enter the events at the last moment.

Among the Seniors, R. A. Ross carried off the honors for the sprinting entries; Wm. Glynn for the vaulting; W. Cleary and Wm. Ryan also showed up in good form.

The Juniors also deserve great credit for their really promising work. The junior contests were watched with great interest and the results show that the future of athletics at the college is in very good hands.

The following is the list of entries, prizes and the winners in each event:

SENIORS.—100-Yard Dash: Silver Cup, donated by Vilsack, won by R. A. Ross; second, W. Cleary; third, W. Ryan. Time, 11 seconds. 220-Yard Dash: Fielder's Mit, donated by Pittsburg News Co., won by R. A. Ross; second, W. Ryan. Time, 24 seconds. Hurdle: Jewel Range, donated by Graff & Co., won by W. Glynn; second, Gus Harrison. Pole Vault: Dress Suit Case, donated by Guskys, won by W. Glynn; second, W. McLane. Distance, 8 feet, 3 inches. High Jump: Beautiful Cane, donated by Phelan, won by W. Cleary; second, W. Glynn. Distance, 4 feet, 11 inches. Running Broad Jump: Comb and Brush, donated by Fleming, won by W. Ryan; second, W. Cleary. Distance, 19 feet, 8 inches. 880-Yard Run: Cane and Box Cigars, donated by Thomas Dugan, won by M. Walsh; second, S. Ryan; third, Gus Harrison. Time, 3 minutes. Throwing Base Ball: Safety Razor, donated by O. Helmold, won by M. McGarpey. Hand Ball Game: Prize donated by Maloney and won by S. Unger; second, J. Burns; third, W. Glynn.

JUNIORS.—100-Yard Dash: Mandolin, donated by Hoffman Bros., won by J. Hayes; second, W. Murphy; third, S. Brent. Time, 15 seconds. Hurdle: Silk Umbrella, donated by Weissner, won by F. Landrigan; second, J. Hivick; third, J. Hayes. Time, 25 seconds. 220-Yard Dash: Fine Dial and Painting, donated by Kornblum, won by A. Eschman. 440-Yard Run: Umbrella, donated by Bernardi, won by A. Eschman; second, J. King; third, T. Landrigan. Time, 2 minutes, 11 seconds. High Jump: Fountain Pen and Stick Pin, donated by Terheyden, won by W. McLane; second, J. Hayes; third, J. O'Neil. Throwing Base Ball: League Base Ball, donated by Friend, won by W. McLane; second, A. Stalkowski. Hop, Step and Jump, Bicycle Apparatus, donated by Phillips, won by W. McLane. Pole Vault: Sweater, donated by "a friend," won by W. McLane. Hand Ball Game: Autoharp, donated by Kleber Bros., won by W. McLane; second, R. Couzins; third, J. Hayes.

The Slow Bicycle Race, open to both Juniors and Seniors, was won by W. Donovan. The prize was a fine Bicycle Suit, donated by Kaufman and Bro.

The Committee hereby expresses its high appreciation of the generous and efficient work done by the ladies who had charge of the refreshments, and tenders its best thanks to these ladies for services which contributed in no slight degree to the success and pleasure of the afternoon.



THE CLOSING DAY.

Friday, June 17, was the last day on which the students had to assemble at the college. The trying days of examinations had passed and the period of quiet preparatory to the final gathering, the Commencement, had set in.

The day opened with Solemn High Mass, it being the Feast of the Sacred Heart. The Rev. President officiated, assisted by Rev. Father Giblin as Deacon and Father Lee as Sub-Deacon. The graduates' class, in their academic gowns, occupied special places in the choir and at the Mass received Holy Communion.

The great feature of the day was the newly inaugurated Baccalaureate Sermon,

preached by the Rev. President, Father Murphy. The class of '98 goes down in the history of the college as the first body of graduates thus honored. The sermon was one well worthy of the eloquent preacher and esteemed president, who called attention to the happy coincidence of the graduation day being such a happy feast day in the Church, and urged the students ever to regard as their model that Divine Heart, under whose auspices they were about to essay a real part in the affairs of life. He also referred, in his own captivating way, to the spirit of generosity and initiative that had been the qualities distinguishing the class of '98, and exhorted the young men to take every advantage of the education and training they had so happily received. It is needless to say that the hearts of the graduates of '98 responded to his every word.

After Mass, the graduates took breakfast in company with the Rev. President.

At a later hour of the forenoon, the distribution of certificates of honor to the students of the non-graduating classes took place. A large number secured certificates. The prizes won on Field Day were also awarded. The Rev. President closed the school year with a few appropriate remarks, wishing all a pleasant vacation.



THE COMMENCEMENT.

The Twentieth Annual Commencement took place on the evening of June 17, in the New Grand Opera House, before a large audience, including a goodly number of the Rev. Clergy and very many of the past students. Right Rev. Bishop Phelan presided over the exercises. With him on the stage were Very Rev. Jos. Eigenmann, Provincial of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost; Rev. John T. Murphy, President of the College; Rev. M. A. Hehir, and Rev. John Griffin. The graduates, clad in regulation cap and gown, and the members of the College Glee Club and Orchestra, wearing the college colors, red and blue, were also ranged upon the stage. The boxes were reserved for the visiting clergy and the relatives and friends of graduates.

The graduates were Edward M. Horrigan, Wm. L. Kelly and Chas. A. Garovi in the Business department, Eugene J. McCarthy, Michael A. McGarey, Jas. F. O'Neill and Robert A. Ross in the Classical and Scientific department. The Latin Salutatory was delivered by Jas. F. O'Neill; the Valedictory by Michael A. McGarey.

The orations were: The United States as a Naval Power, Robt. A. Ross; Religion and Intellectual Training (in German), Norbert J. Resmer; Patriotism—Ancient and Modern, Eugene J. McCarthy.—The orations were exceptionally good, the subject matter being excellent, and the delivery clear and effective, indicating excellent training.

Between the addresses were interspersed choice musical selections, vocal and instrumental, solos and choruses, under the direction of Rev. J. Griffin.

Following the orations the Rev. President read the list of distinctions in the non-graduating classes, prefacing the proclamation in a very forcible and timely address on the nature of the work of education and explaining the practical and excellent system pursued at the college. He also pleaded in behalf of generous support of Catholic education by the laity. In the absence of all endowments, he said, Catholic educational institutions are maintained chiefly through the spirit of sacrifice of the religious orders, and are at a great disadvantage compared with the unlimited wealth that is poured into non-catholic institutions which are gradually gaining the strongest power and influence throughout the country.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop, after the presentation of diplomas and gold medals, made a brief and pleasant address to the audience, and to the graduates gave special words of advice and encouragement.

Gold Medals were awarded as follows:

Gold Medal for Christian Doctrine, Timothy A. Dunn. Gold Medal for highest average in Business Course, Edward M. Horrigan. Gold Medal for English, Robert A. Ross. Gold Medal for History, James F. O'Neill. Bishop Phelan Gold Medal for highest average among Secular Students, Michael A. McGarey. Class Gold Medal for Excellence, Eugene J. McCarthy.

List of Passes, Distinctions and Honor Certificates,

AT THE

FOURTH TERM EXAMINATIONS,

HELD IN

JUNE, 1898.

To secure a Pass a Student must get 60 per cent.; to obtain a Distinction it is necessary to get 80 per cent.

An asterisk indicates those who obtained Honor Certificates. These Certificates are given to Students who have got 80 per cent. in any subject or subjects, provided they pass, *i. e.*, obtain 60 per cent. in the other subjects of their course.

Both oral and written examinations have been taken into account for the Passes and Distinctions of the following lists.

Grammar Class.

- *BUERKLE CL. M.—P, D., Religion, Bible History, History, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing, Book-keeping.
- CHAMBERS JOHN A.—P, Religion, Bible History, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Penmanship, Drawing, English.
- *CLOHESSY JOHN F.—P, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing.
D, Religion, Bible History, English, Book-keeping.
- *DUFFY VINCENT B.—P, Penmanship, Drawing.
D, Religion, Bible History, History, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Book-keeping.
- HIVICK JOHN F.—P, Religion, Bible History, Penmanship.
D, English, Book-keeping.
- KING FRK. J.—P, Religion, Bible History, Penmanship, History, Geography.
D, English.
- KING JOSEPH T.—P, Religion, Penmanship, Drawing.
D, Bible History, History, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Book-keeping.
- *MCCAFFREY JOHN A.—P, Penmanship, Drawing, Arithmetic.
D, Religion, Bible History, English, History, Geography, Book-keeping.
- MOULD HARRY H.—P, Religion, Bible History, English, History, Geography, Penmanship, Drawing, Book-keeping.
- *O'CONNOR JOSEPH—P, History, Geography, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Drawing.
D, Religion, Bible History, English, Book-keeping.
- O'CONNOR WILLIAM J.—P, Penmanship, Drawing.
- *O'HARE JOHN—P, Bible History, Penmanship, History, Geography, Drawing, Arithmetic.
D, Religion, English, Book-keeping.
- *O'NEILL PETER—P, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing.
D, Religion, Bible History, English, History, Geography, Book-keeping.
- VISLET VICTOR—P, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Drawing.
- WILLIS JOHN—P, Bible History, History, Geography, Penmanship.
D, English, Book-keeping.

Third Academic.

- BERNARDI WILLIAM J.—P, History, Geography, English, Penmanship.
D, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra.
- BYRNES WILLIAM—P, Religion, Geography, History, English, Penmanship.
D, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra.
- BUERKLE JOHN P.—P, Religion, English, Latin, Book-keeping, Zoology, Algebra, Penmanship.
- CLEARY WILLIAM J.—P, Religion, Geography, History, Latin, English, French, Arithmetic.
D, Algebra, Zoology, Penmanship.
- *DUGAN ANDREW—P, Religion, Geography, History, Latin, English, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship.
D, Algebra.
- *DURA STAN.—P, Religion, Geography, History, Latin, English, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship.
D, German, Algebra.
- EHMAN ADAM—P, Religion, Geography, History, English, German, Book-keeping, Zoology, Penmanship.
D, Arithmetic, Algebra.
- *GRAHAM CHRIS. J.—P, Latin, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Algebra.
D, Zoology, German.

- HARRISON AUGUST J.—P, English, Book-keeping, Zoology.
 D, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.
- HENNEY MICHAEL—P, English, Penmanship.
- HIVICK PAUL F.—P, Religion, Geography, History, Latin, English, Arithmetic, Zoology.
 D, Algebra.
- HUCKENSTEIN EDW. P.—P, History, Geography, English, Penmanship.
 D, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra.
- KUBLER, A. F.—P, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Zoology, English.
 D, Book-keeping, Algebra.
- LAMOTHE DAMIAN N.—P, Religion, Geography, History, French, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship, English.
 D, Latin, Algebra.
- *LASKOWSKI JOSEPH J.—P, Religion, Geography, History, Latin, English, German, French, Penmanship.
 D, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra.
- LANDRIGAN THOMAS J.—P, Religion, Geography, History, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.
- *MILLER FRED.—P, Geography, History, Latin, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
 D, Zoology, Algebra.
- MURPHY WILLIAM E.—P, Religion, Geography, History, Latin, English, French, Zoology, Penmanship.
 D, Arithmetic, Algebra.
- *MCLANE WILLIAM—P, Latin, French, Algebra.
 D, English, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship.
- MCLANE GEORGE M.—P, Geography, History, English, Arithmetic, Zoology, Penmanship.
 D, Algebra.
- O'NEILL JAMES A.—P, Religion, Geography, History, Latin, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
 D, Algebra.
- *PIETRZYCKI FRANK H.—P, Religion, Geography, History, Latin, English, German, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra.
 D, Penmanship.
- RONDEAU GEORGE D.—P, Religion, Geography, History, Latin, English, Zoology, Penmanship.
 D, Arithmetic, Algebra.
- *RYAN JOHN W.—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, Zoology, Penmanship.
 D, Arithmetic, Algebra.
- RYAN WILLIAM—P, Religion, Geography, History, English, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra, Penmanship.
- SHAW WALTER—P, Zoology, Penmanship, Book-keeping.
- SMITH HARRY J.—P, Religion, Geography, History, Latin, English, Penmanship.
 D, Arithmetic, Zoology, Algebra.
- *TRUELLE THOMAS J.—P, Religion, Geography, History, Latin, English, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Zoology.
 D, Zoology.
- KUIPERS JOHN P.—P, Book-keeping, Penmanship.
 D, Arithmetic, Algebra.
- SCHNEIDER JOHN—P, Religion, History, Geography, English, Book-keeping, Penmanship.

Second Academic.

- BIRD WILLIAM J.—P, Religion, Penmanship.
 D, Botany.
- BRENNAN JAMES J.—P, Religion, Algebra, Penmanship.
 D, History, Geography, English, Arithmetic, Botany.
- CONDON MICHAEL F.—P, Algebra, Penmanship.
 D, Religion, History, Geography, English, German, French, Arithmetic, Botany.
- COUZINS RICHARD J.—P, Religion, History, English, German, French, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Botany.
 D, Penmanship.
- CULLINAN CHARLES J.—P, English, Algebra.
 D, Religion, History, Arithmetic, Botany, Penmanship.
- *DUNN TIMOTHY A.—P, Latin, Greek, German, French.
 D, Religion, History, English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Botany, Penmanship.
- ESCHMANN ALBERT J.—P, Religion, History, French, Arithmetic.
 D, English, Botany, Penmanship.

- FANDRAJ WALTER J.—P, Religion, English, Penmanship.
D, History, Polish, Arithmetic, Botany.
- GEARY CHARLES J.—P, German, Geology, Penmanship.
D, Religion, History, English.
- GOODMAN FRANK J.—P, Religion, History, English, Book-keeping, Botany, Algebra.
D, Penmanship.
- HALLERAN CARROLL V.—P, Religion, English, French, Penmanship.
D, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Botany.
- HAYES JOHN J.—P, Religion, German, Algebra, Penmanship.
D, History, English, French, Arithmetic.
- *HEHIR MARTIN—P, Latin, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, Religion, History, Geography, English, Greek, German, French, Botany, Algebra.
- HERRLY PETER J.—P, Religion, English, Arithmetic, Algebra.
D, History, Botany, Penmanship.
- KRAKAU JOHN J.—P, English, Botany, Algebra, Penmanship.
- LAGEMAN HARRY—P, Botany, Penmanship.
- LAMAR HERMAN J.—P, German, Botany, Penmanship.
- *LOMB HARRY J.—P, History, Latin, Arithmetic, Algebra.
D, Religion, English, Greek, German, Botany.
- MAJESKI ANTHONY J.—P, Religion, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Penmanship.
D, English, Botany.
- MALONEY FRANK A.—P, Religion, Greek, German, Algebra, Penmanship.
D, History, English, Arithmetic, Botany.
- McEVOY CYRIL E.—P, Penmanship.
- ROEHRIG GEORGE A.—P, Religion, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra.
D, History, English, Penmanship.
- SHEEHAN MICHAEL L.—P, English, Botany, Algebra, Penmanship.
D, History, Arithmetic.
- SHANNAHAN THOMAS L.—P, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra.
D, History, Penmanship.
- STALKOWSKI ADAM A.—P, English, Latin, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra.
D, History, Polish, Penmanship, French.
- *TUREK LADISLAUS K.—P, Religion, Penmanship.
D, History, English, Latin, Greek, Polish, French, Arithmetic, Botany, Algebra.

First Academic.

- *HALLERAN WILLIAM A.—P, German, Penmanship.
D, Religion, History and Geography, English, Latin, Greek, French, Geology, Algebra, Arithmetic, Geometry.
- *HUETTEL JOHN J.—P, Arithmetic, Geometry, Penmanship.
D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Geology, Algebra.
- ZEROZAL FRANK J.—P, Latin, Greek, Geometry, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, Religion, History, English, German.
- MURPHY JOHN P.—P, Religion, History, Latin, Greek, German, French, Algebra, Geology.
D, English, Penmanship.
- *MIHM EDW. W.—P, Religion, History, English, Latin, German, Geology, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, Greek.
- *McNAMARA JOHN J.—P, Religion, Greek, French, Geology, Algebra, Penmanship.
D, English, Latin, Geography.
- *O'CONNOR PATRICK J.—P, German, Geology, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, French.
- REILLY JOHN D.—P, Religion, Geometry, Penmanship.
D, History, Geography, English, Latin, Greek.
- RILEY JAMES A.—P, Geology, Algebra, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Geometry, Geography.
- REUS JOHN A.—P, History, Geography, Latin, Geometry, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
D, Religion, English, Greek, German, Algebra.
- STAUDT T. C.—P, German, Geology.
D, Religion, History, English, Algebra, Arithmetic, Penmanship.
- YOUSKO FRK. J.—P, German, French, Algebra, Geometry.
D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, Penmanship.
- DOUGHERTY N. P.—P, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

D, German, Geology.

MURPHY WILLIAM E.—P, German, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

D, Religion, History, English, Latin, Greek, French, Algebra.

Senior Business Course.

*CARROLL JOHN—P, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.

D, Religion.

CARE GEORGE—P, Penmanship.

D, Arithmetic.

FEELEY JOSEPH S.—P, Penmanship.

*FLANAGAN MORTIMER—P, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.

D, Religion.

FLANAGAN ARTHUR—P, Religion, Arithmetic, Penmanship.

GAYNOR HUBERT E.—P, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, English, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.

D, Religion.

KILEY WILLIAM J.—P, Religion, English, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.

*KIRCHNER W. H.—P, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Penmanship.

D, Religion.

*MURPHY JOSEPH M.—P, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.

D, Religion.

MULLEN THOMAS—P, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, Penmanship.

MCCABE JOHN—P, English, Correspondence, Penmanship.

D, Religion.

MCCANN WM. F.—P, Religion, Commercial Law, English, Correspondence, Penmanship.

RHAE ALB. M.—P, Penmanship.

RIHN THEODORE L.—P, Religion, Penmanship.

RYAN STEPHEN A.—P, Commercial Law, Penmanship, Correspondence.

D, Religion.

SHEA THOMAS M.—P, Religion, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Penmanship.

STACK EDMUND J.—P, Religion, Book-keeping.

UNGER JOSEPH J.—P, English, Book-keeping, Penmanship.

D, Religion.

UNGER S.—P, English, Penmanship.

WALSH MORRIS A.—P, Correspondence, English.

D, Religion, Penmanship.

Freshman Class.

*BAUMGAERTNER JOSEPH—P, Church History, English, Latin, Greek, Algebra.

D, History, German, French, Geometry, Chemistry.

*BRENT SIDNEY A.—P, English, Greek, Algebra, German, Geometry, Chemistry.

D, Church History, History, Latin, French.

*FROST VINCENT A.—P, German, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry.

D, Church History, History, English, Latin, Greek, French.

GILLESPIE PATRICK A.—P, Church History, History, English, Geometry.

KILLMEYER HERMANN J.—P, Church History, English, Latin, Greek, Algebra.

D, History, German.

*McELLEGOTT WILLIAM J.—P, Church History, Greek, German, Geometry, Chemistry.

D, History, English, Latin, Algebra.

O'HARE DAVID—P, History, Greek, German, Chemistry.

D, Church History, English, Latin, French.

SCHAEFER LOUIS J.—P, Church History, History, Greek, Chemistry.

D, German, English, French.

SCHALZ GEORGE J.—P, Church History, History, English, Greek, French, Chemistry.

D, German.

*WALKER WM. O.—P, German, French, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry.

D, Church History, History, English, Latin.

Sophomore Class.

*COLLINS THOMAS J.—P, German, Algebra, Geometry.

D, Church History, History, English, Latin, Greek, French, Chemistry.

*DOWNES WILLIAM J.—P, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry.

D, Church History, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, French.

*GRUNEWALD JOHN B.—P, D, Church History, History, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry.

KOSSLER, AUGUST M.—P, English, Latin, Greek, Algebra.

D, Church History, History.

MAHER PATRICK E.—P, History, English, Greek.

D, Church History.

Junior Class.

BRADY JAMES L.—P, Latin, Greek, Physics.

D, Philosophy.

ENRIGHT JOHN F.—P, Latin, Greek, Philosophy.

*FINNEY CHARLES D.—P, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Physics.

D, Scripture, History, French, Philosophy.

*GAREIGAN JAMES J.—P, History, Greek, French, Book-keeping.

D, Scripture, Latin, German, Philosophy.

HALABURDA JOSEPH F.—P, Scripture, History, Latin, Philosophy, Physics.

*KRUPMSKI MICHAEL A.—P, Latin, Greek, French, Book-keeping, Physics.

D, Scripture, History, German, Philosophy.

*MEYER LEO L.—P, Scripture, History, Greek, Philosophy, Physics.

D, Latin.

MCVEAN JOHN A.—P, Greek.

D, Latin.

RESMER NORBERT J.—P, Latin, Philosophy, Physics.

*RUDOLPH CHARLES C.—P, Scripture, Greek, French, Philosophy, Book-keeping.

D, History, Latin, Physics.

WRENN THOMAS A.—P, Scripture, Greek, French, Philosophy, Physics.

D, Latin, German, History, Book-keeping.

N. B.—The names of students who were absent from the examination, or who failed to pass, are not given in the above list.

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